

A
Genealogical History
OF THE
KINGS
OF
ENGLAND,
AND
MONARCHS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

From the Conquest, *Anno* 1066. to the Year, 1677.
IN SEVEN PARTS OR BOOKS.

Containing

A DISCOURSE
Of their several *Lives, Marriages, and Issues, Times of Birth,*
Death, Places of Burial, and Monumental Inscriptions.

With their
Effigies, Seals, Tombs, Cenotaphs, Devices, Arms, Quarterings,
Crests, and Supporters;

All Engraven in COPPER PLATES.

Furnished with several Remarques and Annotations.

By FRANCIS SANDFORD Esq; *Lancaster Herald of Arms.*

In the SAVOY:
Printed by *Tho. Newcomb,* for the Author, 1677.

CHARLES R.

CHARLES the Second, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all Our loving Subjects of what Degree, Condition or Quality soever, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, Greeting; Whereas Our Trusty and Welbeloved Francis Sandford Esq; Lancaster Herald, hath employed himself near fifteen Years in the Compiling A Genealogical History of the Kings of England, and Monarchs of Great Britain, from the Conquest An. 1066. to this present Year, 1677. and the Twenty ninth of Our Reign, in seven Parts or Books, Containing a Discourse of their several Lives, Marriages, and Issues, Times of Birth, Death, Places of Burial, and Monumental Inscriptions; with their Effigies, Seals, Tombs, Cenotaphs, Devices, Arms, Quarterings, Crests, and Supporters: All Engraven in Copper Plates, Furnished with several Remarques and Annotations. Which by Our Gracious Approbation and Influence, and the Encouragement of several of the Nobility and Gentry, is now (after much Expence, Labour, and Industry,) brought to Perfection. **NOW** ye therefore, That it is Our Royal Pleasure, and We do by these Presents, upon the humble Request of the said Francis Sandford, not only give him Leave and Licence to Print the said Book, but strictly Charge, Prohibit, and Forbid all Our Subjects to Reprint, within this Our Kingdom, the said Book in any Volume, or any Part thereof, or any Abridgement of the Genealogical History, &c. therein contained, or to Copy or Counterfeit any the Sculptures or Ingravements belonging thereunto, or to Import, Buy, Vend, Utter, or Distribute any Copies or Exemplaries of the same, Reprinted beyond the Seas, within the Term of fifteen Years next ensuing the first publishing thereof, without the Consent and Approbation of the said Francis Sandford, his Heirs, Executors, or Assigns, as they and every of them so offending will answer the contrary at their Perils. Whereof as well the Wardens, and Company of Stationers of Our City of London, the Farmers, Commissioners and Officers of Our Customs, as all other Our Officers and Ministers whom it may concern, are to take particular Notice, that due obedience be given to this Our Royal Command herein declared. Given under Our Signet and Sign Manual at Our Court at Whitehal the 3^d day of January, 1677. in the 29th Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesties Command, H. Coventry.

To the
KING.

S I R,



His **GENEALOGICAL HISTORY**, &c. which (encouraged by Your Majesty's Gracious Approbation and more Special Favour) I have (with the expence of all that time which in near fifteen years I could spare from the necessary attendance on that Employment which Your Majesty hath been pleased to confer upon me) brought to such a Perfection, as my mean Abilities could give it, (though neither such as the Kingly Subject requires or deserves) I now humbly Present to Your Majesty, to Whom onely of Right it belongs, You being (as it were) the Ocean into which all these Mighty Springs of Royalty have, through the Streams of so many several Generations, discharged themselves, and in Your Veins running the Royal Blood of all those Kings of so many sundry Nations, Who, within the Records of Time, have swayed the Scepter of this Noble Island.

Your Majesty, when You were first Acquainted with
a the

the Design, and whilst there was yet but a Prospect of it, were pleased to say, That it would be a very useful Book. An Encouragement so Royal, That it was able to put life into the meanest Undertaker. And I cannot but boast it as my greatest Honour to acknowledge that the Remembrance of those Words of Your Majesty, did, through the whole Course of the Work, Animate me to a more diligent Search and stricter Scrutiny of the certainty of Things, in a Matter so Nice and Curious, so Noble and Illustrious; That this History, which I wanted the Art to adorn with the Flourishes of Eloquence, might at least appear to the World, though in the less Gorgeous, yet more Glorious Habit of Truth.

Nor do I doubt, but in this Plain and Humble Dress (guarded by Your Majesties Patronage and Approbation) it may prove as Acceptable to all Well-minded Men, and produce its desired Effects, which are, The Preserving the Memory of the Seals, Monuments, and Epitaphs of the Royal Family, from Decaying Time, and the Fate of Accidents, and the Convincing the People of the Reasonableness of their Obedience. For though Kings ought to be Honoured as the lively Images of the Divinity, and Gods Vicegerents upon Earth, yet it must needs be Acknowledged, That when their Title is Strengthened by a Descent from so many Royal Progenitors, made Famous from Age to Age by their Renowned Actions and Heroical Virtues, and the Blood of all these United in one Person or Family, to make their Right indisputable, Loyalty Redoubles, and Acts more vigorously in the Breasts of those Subjects whom God hath submitted to so Undoubted and Lawfull an Authority.

And this is a Consideration which ought, in a more particular manner, to Oblige all Your Majesties Subjects to a Nearer and Dearer Veneration of You their King than the Subjects of any other Prince in the World; For whether they derive their Descent from the Britains, Saxons, Danes, Normans, or Scots, (of all which Nations the Inhabitants of this Island are Composed) You are still their Lawfull Sovereign, by a continued Succession of near Twelve hundred Years. You are Flesh of the Flesh,

and

and Bone of the Bone of every one of us; so that no Native of this Island can say as once the Ten Tribes did to * Rehoboam, What Portion have we in David? And we have no Inheritance in the Son of Jesse: For You are equally alike to all of us, our Portion, and our Inheritance.

* 2 Chron.
chap. 10.
v. 16.

But this, Great S I R, is not all: Providence has not only Obligated us to our Duty, by giving us, to Rule over us, the greatest King in Christendom, in Respect of Blood: You are not only of the Most Antient Kingly Descent of any Christian Monarch, being the Eleventh that in a due and direct Succession have worn a Diadem; But You are likewise the Inheritor of the Glorious Endowments of Your Royal Progenitors. Their Virtues are United in You as well as their Blood. Not to fetch Examples from Darker Antiquity; In You we daily behold the Courage and Magnanimity of King Edward III. The Prudence and Policy of King Henry VII. The Peaceable Inclination of Your Royal Grandfather King James; And the Piety and Clemency of that Blessed Martyr Your Father. * Where then should we find a Center to fix our Obedience, but where Heaven has cocentred all these Advantages of Blood and Virtue?

And yet, S I R, there still remains one more Signal Observation, which seems to Cry out like a Voice from Heaven, and Challenge our Duty and Allegiance to Your Royal Line, which is, That when ever, for the Sins of the people, God hath permitted Invaders or Usurpers to Disturb the Peaceable Course of some of Your Ancestors Reigns, yet never did the Intrusion last beyond the Third or Fourth Generation, but, by some means or other unthought of by and undiscernable to Mankind, Providence hath Ordered the Return of the Crown to the Lawful Heir. This indeed is Digitus Dei; which has powerfully been shewn upon sundry Occasions, but never did the Arm of God more plainly appear than in that Miraculous Preservation and Restauration of Your Majesty to the Throne, when without Dint of Sword, or any open Violence, even the Malice of Your very Enemies, was, by the Divine Power,

lull'd

lull'd asleep, and You endeared to us by being made the Restorer of those Breaches both in Church and State, which, by the Pride, Ignorance, and Folly of a violent Party among us, were opened so wide, that they threatned nothing less than utter Desolation.

And now surely he must be the most perverse of Mankind, that will not yield that to be Right which Heaven and Earth Proclaim to be so, such Monsters deserve not only to be cut off from the People, but razed out of the Memory of Mankind. May Your Majesties Dominions never breed more such Vipers, but all Your good Subjects, with an unanimous Heart, join and say with the Prophet David, * Therefore now let it please thee to blest the House of thy Servant (the King) that it may continue for ever before thee, for thou, O Lord God, hast spoken it, and with thy Blessing let the House of thy Servant be Blessed for ever. Which shall be the daily Prayer of,

* 2 Sam.
chap. 7. v.
29.

(May it Please

Your Most SACRED MAJESTY;)

Your Majesties most Dutiful,

And most Obedient

Subject and Servant,

FRANCIS SANDFORD,
Lancaster Herald.

BOOK I.

The Norman Dynasty.

CONTAINING A Genealogical History

OF THE K I N G S

OF ENGLAND, &c.

From WILLIAM the CONQUEROR;
to HENRY II.

From the Year 1066. to the Year 1154.

A



B



K. STE.



A GENEALOGICAL TABLE Of the First BOOK.

1. WILLIAM the First of that Name, King of England, and Duke of Normandy, called *The Conqueror*, Pag. 1.
MAUD, Daughter of Baldwin the Fifth, Earl of Flanders, p. 3.

2. ROBERT RICH- WILLIAM HENRY CICILIE ADE- ADELA GUNDRED AGA-
ARD, the Second, the First, Abbess of THA,
King of Eng- King of Eng- Cane, p. 9. p. 10. ALICE, Surrey, p. 12. p. 12.
land, p. 19. land, p. 19. CON- Wife of Sic- WILLIAM
Stiul of Con- Duke of Nor- STANCE, pher Earl of de Warenne,
versans, pag. 14. mandy, p. 24. Counts of MAUD of Britain, p. 9.
Scotland, ibid.

3. WILLIAM HEN- Natural WILLIAM MAUD the STEPHEN WILLIAM, THEO- HENRY
Earl of Flan- RY, p. 16. Duke of Nor- Relict of King of p. 10. BALD Bishop of
dery, p. 16. 18. Richard, mandy died, HENRY England, p. SIBIL of
Joian, p. 18. liam, p. 19. MAILDA Emperor, p. MAUD the Fourth, 38. Earl of Winchester,
JOAN of Savoy, p. 18. 19. of Arjois, p. 34. Remarried to p. 10 & 40. 10.
GEOFFREY Earl of Ar- 38, p. 34, 35.

4. HENRY the Se- GEOFFREY WILLIAM, BALD- EUSTACE WILLIAM, MAUD, Natural
cond, Bunt of Eng- Earl of Nantes, p. 37. WIN, p. 42. Sons, viz.
land, &c. Mentioned p. 37. in the First Chapter of the Second Book, continued the De- scent.

Natural Issue of King HENRY the First, and their Descendants.

3. ROBERT RICH- REYNALD R. O. WILLI. MAUD MAUD JULIAN, CON. N— married
Earl of ARD, Earl of Corn- BERT, AM de or Counts of p. 32. STANCE to Matthew de
Gloucester, p. 30. maw, p. 50. p. 30. Mary Britain, p. N— mar- Vicountess Montmorency,
p. 45. AML N— Fitz- GIL- p. 31. Countess 32. ried to Beaumont, p. 33. ROZCE- Wileot Alex-
MABEL CIA de Richard, ibid. BERT, HEN. of Perch. CONAN William p. 31. ELIZABETH LIN Vic. under King of
Fitz-14. Guards, p. 31. RY, ib. p. 32. Earl of Bri- Guci, ibid. Beaufort, Scots, ibid.
men, ibid. ibid. Kestrick tain, ibid.

4. WILLIAM ROGER RICHARD HAMON, MABEL MATIL- HAWIS MAUD URSULA SARAH
Earl of Glo- Bishop of p. 47. Wife of DA mar- Counts Counts Lady of Vicount-
cesters, p. Worcester, Bayon, p. 47. 48. AUBREY ried to De- of Melent, Castilecomb, els of Le- magers,
p. 47. 48. HADE- WISA, p. 47. 48. Earl of Chester, p. 47. 51. p. 51. p. 51.

5. ROBERT MABEL AMICIA ISSABEL
died S. P. p. 48. Wife of A. I. married to Wife of MERICK GILBERT John Earl
Monfort, de Clare Earl of Mor- Earl of Exe- of Gloucester, reigns, p.
reax, p. 48. p. 49. 49.

WIL-

Book I.

1



Anno
Domini
1066.
Octob. 14.

1. WILLIAM I. KING of ENGLAND, and DUKE of NORMANDY, called the CONQUEROR.

CHAP. I.

Geoff Nor-
man, &
Petri Co-
dices, M. S.
pag. 213.



Will.
Malmsh.
Will. Gene-
mationi.
p. 230. 4.
& 231. 4.
b. c.

Rob. of
Gloucester.

Here had been a continued Succession of Six Dukes of Normandy, beginning with ROLLO, who being a Nobleman of Denmarke, came forth with the exuberance of his Nation, and compelled Charles furnished the simple, King of France, by force of Armes to make him Duke of Normandy. To Rollo succeeded his Son William the Second Duke, (called Longue-Espée or Long-Sword) Father of Richard, Third Duke of Normandy; who had issue Richard, furnished the Hardy, and Emma (Wife of King Eibeldred) Mother of St. Edward the Confessor, King of England; from whom our succeeding Monarchs derive the Cure of the Kings Evil. Richard Duke of Normandy II. of the Name, furnished the Hardy, had two Sons, Richard and Robert; Richard succeeded his Father by the Name of Richard III. and was Fifth Duke of Normandy, who deceasing without issue, the Dutchy came to his Brother Robert the Sixth Duke of Normandy, Father of this WILLIAM II. of the Name, Seventh Duke of Normandy and Conqueror of England, begotten on Arlot a Skinners Daughter of Falais, whom he affected for her Beauty; and Comely Dancing (which he by chance beheld) among her Country Companions. WILLIAM thus meanly generated, yet wanted not before, and at his Birth, Praises of his future Greatness; for his Mother being with-child of Him,

B

Guile & Lj:
one paffant
guards. Or:
webe Arms af-
signed to this
WILLIAM the
Conqueror,
as allo to Ke-
bert Duke of
Normandy.
King William
II. and King
Henry I. all
three his Sons,
the two last his
Successors, de-
rived (as Tra-
dition tells us)
hereditarily
from ROLLO,
the First
Duke of Nor-
mandy, who
is said to bear
in his Escudo-
on or Shield,
the same
Charges, af-
fording at several
other Nor-
thern Princes
did, that Sovere-
ign Beasts the
Lyon.

I term these
Arms attribut-
ed, or assign-
ed, because I
cannot find ei-
ther by Monu-
ments, Copies
Seals, or any
Contemporary
Author a sur-
vive were in
use with these
several Princes,
but that fol-
lowing Ages
did assign or
fix them upon
the Norman
Line; to di-
stinguish it
from the fac-
toring Fla-
mengers, that
did bear
Guile's Lyons.

had

had a Dream (like that of *Mandana* Mother of *Cyrus* the First Persian Monarch) that her Bowells were extended over all *Normandy* and *England*; and even his Bastardy seemed to have an allay, if it be true as * some write, that his Father took *Arlot* to Wife. Nor was Bastardy at that time accounted a scandal or reproach; for this *WILLIAM* in his Grant to *Alan* Earl of *Brittain*, of the Lands of Earl *Edwin* in *Yorkshire*, styles himself *WILLIAM*, surnamed *Bastard*, King of *England*; it being then also a general Custom in *France*, that Bastards did succeed even in Dignities of the highest condition, as Children lawfully begotten. *Thierry* Bastard of *Clonis*, had for his Appennage with the Lawful Children of the said *Clonis*, the Kingdom of *Austrasia*, now called *Lorrain*; so likewise in *England*, *Harold* surnamed *Harefoot*, Bastard to *Canutus*, succeeded him in the Kingdom, before *Hardy-Canutus* his Lawful Son. The like Custom hath also been observed in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and its probable this use was grounded upon often experience, that Bastards (as begotten in the highest heat and strength of affection) have many times been Men of excellent proof both in courage and understanding. But however it was, Duke Robert esteemed our *WILLIAM* worthy to be his Successor, for undertaking his Pilgrimage to the *Holy-Land* (whether out of Devotion, or Penance, for procuring his Brother *Richards* Death whereof he was suspected) he caused his Nobles to swear Allegiance to *WILLIAM*; and after his Death to receive him for their Prince, being then only Nine years old; the Tuition of whom he left to his Brothers, and the Guardianship of his person to *Henry* the First, King of *France*, into whose Custody he delivered him with his own hands; that King owing *Robert* a kindness for former assistance in the preservation of his Crown.

But Duke Robert's Journey and Life ending together, the Nobles of Normandy by much intreaty got him out of the French Kings hands, thinking by his prefrence to awe his Estate the better; but soon they found that having his person among them, without his power, was but to put them into more disorder and faction; and

[illegible]

Here was a *Shield d'Or* (of Gold) without any Devise, which implies that *Devils* were used in that time, but it somewhat only memento, taken up, and laid down as pleasure: For had they been personal, that is, for life, *Count Geoffrey* might have been as well known by his Devise, as Families are by their Arms at this day. And its probable the reason why the *Shields* of that Age were left Blank, or of one Simple Colour or Metall, was to receive the Impress of every Fancy that either pleased the Bearer or the Painter.

* Will.
Malmerb.
lib. 3. in
principio.
Ingulph.
lib. 6. cap.
19.

*Scevola &
Louis de
St. Marthe
lib. 2. p. 68*

Will. Gen.
met. lib.
ch. 7.

3

Chap. I. more than that, *WILLIAM*'s Bastardy gave occasion, and
 Youth opportunity to *Roger de Trefsey* his Cousin (though in a re-
 mote degree) and *William* Earl of *Arques* his Uncle, to lay claim
 to the Duchy of *Normandy*; the first of which bringing his Title
 to the Trial of a Battail, was by the valiancy of *Roger de Beaumont*
 slain upon the place, with his two Brethren; and *Arques*, though
 privately assisted by the King of *France* (who now grew jealous of
 Duke *WILLIAM*'s Successes) was overthrown by Count
Guiffard the Duke's General, leaving the Town of *Arques* (the
 First Arch of Triumph) to this Conquerour, not yet arrived the
 Age of Seventeen years. A third Competitor there was, *Guy* of
Bourgoigne; who though more distant in blood, yet by the treafo-
 nable practices of his discontented Lords, had succeeded in his De-
 sign; had not the Duke (warned by a certain Fool) by a sudden
 retreat into *France*, not only avoided them, but perswading that
 King to assist him in Person with his Forces, returned home, and
 at the Battel of *Dunes* cut off that Knot of Confederacy; forcing
Bourgoigne to submit to mercy. This happened when he was about
 Two and twenty years old. Several other Affronts were after-
 wards offered him, some by meaner persons, some by the King of
France himself; all which he overcame with such Prudence and Va-
 lour, that they got him a high opinion in the World, and settled
 him on the Basis of a firm Government. And being thus fixed, his
 Nobility minding the Duke of a Succession, perswade him to marry
MATILDA or *MAUD*, Daughter of *Baldwii V.* sur-
 named *The gentle*, Earl of *Flanders* (by *Hadala* or *Alix*, Eldest
 Daughter of *Robert II.* of the Name, King of *France*, Son of
Hugh Capet) a potent Prince at that time, and so much the more,
 in that he was * Guardian to the young King of *France Philip* (Son
 of King *Henry*) by *Baldwii*'s means made afterwards instrumental
 to Duke *WILLIAM*'s greatness. The Solemnity of this Mari-
 riage was celebrated at *Avrui* in *Normandy*, and in the second year
 of *WILLIAM*'s Reign over *England*, he was * crowned Queen,
 upon *Whit-Sunday* in the year of our Lord God One thousand
 sixty and eight, by *Aldred* Archbishop of *York*. She had by Him
 a Numerous Issue, among which her eldest Son *Robert* was her Dar-
 ling; witness her maintaining him in his Quarrel for *Normandy* a-
 gainst his own Father, and assisting towards the payment of the
 War out of her own Coffers. Which act of hers rather caused the
 displeasure, than hatred of the King her Husband, it being for the
 advancement of her Son. She departed this life the second day of
November (being *All-Souls-Day*) in the 17th year of *WILLI-*
AM the Conquerour, and of our Lord 1083. and was interred
 in the Monastery of the *Holy Trinity* (of her own foundation) at
Cane, betwixt the Chaire and High Altar; where King *WIL-*
LIAM caused a stately Memorial to be raised for her (embel-
 lished with Gold and Precious Stones) and inscribed with this Epi-
 taph in Golden Characters.

*The Norman
Dynasty.*

Gesta Guili
Ducis Nor
Ec. p. 184
b. c. d. 8
- 185, a. b. c.

* *Scévola*
and *Louis*
de Sante
Marthe.
P. 305. a.

² Marthens
Westmijst.

Mat. Park
p. 11.
Robert of
Glocest. p.
186.
Will.
Malmesh.
fol. 62. b.
num. 10.

The Norman
Dinefly.

Egregie pulcri tegit hæc structura Sepulcri
Moribus insignem, germen Regale MATHILDEM.
Dux Flandria pater, huic extitit Hadala mater,
Francorum gentis Roberti filia Regis,
Et soror Henrici Regali sede potius,
Regi magnifico WILLELMO juncta marito,
Præsentem sedem præsentem fecit & ædem,
Tam multis terris, quam multis rebus honestis
A se ditatam, se procurante dicatam,
Hæc consolatrix inopum, pietatis amatricæ,
Gæcis disperfis pauper sibi, dives egenis
Sic infuit & petiit consortia vitæ
In prima mensis post primam luce Novembris.

Duke WILLIAM now towards his declining Age, undertakes his Expedition for the Conquest of England, unto which Kingdom he pretended a Right, by the * Gift of King Edward, (for his Sanctity surnamed the Confessor) lately deceased, Cofin German to his Father Duke Robert; nor wanted he a powerful incitement to put his Title in execution: for perjured Harold, Earl Godwin's Son, who had formerly sworn to assist him in the gaining of the Crown; not only falsified his Oath, but being appointed Regent of England during the minority of Edgar-Etheling (or Prince Edgar) the Lawful Heir, deposed his said Master, and set the Royal Diadem on his own Rebellious Head. Notwithstanding which Duke WILLIAM sent several Proposals to Harold in order to an Accommodation; all which being by him slighted, was indeed the true cause that spurred on the affronted Duke to this Expedition; not thinking himself too old for a Kingdom, when *Galba* aged near 73 years, buckled on Armor to obtain the Roman Empire. But being of himself too weak for such an Enterprize, He by fair promises, not only engages the Emperor *Henry IV. and the young King of France Philip (by means of his Father in Law Baldwin Earl of Flanders, who sent him large supplies) but also (to make Religion give Reputation to his Pretended Right) procures from Pope Alexander a * Banner of the Church, with an Agnus of Gold, and one of the Hairs of St. Peter. With this collected force, being near 60000 men, Duke WILLIAM arrives at * Pevensey in Sussex; who to create a more desperate valour in his souldiers, sends away his ships: King Harold (having lately won the Battel of Stamford, and slain Harold Harfager King of Norway) hearing of his Landing, advances with all speed, and gathering together his wearied Troops, and increasing them in his March, over-hastily (contrary to the advice of his best Counsellors) gives the Duke Battel at Hasting; in Sussex upon the 14th day of October Anno 1066. Where after Prodigious Acts of Valour performed by these two great Chieftains in a doubtful Fight, and the loss of above 60000 souldiers on both sides, the Nor-

Book I.

Ordericus
Vitalis p.
647. R
648.

Rob. of
Gloucester
p. 186.
* Rogers
Hoveden
fol. 148.
a. n. 30. &
n. 40.
Gesta Guil.
Ducis Nor.
p. 126. d.
n. 128.
a. b.

* Gesta
Guil. Ducis
Guil. p.
197. c.

* Gesta
Guil. p.
197. c. &
201. c.

* Ibid. p.
199. a. b.

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c.

5

Chap. I. Normans won the day, and Harold lost his life, and whole England with him her Ancient Laws and Liberties (except the Kentish men, who circumvented the Conquerour by Stratagem, and thereby retained their Old Customs.) The Place of Fight WILLIAM made famous, by the Erection of Battel Abbey, dedicated to St. Martin; and from the time, being the 14th day of October, began the Computation of his Reign over England; unto which Victory he also owed his Appellation of The Conquerour. Upon Christmalls day next following he was crowned at Westminster in the Church of St. Peter, by Aldred Archbishop of York (the Archbishop of Canterbury Stigand, to whom that Office did properly belong, not being admitted for some defect in his Investiture, or perhaps some corruption in his Manners) where according to Custom, the Bishops and Barons of the Realm took their Oaths to be his true Subjects, and he reciprocally made his Personal Oath before the Altar of St. Peter, To defend the holy Churches of God, and the Rectors of the same; To govern the universal people subject unto him, justly; To establish equal Laws, and to see them duly executed.

In the second year of his Reign, viz. 1067. Edgar Etheling, with the discontented Earls Edwin and Morecar, made some resistance, but to no purpose; so that Edgar with his Mother and Sisters, were forced to flee into Scotland; where King Malcolm entertained them nobly, took his Sister Margaret to Wife, and by his constant and effectual standing for him, Edgar was reconciled to the Conquerour, and had royal allowance from him: several of the Nobility and chiefest of the English Clergy were guilty of this defection, whom WILLIAM punished in their Estates; which he alienated, and burthened with unusual Taxes, and therewith gratified his Normans and other Adventurers; and for his future security, disarmed the Commonalty, and ordained the * Courre Fen. He purchased the departure of the two Sons of Swayne King of Denmark, (who had invaded the North Parts of England) with money, and in the 13th year of his Reign, Anno 1079, he constrained the Princes of Wales to do him Fealty, as before in his seventh year he had forced Malcolm King of Scots to be his Homager; so that if England made him greater than he was before, a King of a Duke, he no less made England greater, by joyning several Dominions in one. He caused a Great * Seal to be made for himself, wherein was circumscribed on the one side,

HOC NORMANORUM WILLELMUM NOSCE PATRONUM

And on the Reverse was engraven,

HOC ANGLIS REGEM SIGNO FATEARIS EUNDEM.

Thus Englished.

This Sign doth WILLIAM, Normans Patron show,
By this the English Him their King do know.

C

To

The Norman
Dinefly.

W. Malin
fol. 57. b.
n. 50.
Hervicus
Heming.
fol. 211. a.
n. 50.
Gesta Guil.
Ducis, &c.
p. 106. a.

Math. Paris
pag. 5.
n. 10.

Math. Paris
p. 11. n. 10.

See his
Great Seal
in Spread.
p. 11.

* A Law, that
everyone should
put out his Five
and Eightpence
the ringing of the
Eight-a-Clock
Bell, to pre-
vent Indiscreti-
ous; called at
this day by the
Vulgar Juror.

* This Seal
hath on the one
side, the Pic-
ture of the
King in his
Robes, sitting
on a Throne,
with his Crown
on his Head; in
his right hand
he holds a
Sword, and in
his left a
Mound, with a
Cross thereon.
On the other
side he is rep-
resented on Hor-
back armed as

The Norman Dynasty.

all points, in his right hand he hath a Scepter (issuing from the Scabb) flit in form of a Trident, and in his left he bears a shield of an oval shape, the convex side next your fight, so that if there were any devil thereon, he not to be discovered.

To those Insurrections that vexed him in *England*, his Son *Robert* added a more unnatural one in *Normandy* (by the instigation of the King of *France*) which King *WILLIAM* hastning to appease, was by his own Son unhorsed; whom yet upon submission, he was content to pardon: but afterwards taking revenge upon the scolding of the King of *France*, in his return into *Normandy* (being corpulent and in years) by a leap of his Horse, he took a rupture in his inward parts, which putting him into a Fever, he died thereof at *Roan*, upon the V. of the Ides of *September* (viz. the IX. day of *September*) Anno 1087. aged above LXIV. years; having governed *Normandy* LII. and reigned King of *England* XX. years, and near XI. moneths. The disposal of his Estates to his three Sons, these few Old Rhimes comprehend.

**He gaf his Eldest Son *Normandy*,
And to the Secund Engellond truly,
To the Thidde his Goods menable,
This was holde firme and stable.**

WILLIAM thus overcome by death, was forsaken of his Followers, despoiled of all, and left naked on the ground, till at last one *Harlewyne* a Countrey Knight embalmed his Body, and conveyed it to *Cane*; where in the Office of Burial it was thrice forsaken, and then a Composition forced for his Grave by *Anselme Fitz-Arthur*, which at last proved too little for so great a Conquerour.

But afterwards King *William Rufus* his second Son, and immediate Successor in his Kingdom of *England*, caused a most stately Mausoleum to be erected for Him, before the High Altar of *St. Stephen* (an Abbey of the Order of *St. Benedict*, of his own Foundation) at *Cane*, his Burial Place. One *Otho* a Goldsmith was the Workman, and the Materials Gold, Silver, and rich Stones, and although several Epitaphs were composed by the Wits of that Age, yet only that of *Thomas Archbishop of Torke* was preferred, and pencil'd upon his Tomb in Letters of Gold.

He that the sturdy Normans mil'd,
And over English reign'd,
And stoutly won, and strongly kept,
Was he so hard obtain'd.
And did the Swords of those of *Mans*
By force bring under awe,
And made them under his Command,
Free subject to his Law.
This great King *William* lieth here,
Entomb'd in little Grave,
So great a Lord, so small a house,
Sufficeth him to have.
When *Phœbus* in the Virgin's lap,
His circl'd coule apply'd,
And twenty three degrees had pass'd
Even at that time he dy'd.

*Qui rexit rigidos Northmanos atque Britanos,
Audacter vixit, fortiter obtinuit.*

*Et Canomenfes virtute coeruit enses,
Imperiisq; sui legibus applicuit,*

*Rex magnus parva jacet hac GUILLELMUS in Urna
Sufficit & magno parva domus Domino
Ter septem gradibus se volverat atq; duobus
Virginis in gremio Phœbus, & hic obit.*

This stately Monument flourished until the year 1562. and then *Chastillon* taking the City of *Cane*, certain dissolute souldiers opening it, and not finding the Treasure they expected, brake it to

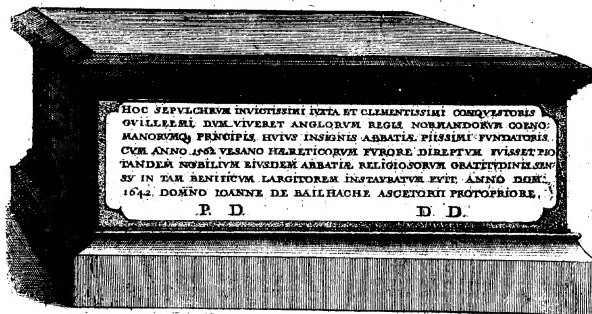
Continuation of Robert of Gloucester, p. 335.

will. Geni. met. p. 193.

Ordericus Vitalis, p. 163.

Sir Rich. Baker in the Life of King William 1. 1496. p. 348.

Chap. I. pieces, and threw forth the Conquerours Bones with great derision; some whereof were afterwards brought into *England*. But the Monks lately in the year 1642. in the place thereof caused a plain Altar Tomb to be built, the sides and ends of which are of speckled Marble, red and white, the Top Stone of Touch, the whole frame raised on a Pedestal of Free-stone; on an Escoccheon at the Head are the three Lyons of *England*, and at the foot, upon another the two Lyons of *Normandy*; on the South side the above recited Epitaph is restored. The Figure of which Monument I here present you, with the Inscription on the North side thereof, transcribed from the Original by a * Person of Worth, and a Lover of Antiquities.



*Children of King WILLIAM the Conquerour by
Queen MAUD of Flanders his Wife.*

2. *ROBERT* Eldest Son, succeeded his Father only in the Dukedome of *Normandy*, whose Story followeth in the next Chapter.

2. *RICHARD* second Son was born in *Normandy*, and after his Father had attained the Crown came into *England*, where in his youth (for he had not yet received the Girdle of Knighthood) as he hunted in the *New Forrest* in *Hampshire*, he came to a violent and sudden death by the goring of a Stag (others say

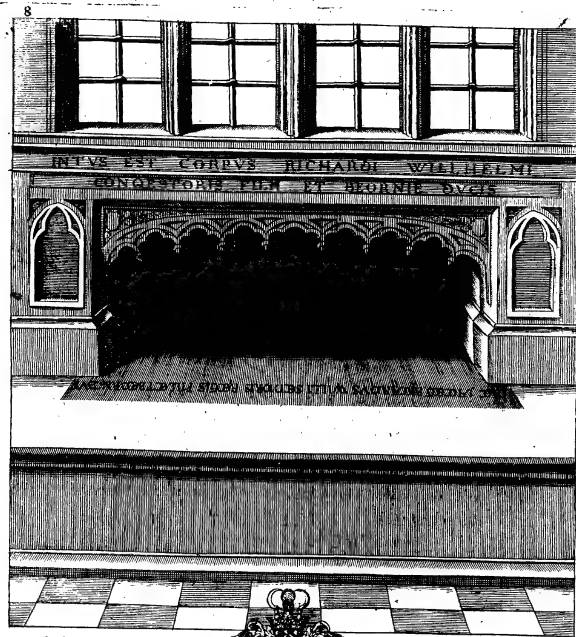
Rob. of Gloucest. p. 173. Order. Vital. p. 173. c. 781. a.

The Norman
Dynasty.

* Bernay ubi
Abbatia pul-
cherima in la
Bailliege d'Ar-
lon in Nor-
mandy. Philip-
pus Brevius
Parvella
Geographie
victoria & no-
va Tom. 1.
Part. 1, lib. 7.
cap. 4, pag.
398.

say by a pestilent air) and is noted to be the first man that died in that place, the justice of God punishing on him, his Fathers depopulating that Country, to make a habitation for wild Beasts. His body was thence conveyed to *Winchester*, and there interred on the South side the Choro of the Cathedral Church; where are two black Marble Stones inlaid into the new work (built by Bishop Fox) one of which stands edgeways in the wall, and the other lies flat; both marked with the Letter A: the manner exactly drawn from the Original, in this Figure; containing an Epitaph on the verge thereof in Saxon Letters, signifying the Person there interred to be Duke of * *Bernay* in *Normandy*, viz. HIC JACET RICARDUS WILLI. SENIORIS REGIS FILL. ET BEORN. DUX.

Book I.
Will. Gem-
meticensis
p. 296. d.



Nobili et egregio Viri
HONORIFICI de
Somerset Equiti de Balne
Domino EDUARDO
Farley Castle in Com.
Somerset Cumuli hanc RICARDI
Willielmi Conquestoris filij
Figuram, H.C.D.D.D.F.S.

a. WIL-

Chap. 1. 2. WILLIAM the third Son of King William and Queen Maud, succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of England, whose History followeth in the III. Chapter of this Book.

The Norman
Dynasty.

2. HENRY fourth Son, after the death of his Brother King William, obtained both the Kingdom of England, and Dukedome of Normandy. See more of him in the IV. Chapter of this First Book.

Ord. Vit. 2. CICELIE Abbess of Cane, Eldest Daughter of William the Conquerour, was born in Normandy, brought up in England, and returned again into Normandy; where in the Ninth year of King William's Reign, Anno Dom. 1075, she was by her said Father, on Easter-Day with great Solemnity offered up in the Church of Feschempe, by the hands of John the Archbishop, and veiled a Nun in that Monastery. After the death of Matilda Abbess of the Holy Trinity at Cane (founded by Queen Maud her Mother) this Cicelie undertook that Government, which she managed with singular piety for the space of XIV. years, and then departed this World upon the xii. day of July Anno Dom. 1126. in the XXVI. year of the Reign of King Henry the First, her Brother, and was interred in the same Monastery; having worn a Religious Habit the space of LII. years.

Ord. Vit.
p. 484. d.
112. d.
548. h. c.
638. d.
Rel. of
Clouff. p.
373.

Ormet.
p. 310. d.
282. c.

Genica
St. Steph.
Gedunghes
p. 1019. b.

Ord. Vit. 2. CONSTANCE Countess of Britaine, second Daughter of King William and Queen Maud, was the first wife of Alan Earl of Little Britaine, surnamed Fergant in the Brittain, and in English the Red (Son of Howell, second Son of Caignard, by Hawis his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Alan Earl of Britaine, and great Aunt to William the Conquerour) married unto him at Cane in Normandy; in regard of which alliance, and his service done at the Conquest of England, his Father-in-Law in the Third year of his Reign (at the Siege of Yorke) did give unto him and his heirs, all the Lands and Honours late belonging to Earl Edwin in Yorkshire; whereon he built the Castle, and whereof he made the Earldome of Richmond: which long after belonged to the Earls and Dukes of Britaine, his Successors. These are the words of the Grant translated into English, I William (surnamed Bastard, King of England) give and grant to thee my Nephew Alan Earl of Britaine, and to thy heirs for ever, all those Villages, Towns, and Lands, which were late in possession of Earl Edwin in Yorkshire, with Knights-Fees and Churches, and other Liberties and Customs, as freely and honourably as the said Edwin held them. Given at the Siege before Yorke. This Constance Countess of Britaine (after she had been married XV. years) died without issue, and was buried in the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk; after whose death Earl Alan espoused Ermingard Daughter of Fouk, Earl of Anjou, and had

Wm. Gem.
p. 210. a.

Miles p.
438.

Ord. Vit.
p. 544. f.

D

*The Norman
Dinasty.*

had by her *Conan le Gros*, unto whom King Henry the I. gave Book I.
one of his Natural Daughters to Wife, named *Matilda* or
Maud.

2. **ADELIDIS** or **ADELIZA**, third Daughter, was in *W.H. Gen.
met. p. 310.
c.*
her Childhood contracted unto Duke *Harold*, when he was in
Normandy, being a young Widdower; notwithstanding which
he refusing her, took another Wife, and usurped the Kingdom
of *England*, after the death of St. *Edward* the Confessor: where-
by he occasioned his own ruin, and the Conquest of his King-
dome; which afterwards fell out, when her Father sought re-
venge, which some write was so much to the discontentment of
this Lady, that for grief of these misfortunes she ever after re-
fused Marriage, and led a single and solitary life; though others
upon better warrant collect, that she died young, and before
William her Father set forth for *England*; *Harold* himself plead-
ing that he was free from all Covenants and Promises to the Duke
by reason of the death of this his Daughter.

2. **ADELA** or **ALICE**, Countess of *Blois*, fourth Daugh- *W.H. Gen.
met. p. 310.
c.*
ter of the Conquerour and Queen *Maud*, was contracted unto
Stephen Earl of *Blois*, for the Confirmation of a strict Union
betwixt that Earl and her Father. This Ceremony was perfor-
med at *Bretville*, and afterwards their Nuptials were nobly ce-
lebrated at *Chartres*. She out-lived her Husband, and in her
Widowhood governed the County Palatine of *Blois*, during the
Minority of her Sons, and then took upon her Religious Orders
in the Priory of Nuns at *Marigny* in *France*; where she continued
in Devotion unto her lives end: which hapned to be two years
after the death of King *Henry I.* her Brother: leaving issue by
Earl *Stephen* four Sons and one Daughter: *Viz.*

3. **WILLIAM**, her Eldest Son, was an Innocent (saith *Ralph*
Brooke York Herald, and *Speed* who exactly followeth his
Copy) but as simple as he was, I find that he had a Wife,
Daughter of *Gilon de Soleio*; whose Estate he peaceably pos-
sessed during life: and also issue by her, three Sons, *Odo*, *Ra-*
berius, and *Henry de Soleio* Abbot of *Feschampe*; and a Daugh-
ter married to *Henry* Earl of *Angi* Son of Earl *William*. *Ord. Vit.
p. 573. c.
550. d. c.
972. c.*

3. **THEOBALD**, Earl Palatine of *Blois*, called the Great, *Ord. Vit.
p. 511. d.*
(second Son of *Stephen* Earl of *Blois*) was a man famous in
War, and as great a Justicer in the time of Peace; and both
for his virtue and riches ranked among the chiefest Princes of
France. After the death of *Henry* the I. King of *England*
his Uncle, he took *Normandy* into his hand, and forced the
Inhabitants to Obedience. His Wife was *Maud*,
Daughter of Duke *Ingelbert*, by whom he had issue three
Sons, *Henry* Earl of *Campaigne*, *Theobald* Earl of *Blois*, and
Stephen

Chap. i.

*Chronica
Norman-
nie. p. 985.
d.*

*Canden's
Remains.
p. 355.*

Stephen Lord of *Servicium* in *Berry*, and several Daughters. *The Norman
Dinasty.*
He departed this world Anno 1151. and upon him *Giraldus*
Cambrensis wrote this Epitaph:

*Ille Comes, Comes illo pinus THEOBALDUS eras, quem
Gaudet habere polus, terra cavere dolet.
Non hominem possum, non adeo dicere numen:
Mors probat hunc hominem, vita fuisse deum.
Trans hominem, citraque deum, plus hoc, minus istud,
Nescio quis, neuter, inter utrumque fuit.*

3. **STEPHEN**, Third Son of *Stephen*, was Earl of *Mortain*
and *Bollein*, after the death of his Uncle King *Henry I.* he u-
surped the Kingdom of *England*; of him you may see more in
the V I. Chapter of this First Book.

*W.H. Gen.
p. 310. d.*

Bale.

*Godwin
Catalogue
of Bishops,
fol. 170. &
171.*

*Matthew
Westminster.*

3. **HENRY**, Bishop of *Winchester*, Fourth Son of *Stephen*
Earl of *Blois*, was a Monk of *Cluny* from his Childhood, from
which place he was removed, and made first Abbot of *Ber-*
mondsey, and afterwards of *Glastonbury*; among many Books
which he wrote in Prose and Verse, one was an History of
the finding King *Arthur's* Bones in the Abbey of *Glastonbury*,
being a principal Actor in that discovery. He was by his Un-
cle King *Henry I.* upon the 17 of *November* 1129 preferred
to the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, not by favour only, or in
regard of his high Extraction; for he was very learned. And
though his Brother King *Stephen* found a good friend of him,
upon his gaining the Crown of *England*, yet being taken pri-
soner by *Maud* the Empress, he accused and excommunicated
all that resisted her: Notwithstanding he had many con-
tentions with the said Empress, unto whom he was at last re-
conciled. And although he is charged with the burning of
most part of *Winchester*, and the Religious Houses, with the
Ruins of which he enriched himself; yet to ballance that with
his good Deeds, we must also remember, that he founded
the Hospital of St. *Crofs* near *Winchester*, and built the Castle
of *Farnham*. He contended often with the Archbishop of
Canterbury for Superiority, under colour that he was the Popes
Legate a Latere, and (as some write) a Cardinal. He is
reported to have obtained from Pope *Lucius* the Title of an
Archbishop, with the presentment of a Pall, and Authority
over Seven Churches. He lived in great honour till the Reign
of King *Henry II.* whom he sharply reproved, as the Causar
of *Thomas Becket's* death, and decaased upon the 6th of *Aug-*
ust 1171.

*W.H. Gen.
p. 310. c.
& 312. c.*

3. **MAUD** Countess of *Chester*, only Daughter of *Stephen*
Earl of *Blois* and *Adela*, Daughter of *William* the Conquerour,
was married to *Richard* the young Earl of *Chester* (Son of Earl
Hugh, and Grandson of *Richard* Viscount of *Anranches*) who
enjoyed

The Norman
Dinasty.

enjoyed his Earldome 12 years only, for this Richard and his Wife Maud, William Son of King Henry the First, and near 200 persons more were drowned near *Barbſleet*, in their paſſage from *Normandy*, upon the v. i. of the Kalends of *December*, viz. the 26 of *November*, Anno 1119. ſo that dying without iſſue, the Earldome of *Cheſter*, came to *Randol Meſchines* his Coſin German.

Book I.

Order. Vi-
tal. p. 257.
c. 870. d.

Inſcrip-
tionem
Staccit
apud P. G.
Johannem
Bradſham.

Ord. Vital.
p. 680. d.

2. GUNDRED, Counteſs of *Surrey*, fifth Daughter of King William the Firſt was married to William de Warrenna a Nobleman of *Normandy*; who came with the ſaid King to the Conqueſt of *England*: and was afterwards by King William Ruſus created Earl of *Surrey*. He decaſed upon the viii. of the Kalends of *July* (viz. the 24. day of *June*) Anno 1088. and was buried in the Chapter-houſe of the Priory of *Lewis* in *ſuſſex*, a Monaſtery by him founded and dedicated to St. *Pancrace*, with this Inſcription engraven in white ſtone on his Tomb.

Hic, GUILLELME Comes, locus eſt laudis tibi fomes,
Hujus fundator & largus ſedis amator.
Iſte tuum funus decorat, placuit quia munus
Pauperibus Chriſti, quod prompta mente dedisti.
Ille tuos cineres ſervat Pancratius heres,
Sanctorum caſtris qui te ſociabit in aſtris
Optime Pancrati, ſer opem te glorificanti.
Daque poli ſedem, talem tibi qui dedit ædem.

Ibidem.

The Counteſs Gundred died in Childbed at Caſtle Acre in *Norfolk*, upon the v. i. of the Kalends of *June* (viz. the 27th day of *May*) Anno 1088. about three years before her Husband, and was alſo interred in the ſaid Priory of *Lewis*, leaving by him two Sons and three Daughters, viz. William Earl Warren and *Surrey*, Progenitor of the ſucceeding Earls, and *Reginald Warren*, who alſo had iſſue, Gundred eldeſt Daughter, *Edith* firſt married to *Gerald de Gurney*, and afterwards to *Drew de Monceaux*; and another Daughter the Wife of *Erniſtus de Columbie*.

Lit. Ew-
eſt. Ac. G.
Ordines
Vitalis, p.
680. d.
Will. G.
Gommet. lib. 7.
cap. 1.

Vitalis p.
573. c.

Rel. of
Glouceſt.
p. 173.

2. AGATHA the ſixth and youngſt Daughter of William the Conquerour, is reported to ſpend her time ſo much in prayer, that with continual kneeling her knees were brawned. She was affianced unto *Alphonſo* King of *Galicia* in *Spain*, Founder of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, renowned for his Victories againſt the Moors; but this Lady Agatha having not only an averſion to the perſon of *Alphonſo*, but unto marriage it ſelf, made it her prayer that ſhe might die a Virgin, which came to paſs, for being upon her journey into *Spain*, ſhe decaſed, and her Body being brought back into her Native Country, received Burial at *Bayeux*.

William the Conquerour, beſides theſe Children his lawful iſſue, is (by *Thomas Milles* in his Catalogue of Honour) ſaid to have a Baſtard Son, called *PEVERELL*, who was Lord of *Nottingham* and *Derby*.

Milles p. 62.

2. ROBERT.

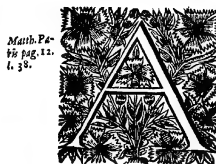
Chap. 2.

The Norman
Dinasty.

2. ROBERT

DUKE of NORMANDY, named
COURTOIS.

CHAP. II.



Math. Per-
v. pag. 11.
l. 38.

Gommet.
p. 298. c.
191.

Ann. Par-
p. 10. n.
10. Anno
1075.

Mongſt the Children of William the Conquerour and Queen Maud, this Prince was the eldeſt Son, ſurnamed *Courteboſe*, of his ſhort Thighs; or *Conthoſe*, of his ſhort Breeches; or *Courtois*, of his courteous behaviour: (for ſo many are the Comments upon his Name.) He had his birth in *Normandy*, many years before his Father ſubdued *England*; to which Dukedome, and alſo the Earldome of *Main*, he pretended a Title; to *Normandy*, by the Gift of King William his Father, and to *Main*, upon the intereſt of Margaret his betrothed Wife, Daughter of *Herebert* Earl of that Country (although ſhe died in the Nunnery of *Fefchampe* before the Consummation of her Marriage.) This was not the firſt promiſe the Conquerour had broken, and therefore ROBERT reſolved by force of Armes to gain theſe Territories rather than with dutiful patience to expect them; and the King of *France* that now began to fear King William, endeavours by aſſiſting the Son, to leſſen the Father; nor found he a leſs friend of his Mother, who grown impatient not to ſee her Son in the poſſeſſion of a Dutchy, underhand contributed largely with her own purſe. ROBERT thus confederated, gives his Father battel at the Caſtle of *Gerbery*, Anno 1075; who was there launced thorow the Arm, and unhorſed (but being diſcovered, remounted again, and conveyed out of the battel, leaving him the honour of the day.) Which unnatural action of Duke Robert did not ſo much incenſe the King, but that he performed his promiſe to him at his death; yet with ſuch a brand, that he ſeemed rather therein to juſtifie himſelf, than to accommodate his Son. Theſe are the words of his Will, *The Dukedome of Normandy (ſaid he) before I fought againſt Harold in the Vale of Senlac, I granted unto my Son Robert, for that he is my firſt begotten, and hath already received homage of all the Barons of his Country; that honour given cannot be again undone. But yet without doubt, I know it will be a miſerable Region which is ſubject to the rule of his Government; for he is a fooliſh proud Knave, and to be puniſhed with cruel fortune. Theſe indeed prophetick expreſſions of the dying Father, had their ſad influences upon the Son, whoſe rebellion had forced his curſes; for upon diſcontent that Normandy was ſtill retained (before his*

Gules 2 Lyons
paſſant guard
dant Or., are
the Armes al-
ſigned to Ro-
bert Duke of
Normandy,
which indeed
are painted on
the ſarcophagus
of his Effigies up-
on his Tomb at
Glouceſter. But
many years af-
ter his inter-
ment, as evi-
dently appears
by ſeveral Eſ-
cochons of
Armes depic-
ted on the ſides
and ends of the
ſame Manu-
ment, unto
which I refer
the Reader.

E

Fathers

The Norman
Dynasty.

Fathers sickness) ROBERT was gone into Germany to solicit assistance, for the obtaining of his right in that Dutchy; but hearing of his death, hastened into the Province, and was peaceably received and made their Duke; which Title notwithstanding seemed to him dishonourable, being disinherited of a Kingdom, into which his younger brother William (taking advantage of his absence) had invested himself; but not so absolutely, but that ROBERT forced him to the payment of 3000 Marks yearly during his life, and the Crown of England in reversion after his death. Upon this agreement ROBERT undertook the Crusade to the Holy Land with Godfrey of Bulloigne against the Saracens; where for the space of four years he behaved himself with such excellent courage and conduct, that when the Christian Princes had subdued the City and Territory of Jerusalem, they made him the first offer of that Crown; which he refused (hearing of the death of his brother King William) to receive his own in England: and in his return married SIBIL daughter of Geoffrey and Sister of William, Earls of Conversana in Italy, a Lady which wanted no virtue to make her an acceptable Wife. To her the Duke in his absence always left the rule of his affairs at home, which contracting the envy of several Noble Women of Normandy, they made shift to remove her by poison; having been his Wife five years. William Archbishop of Roan celebrated her Exequies, and interred her in the body of the Cathedral Church of our Lady at Roan, in a Tomb of white polished Marble; upon which these Verses were engraven,

Nobilitas, species, laus, gloria, magna potestas,
Vivere perpetuo non faciunt hominem.
Nam generosa, potens, dives Comitissa SIBILLA
Hoc jacet in Tumulo condita, facta cinis.
Cujus larga manus, mens provida, vita pudica,
Prodesset patrie, si diuturna foret.
Normanni Dominam, gens Apula deslet alumnam,
Cujus in occasu gloria magna ruit.
Velleris aurati cum Titan fidus inibat,
Mortem passa ruit, sit sibi vita Dens.

King William Rufus was scarce cold in his Grave, when Henry, Duke ROBERT's youngest brother an Englishman born, taking the second time advantage by his absence, usurps the Royal Diadem: And ROBERT being now returned into Normandy, is easily persuaded by Ralph Bishop of Durham, to claim his Kingdom with his Sword; who urged to the Duke, That indeed King William Rufus had reason to pretend to the Crown of England, because his Father had given it him by his Will; but to what could Henry pretend, who had his portion left him in money; and besides it was agreed with William, by consent of all the Lords of the Realm; that the survivor of them should succeed. These pregnant reasons quickly inflamed the Duke, who immediately raises a force, comes

Book I.

Mat. Paris
p. 110. n. 10.

Rand.
Higden in
Polychr.
lib. 7. cap.
5.

Hib. Mart.
p. 299. d.
Ord. Vital.
p. 780. d.
p. 810. d.

Ord. Vital.
p. 810. d. b.

Chap. 2.

Henry
Eusting.

Will. Gen.
p. 298. d.

Will. Gen.
p. 298. d. d.
Ord. Vital.
p. 773. b.
p. 813. d.
b. 887. d.

Vitalis p.
892. d.
Will. Gen.
mer. p. 301.
a. b.

* See Henr.
Tracy of
Stanway
in the
County of
Gloucester.

Robert D. of
Normandy.

comes for England, and by a conjunction with his friends here, makes up a formidable Army; but instead of a battel, which in all probability might have put him in possession of the Kingdom, he was cheated into a composition at the old rate, 3000 Markes per annum, and the Crown in reversion, and so returned home; which so much disoblige his Normans, that they never after heartily asserted his interest. After this, he made a visit out of kindness to see King Henry his brother, where he was so well pleased with his entertainment, that in requital thereof, and to oblige the Queen that was his God-daughter, he released to King Henry the 3000 Markes. But returning home, and considering better what he had done, he so repented him, that he spared not to lay his brother had directly censured him, which coming to King Henry's ear, he was so incensed, that he takes the occasion to invade Normandy, and at the battel of Tenarchbray fought upon the fifth of the Kalends of October (viz. the 27th day of September) in the seventh year of his reign, anno 1106. ROBERT was made prisoner, and sent into England, and kept in durance sometime in the Castles of Bristol and the Dewiser, and last of all at Cardiff in South Wales; where he remained a prisoner till his death, used for a time with reasonable liberty for recreation, till attempting to make an escape, it was thought fit to put out his eyes (an unbrotherly act) which though it increased his misery, yet it shortened not his life; for he lived many years after: in all from the time of his first imprisonment xxviii. His death (as Mat. Westminster hath it) proceeded from grief taken at his brother King Henry, who (according to custom) sending him a Scarlet Robe; which he had tried on, and finding the Capouch to be somewhat too strait for his head, thereupon sent it to Duke ROBERT, whom he said had one much less. The Duke demanded of the Messenger if any one had worn it, and being informed the King had first essayed it, and what words he used, replied, I have now too long protracted a miserable life; since my brother is so injurious to me, that he sends me his old cloaths to wear; and from that time would never eat any meat, or receive any comfort.

He deceased upon the iv. of the Ides (viz. the 10th day) of February, Anno 1134; and was interred in the Chore of St. Peter's Church at Gloucester before the high Altar, where not long after was erected for him a Tomb (in form of a Chest) of Wainscot, with his Image thereon cross-legged; carved to the life in heart of Oak; upon the pannels of the Chest are pencilled the Armes of several of the Worthies, and at the foot the Armes of France and England quarterly. Which shew these Escutcheons to be painted since the Reign of King Henry the Fourth. This Monument (to the great credit of the substance of which it was made) stood firm until that the Parliament Party having garrison'd the City of Gloucester against King Charles I. the rebellious souldiers tore it to pieces; but the parcels thereof (ready to be burnt) were by the care of a * Loyal Person bought of the souldiers, and privately laid up, till the Restauration

The Norman Restauration of his now Majesty King Charles II. when the old Book I, pieces put together again were repaired and beautified with Gold and Colours, at the charge of that worthy Person; who hath also added a Wire Skreen in form of an Arch, for its future preservation. This is the form of the Monument, taken from the Original in the Month of October, Anno 1665.



Children of ROBERT Duke of Normandy by
SIBIL of Conversana his Wife.

The Arms of this Earl William are said to be Gironne of eight pieces, Or and Azure, as

Englishmen call it, which were the reputed Arms of the Forresters and first Earls of Flanders to the time of Philip of Alsatia, who as tradition goes (in his first Expedition to the Holy Land) having slain a certain Mahomet King of Albania, did afterwards bear his Arms, being a Lyon Rampant Sable, in a field Or; and transmitted them to his Posterity. As to the Arms of the Forresters, the only example exhibited by Oliverius Predius for the proof of them, is the Monument of this WILLIAM, in Sigil. Comit. Flandriae, pag. 14. which you have exactly drawn from his Copy in the next leaf; and so much as is accorded by the Seal of this WILLIAM, or any other; but on the contrary by the same Author exploded, as rather belonging to the Monastery of St. Bertin, where several of those Earls received burial, and long afterwards had their plain Sables adorned with the Arms of the said Abbey. For it appears evidently by the Seal of Robert the First, above 54 years before the time of this WILLIAM, that the Lyon was used for the Arms of that Earldome; and also that the said Philip of Alsatia Earl of Flanders, 17 years before his first Voyage to Palestine, did bear in his Shield the same Lyon rampant; which have ever since been used for the Arms of that Earldome, and with contrary that general opinion of the ecclesiastical writers of bearing the

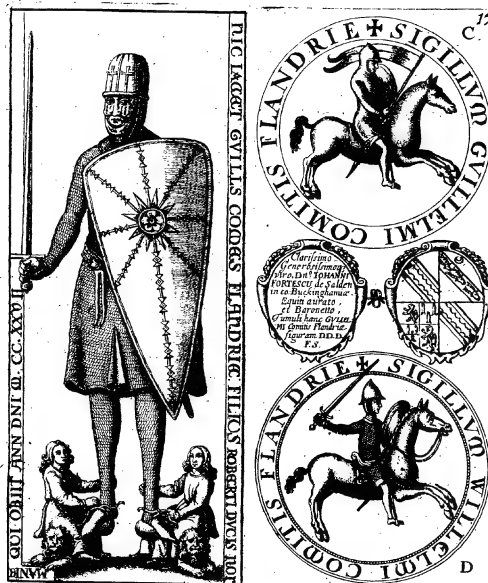
mandy,

Chapa. mandy, and for his Covetousness surnamed Miser. He was made Earle of Flanders by Philip le Gros King of France, in the right of Maud Queen of England his Grandmother, and succeeded Charles of Denmarke in that County, Anno 1127. notwithstanding that several other Lords laid claim to the said Earldome; as William de Loo Viscount of Ippe, Theoderick of Alsatia, and Baldwin of Hainalt; having good reason to contend, in respect of their proximity and descent, as appears by their Genealogies. This WILLIAM, before his advancement to the County of Flanders, behaved himself with a seeming modesty and temper; but being once possessed thereof, became tyrannical and cruel; by which carriage he caused the Estates and Nobles of Flanders to reject him, and chuse in his room Theoderick Lantgrave of Alsatia, with whom WILLIAM fighting the Battle of Alost in Flanders, got the Victory, but in the prosecution thereof lost his life by the wound of an arrow in his hand, upon the vi. of the Kalends of August, (viz. the 27th day of July) in the XXVIII. year of King Henry I. his Uncle, Anno Dom,

Robert D. of Normandy.

Petrus
Bataforn
Com. tom
Flandria
Imaginet.
p. 80.

Hennings
in Quart
M. archia
p. 78. C
79.
Gennet.
p. 1. b.
Ord. Vital.
p. 377. d.



1128. (six years before the decease of Duke Robert his Father, whose releasment and re-establishment he had strenuously endeavoured

F

The Norman Dynasty.

The Emperor of the East and of the West, Duke of Normandy (mentioned in my Annals in the 10th Page of the First Book, and now discovered upon the exhibition of the Seals of WILLIAM Earl of Flanders) you have exactly represented upon his Great Seal, when he afterwards came to be King of England; on that of his Son King William Rufus; and upon the Coin of King Stephen, charged with a Cross: Nor was this Standard figured only upon the Seals of our Kings at home, but abroad also, among the Neighbouring Princes; for this WILLIAM Earl of Flanders, whose Monument and Seals are depicted in the preceding Page; on that marked with the Letter C. is noted to have a Standard also (Olivarius Preditus in Sigil. Com. Flandr. p. 11.) and for another instance of this kind, you may observe that *Humbert* Earl of *Morienne*, now called *Savoy*, to a Grant made to *Bolton* Viscount of *Angoulême*, sealed with his figure on Horse-back armed at all points, in the right hand of which is a Standard charged with an Eagle displayed, which was his Device. (The Charter dated Anno 1206. (Viz. *Revue Générale de la Royale Maison de Savoye par Samuel Guichenon*, p. 111.) which Streamer is never to be found in the Seals of other than Sovereign Princes.

Of this sort were those Standards of *Edwin* King of *Northumberland*, who began his Reign Anno 677, called always before him; and called in English a *Tuffe*, as *Venerable Bede* observes. That of King *Alfred*, named *Kcofan*, that is *Cervus*, of which it is reported, That if they who displayed it in Battle were destin'd to Victory, there would appear in the middle of the Ensigne as it were a Living Raven upon the wing; but, if to be overcome, it would hang directly downward, without motion. A third was the Standard of King *Offwald*, of Gold and Purple, interwoven; which after his death was set up over his Tomb at *Bearday Abbey*. *Bede* lib. 3. c. p. 11. And lastly, That of King *Harold*, lost with his life and Kingdom to *William* the Conqueror, and afterwards by *William* sent to the Pope; the form thereof resembling an Armed Man, wrought in Gold and Precious Stones with most exquisite workmanship. (mentioned by *Malmesbury*.)

And well might this Imperial Ensign be exhibited among the *Regalia* and Marks of Dominion, when it was displayed only in the Army where the King or Sovereign Prince himself commanded in Person, (for which cause it hath with us the Denomination of the *STANDARD ROTAL*) *In teuioribus enim congressibus* (saith *Sir Henry Spelman* in *Asplologia*, p. 21.) *nuncquam vltim est* (meaning the Standard) *sed tantum in ipso regis exercitu iam de summa rerum conficente.* And *Huntingford* fol. 388. num. 20. speaking of *David* King of *Scots* invading King *Stephen*, saith it, *Evellit r. o'ic. Standardo* hinc conventum contra Stephanum proceres *Boredeu* villiter resistuerunt; *fixo STANDARD* D. O. id est, *Regis infignis*, apud *Alverton*. Abi *Brito* *demeritatus* (in *Apice*, lib. 11. c. 11.) mentioning the Conflict of the Emperor against *Philip Augustus* King of *France*, emphatically expresses the Dignity of this Ensign in this Hexameter

STANDARDO Nupli Dominum se distans Otto.

At the Middle Ages among the Romans (saith *Sir Hen. Spelman*) changed the Imperial Banner into the Name of the *Labrum*, so other Nations in the more Modern, that of the *Labrum* into the appellation of *STANDARD*, a word derived from the Germans, signifying a *Stationary*, or thing fixed. The Saxons called it *Beac*; by probable because *Beac* signifieth *Discernable*; from which our Becons set upon the tops of Mountains and Hills (fixed to give notice to the Country upon occasion of Invasions and Invasions) derive their Denomination.

3. HENRY the younger Son of Duke Robert, hunting in the New Forrest in Hampshire, was (*Abraham* like) caught up in the boughs of a Tree by the Jaws (his Horse passing under) and so was left hanging until he died; being the second person that in that same place came to a violent death, preceded by *Richard*, and succeeded by King *William Rufus*, both his Uncles; who also there had their untimely ends.

Will.
Malmesb.
fol. 62. b.
n. 30.

Order. Vi-
tal. p. 781.
a.

Natural

Chap. 3.

Natural Issue of Duke ROBERT.

The Norman Dynasty.

Olivarius
Flandr. p.
780. c.
& 781. a.

3. RICHARD and WILLIAM, Bastard Sons of Robert Duke of Normandy, whom he begat of the young and beautiful Concubine of a certain old Priest living on the borders of France. These Children were by their Mother for a long time carefully educated, and being grown up, by her presented to the Duke in Normandy, who by several tokens made her self known to him; but he doubting of the Children, she in his presence purged them by Fire-Ordeal. These Sons committing to mans estate, one of them took a surfeit in Hunting, of which he died; and the other (after his Father Duke Robert was taken prisoner at the battle of *Tenarchbray*) undertook a Voyage to *Jerusalem*, and there died fighting valiantly against the Infidels.

Will. Gen.
met. p. 199.
a. b.

His Mar-
riage.
Or. Vi-
tal. p. 784. b. c.

2. WILLIAM II.

KING of ENGLAND, and DUKE of NORMANDY, surnamed RUFUS.

CHAP. III.

An. Dom.
1087.
Sept. 9.



Math. Pa-
ris p. 14.
n. 10. 20.
Rob. of
Glouc. p.
191.
Rogerus
Hoveden,
p. 164. a.
n. 30.

WILLIAM the Conqueror being dead, the Crown of England did by right of succession fall upon his eldest Son Robert, but this WILLIAM his third Son (born in Normandy, in the XXI. year of his Fathers Dukedom, and surnamed of the red colour of his hair in French *Rous*, and in Latine *Rufus*) always framed his actions so parallel with his Fathers humour, that he thought him much more worthy to succeed him in his Kingdom. And *Lanfrank* the learned Lombard, this William's Tutor, Archbishop of *Canterbury* (who had given him his Education and the Order of Knighthood) so prevailed with the people, that Robert (being absent at that time in Germany) was rejected, and WILLIAM hastning into England, was crowned at *Westminster* by the said *Lanfrank* upon the vi. of the Kalends of October (viz. the 26th day of September) in the year of our Salvation 1087. seventeen days after the decease of his Father. But having gotten a peaceable possession of the Crown, he must

not

The Norman
Dynasty.

not think to hold it so, for both his brother *Robert* prepares to recover it from him, and the Lords of *England* combine with *Robert* to assist him in it. The first mover of this trouble was *Odo* Bishop of *Bayeux* his Uncle, in his Fathers time imprisoned by *Lanfrank*, and therefore owed him a grudge; but though this storm was violent, yet it soon passed over; that indeed of his Lords with more difficulty, but that of his brother *Robert* with more cost; for it was at last agreed that *Rufus* should pay him 3000 Markes yearly during his life, and leave him the Kingdom after his decease. Some of the Lords were reconciled to the King by fair words, and others again reduced by force; and *Odo* chief Engineer of all the work besieged in *Rocheſter* Castle, taken prisoner, and forced to abjure the Realm.

Malcolme King of Scots taking advantage of *WILLIAM*'s troubles at home, invades *Northumberland*, burns and harraſſes the Countrey, and returns home laden with his spoils; upon which King *WILLIAM* and Duke *Robert* invade *Scotland*, and force *Malcolme* to acknowledge his former Homage, and upon faith given, return; Being by these successes better assured of an establishment than before, *WILLIAM* now began to tread his Fathers steps, and with the like severity and oppression to humble the haughty spirits of the English, by imposing on them many intolerable Taxes, thereby keeping them low, and bereaving them of those requisites that might either promote their hope or his fears.

Duke *Robert* at this time finding his brother King *WILLIAM* not to keep his word in paying him his Pension, complains to *Philip* King of *France*, and by his aid takes some Towns which he before had delivered in pawn for Money to his brother *WILLIAM*, who hearing thereof, hastens into *Normandy*; and the King of *France* by him bribed, forsook *Robert*; so that being deprived of assistance, he was compelled to crave pardon; shortly after which he undertook his Voyage to *Hiernſalem*.

His war made upon *Rheas ap Tewdor* the last Prince of *South-Wales*, proved tedious, but was at last recompensed with a signal Victory, by the death of that Prince, and a better assurance of subjection from that people, than had been exacted by any of his Predecessors. At which time *Rob. Fitz. Hamon* and his followers obtained a fruitful possession in those parts.

King *WILLIAM* being at *Gloceſter*, was out of kindness visited by *Malcolme* the valiant King of Scots, but not admitting him to his presence, it put the Scot into such a passion, that returning home he raised an Army, and the second time invaded and spoiled *Northumberland*; but by *Robert Mowbray* the Kings General, Earl of that Province, he, together with his eldest son *Edward*, were defeated and slain near *Alnwick*, Anno 1092. and *Mowbray* demanding a reward of King *WILLIAM* for his service, and being neglected, was so highly moved, that he combined with di-

Book I.

Math. Po.
rit. p. 16.
n. 10.
Rand.
Higden in
Pocler.
lib. 7. cap.
1.

Mat. Paris
p. 16. n. 109

Willel.
Gemmet.

Cron.
Wallis.

Math.
Paris. p.
17. n. 30.
Willel.
vicent. p.
369.

vers

Chap. 3. vers Lords to depose the King: but the plot being discovered, (for Traytors seldom thrive better) *Mowbray* after some resistance, was forced to seek Sanctuary at *Tinmouth*; from whence he was taken, and imprisoned at *Windsor* Castle, about the year 1095.

The Pope had no friend of our *WILLIAM*, who slighted his binding and loosing, and held it unavailable to invoke Saints, he punished the then swelling Clergy for their pride, luxury, andavarice, by heavy impositions; by which means he filled his Coffers: heard a Disputation of the Jewes (who bribed him to favour them) against the Christians, but they lost the day and their money together. A Groom of his Chamber on a time bringing him a pair of Breeches of three shillings price, was by him blamed, and commanded to furnish him with a pair fit for a King, that should cost a Mark; he goes, and presenting him with a meaner pair, which he said cost so much; Yea *Bellamy* (or by St. *Luke's* Face) said the King, they are well bought; such was the frugality of those times. His liberality to religious persons and places, do manifest he was not void of Religion; and those stately Structures of the Tower; and *Westminster-Hall* of 270 foot long and 74 in breadth, are sufficient marks of his Magnificence. And although it be somewhat tedious, yet I cannot omit (among many) this one example of his Magnanimity; Word being brought him, as he sat at dinner, that his City of *Mans* in *Normandy* was besieged, and in great danger to be taken, if not suddenly relieved; whereupon King *WILLIAM* asked which way *Mans* lay, and then caused *Mafons* immediately to take down the wall, to make him passage the next way; and so rode instantly towards the Sea; his Lords advising him to stay till his people were ready, No, said he, but such as love me, I know will follow me; and being on shipboard, and the weather growing tempestuous, he was advised to stay for a calm season, No, replied he again, fear nothing, I never heard of any King that was drowned; and thereby coming to *Mans* unexpected, he raised the Siege, and took *Helias* Count de la *Fleſche* (Author of the tumult) prisoner; who vaunting to the King, and saying, Now indeed you have taken me by a wile, but if I were at liberty again, you should find another kind of resistance; at which the King laughing, said, Then go your wayes, and do your worst, and let us see what feats you can do; and so set him at liberty.

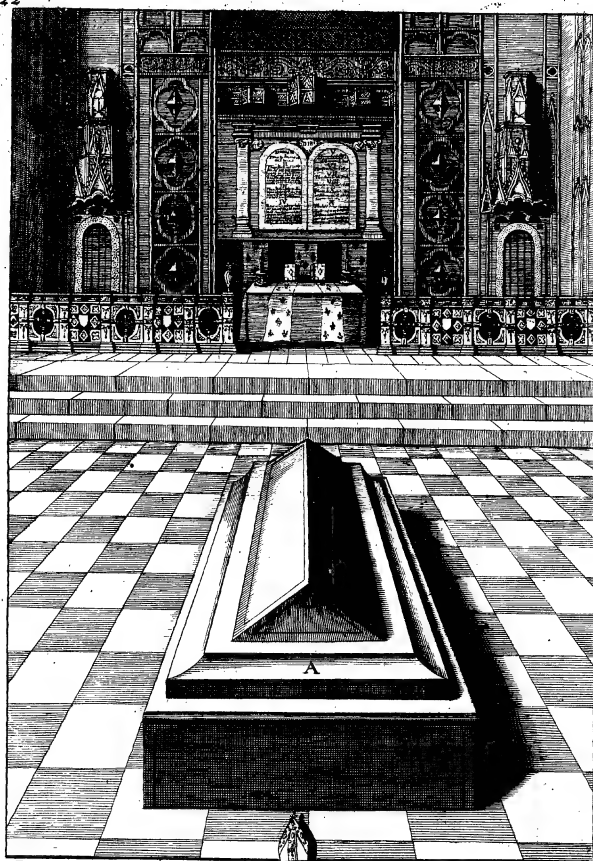
His death was casual, by the glance of an arrow from a Tree (some say from the beam of a *Deers* Horn) shot at a Stag (by Sir *Walter Tyrrell* a French Knight) in the *New Forrest* (near a place called *Charingham*) upon the iv. of the Nones of *August* (viz. the 2. day of *August*) Anno 1100; after he had reigned 12 years, 11 moneths, and 9 dayes.) wherein 4 Abbies and 36 Parish-Churches had been demolished, with the removing of all the Inhabitants, to make room for wild beasts, or dogs game; as *Gualter Mapes*, who lived immediately after, hath it.

Rob. of
Gloceſt.
p. 196. b.
c. 197.

Geſſeſſe.
Ducis Nor.
p. 113. c.
Willel. Gem.
met. p. 256.
d.

G

Rex



Reverendo in Christo Patri
 Divina Episcopo WINTONIENSIS
 Gartery Palato: Hanc
 Regis, cognominati R. VI.
 GEORGIO, Cantuariensis
 Nobilissimique Ordinis
 Tumuli WILLELMI secundi
 Figuram, H. DDD. F. S.

Chap. 3.

Matthias
 Prudentius
 De A. in
 his Intro-
 duction to
 History.
 p. 315.

Will. Gem.
 p. 296, d.

*Rex cererum insequitur, Regem vindicta, Tyrellus
 Non bene provisum transfixit acumine ferri.*

The King the Stage,
 Vengeance the King doth chase,
 Tyrell's hard happy
 concludes this Tragick Case.

William II.

He was the third man of his Fathers Progeny that in this place came to an untimely end, thus finishing his troublesome yet victorious Reign, having governed 12 years and 11 months, wanting 8 dayes; aged above 40 years: who being of an able Constitution, and neglecting Marriage, is generally charged with incontinency, but with nothing in particular; for neither is mentioned any violence he ever offered to any, nor is any woman named to be his Paramour; and Princes Concubines are seldom concealed. But Sir Richard Baker tells us of a Bastard Son he had, called *Bertramus*; whom he advanced in honour, and matched into a Noble Family.

Will. Gem.
 p. 297, d.

The dead Body of King WILLIAM being thrown into a Colliers Cart, was in the journey overturned and left in the dirt; whence it was taken, and had Royal Burial in the Cathedral Church of St. Swithen at Winchester (by the appointment of his Brother and Successor King Henry I.) before the High Altar; where his Tomb is in being, of Gray Marble, raised about two foot from the Pavement; the Figure of which you have in the precedent page marked A. with a prospect of the said Altar copied from the Original; which Monument being broke open (by the Rebels in the reign of our late Sovereign Lord King Charles I. (as I am informed) was found to contain the dust of that King, some Reliques of Cloth of Gold, a large Gold Ring, and a small Chalice of Silver.

Spud p.
 457.

Upon his Great * Seal he wrote himself WILIELMUS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLORUM, and on the reverse WILIELMUS DEI GRATIA DUX NORMANORUM. Although its well known he had no Title to Normandy, but only by pawn from his Brother Duke Robert.

* The Great Seal of this King nearly resembles that of his Father, excepting the Crown on his Head (which is much like the Coronets that our Eagles use at this day) and his Standard sit up almost to the Staffe, and charge I with cross strokes. Both which differences are expressed over the Effigies of this WILLIAM in the first page of this Book.

HENRY

The Norman
Dynasty.

Book I.

HENRY I.

KING of ENGLAND, and DUKE of
NORMANDY, surnamed
BEAU-CLERKE.

CHAP. IV.

For the Devise or Arms of this King HENRY I. I cannot omit to pass over in silence the Story of Tōhn the Monk of Marmoutier (or de Mejort Monasterio) in 1088, an Author of the time, who tells us, That when this King chose Geoffrey Plantagenet Son of Count Earl of Anjou, Tourain, and Maine, to be his Son in Law, by marrying him to his only Daughter and Heir Maud the Emperess, and made him Knight; after the bathing, and other solemn Rites performed (scilicet ejus scutarii in superficie Leonibus aureis habentibus aureas imagines solis ejus figurem) a Shield, with Lyons of Gold therein, was hung about his Neck. *Fastus lib. 3. pag. 577. 578. 579.* Here we find the Lyons of England (the golden Lyons) but cannot fix, in what colour Fields, of what number, or in what posture; which Lyons were not fixed, nor became hereditary to the Kings of England, till the Reign of Richard I. when he caused his second Great Seal to be made.



HENRY fourth and youngest Son of William the Conquerour, born at Selby in Yorkshire Anno 1070. in the third year of his Fathers Reign, was bred at Paris (say some) others, at Cambridge; its probable at both places: wherein he so profited, that he acquired the Surname of Beauclerke, or The fair Scholar. Upon the death of King William Rufus (taking advantage of the absence of Duke Robert his eldest Brother at that time in Apulia, on his return from the Holy-Land) he suddenly seized his Treasure, and then usurped his Throne, and was crowned at Westminster upon the fourth day after his Brother King William's death, being the 6. day of August, in the year of our Lord 1100. by Maurice Bishop of London (Anselme Archbishop of Canterbury being then in exile) which enterprise was highly advanced by the Authority and Industry of Henry Newborow Earl of Warwick; the people expressing also to King HENRY a prone inclination, for that he was born in England, and after his Father was crowned King. On which politick criticisme, he claimed and obtained the Kingdome. Having thus mounted the Seat of Majesty, he neglected no means of a firm settlement therein, against the return of his Brother Robert. And to that purpose (in the first year of his reign, Anno 1100, upon St. Martins day, at London) he contracted both amity and alliance with Edgar King of Scots, by taking his Sister Maud (in her Baptisme called Edith) to Wife; by which act he not onely diverted that Prince's Sword, but stood assured of his assistance. She was Daughter of Malcolm III. of the Name (surnamed Canmore or Great Head) King of Scots, by Margaret his Wife, Sister to Edgar called Etheling, and Daughter of Edward, Son of Edmond Ironside, the most valiant Saxon King, the Courage and terror of the Danes; so that by her intermarriage with HENRY, the two Families of the Normans and Saxons were united in the sovereignty. And this, more than any other respect, both gained, and ever after continued the peoples affections firm

An. Dom.
1100.
August

Rob. of
Glocest. p.
212. b.
Maurice Pa-
ris p. 6. d.
30.

Ord. Vital.
p. 665.

Genet.
p. 227. d.
6.

W. Adam.
fol. 88. a.
n. 30.
Maurice
Paris p.
58. l. 6.

His first
Wife.
Ord. Vital.
p. 784. d.
c. 843. b.
W. Genet.
p. 227.
a. b.

Robert of
Glocest. p.
212.

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c.

25

Chap. 4: to HENRY. The solemnity of her Marriage (and afterwards Henry I. that of her Coronation, upon Sunday the 11th of November in the same year 1100. at the Abbey of Westminster) was performed by Anselme Archbishop of Canterbury. Her education she had among the Nunnes of Wilton and Rimsfey, whether for her love to a single life, or to avoid some inferior matches offered by her Father) Writers do differ; yet sure it is, that for the common good she abandoned her devoted life, and by the aforesaid Anselme, without dispensation from Rome, was joynted to King HENRY; who having been his Wife 17 years and upwards (famed for her humility, piety, charity, and all vertuous dispositions, far from the ordinary, either vices, or imbecilities of her Sex) she departed this world (to enjoy a better) at Westminster the first day of May, in the 18th year of his Reign, and of our Salvation 1118. And was interred in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, in the Chappel of the Kings, on the South side of St. Edward the Confessor. Her devotion, time of death, and time and place of burial, is thus remembered by Robert of Glocester.

W. Adam.
fol. 92. b.
n. 30.
Nogerus
Hoveden,
fol. 271. b.
n. 50.
Robert of
Glocest. p.
217. d.

This Queen Molde at Westminster long and many a day
In prayers and in penance by the Kings leave lay:
And after deyed as it is radde the xi. hundred yee
And xviii. after Mary our Lord bere.
At Westminster heo was I buried a Seynt Philips day,
And Seynt Jacob, as hit tallereþ the ferte day of May.

As King HENRY by this Marriage seemed to strengthen the Title of their Issue to the Crown, so the more to cement the people to his interest, he made fair promises for reforming those rigorous Laws imposed by his Father and Brother; and in some sort restored those of St. Edward the Confessor. He granted the Nobility free leave to hunt, and to enclose Parks for Deer; banished from his Court all Flatterers, regulated the Extravagancy of Apparel, and Luxury in Diet: Ordained punishment by death for Theeves and Robbers, and the loss of sight to them that counterfeited his Coin; and also is said to have held the first Parliament, which he ordained should consist of the Three Estates, of which himself was Head. He obliged the Clergy by recalling Anselme Archbishop of Canterbury from banishment, and furnishing the Vacancies in the Church, with learned and grave Divines.

And because it is not lesse pleasing to the people to have bad Ministers punished, than the good to be advanced, he imprisoned Ralph Bishop of Durham (a principal Cause of their late troubles.) In this posture stood King HENRY, when Duke Robert his Eldest Brother was by slow journeys returned from the Holy-Land into Normandy; to whom Bishop Ralph (having broke prison) repaired, and by many reasons perswaded to dispute his Title to England with his Sword: whereupon he levies an Army, arrives in England, and the day of Battel being appointed, by the mediation of Friends an

H

Agreement

The Norman
Dynasty.

Agreement was made betwixt the two Brothers on the same terms as in William Rufus his time, an unfortunate one for Robert; by which he lost not only his Kingdom and afterwards his Pension, but his Dukedom of Normandy, and his eyes into the Bargain; for King HENRY not long after (whether out of distast at some affront offered him by Robert, or which is more probable, stirred up with desire of enlarging his Dominions) invades, and after many bickerings, conquers Normandy (and takes his Brother Robert prisoner at Tenarchbray) about that time forty years that Normandy had before subdued England. And now was that prediction of the Conquerour on his Death-bed fulfilled; who observing his Son HENRY to be much discontented, for that he had bequeathed Normandy to Robert, England to William, and no appennage to him, but only a bare Portion in money; said unto him, *Content thy self Harry, for the time will come, when thy turn shall be served as well as theirs.* Verified in the possession of both their Dominions, as the Inscription on his great Seal doth testify; viz.

*HENRICUS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLORUM.

And on the other side,

*HENRICUS DEI GRATIA DUX NORMANNORUM.

On the one side of this great Seal is represented the King on his Throne, in his right hand he holds a Sword, and in his left he sustains a Globe surmounted by a Croisse patee, upon which is fixed a Dove; a Bird I observe to be used upon the Seal of St. Edward the Confessor, as appears by his great Seal (Spec. pag. 398.) and its probable that this Dove was taken up by King Henry as an Emblem of the Reformation in some sort of St. Edwards Laws, and the mitigation of those of his Father and Brother; so that, practicing the clemency of King Edward, he would also bear his Symbol or Device: that as the Sword in his right hand was to denote his Power and Justice, the Dove standing on the Mound in his left hand, was emblematically to demonstrate that his Government was to be mixed with Clemency and Mercy. This Dove was used in like manner by his Successors King Stephen and King Henry II. but discontinued by King Richard I.

Upon the reverse of this Kings Seal is a Man on Horseback armed at all points, holding in his right hand a Sword, and in his left an Oval Shield, the converse side only to be seen.

Not four years after the death of Queen Maud (married upon interest of State) King HENRY (for the love he had to beauty) took to his second Wife Adelizea or Alice, Daughter of Godfrey the First Duke of Brabant (Sister to another Duke Godfrey and Josceline of Lovaline, Ancestor in direct Male Line to Algernone the present Earl of Northumberland) whom he married at Windsor on Candlemas day (viz. the second of February) Anno 1121. in the 22 year of his reign. She was afterwards crowned at London by Ralph Archbishop of Canterbury with great Splendor, and is thus characterized by my old Poet.

Now a go to Queen Alice that ich er of tolde,
So fayre as she in Chyftendome was there none I holde.
He spoused her at Wyndesore that himselfe ganne ret
Of his Coronement, the two and twentieth yere.
And of our Lord 1121.

To Queen Alice the King gave in Dower the Castle and Earldome of Arundell, who having been his Wife about 14 years, but ever Childless, surviving him was re-married to Will. Albany, in her right Earl of Arundell; and by him had issue Earl William the second (from whom by the Fitz Alane's Earles of Arundell)

Thomas

Spec. p.
434.

His second
Marriage.

Henricus
Hunting.
fol. 21. v. b.
n. 10.
Death.
Paris. p.
69. l. 14

Rob. of
Glouc.
fol. 216.
Gr. 217.

Chron.
Norman.
nie. pag.
978. b.

Chap. 4. Thomas Howard the present Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Arundell, &c. derives his descent) Godfrey de Albiney and Alice married to John Earl of Angie. The time of her birth I find not, but the place of her interment to be the Abbey of Reading, near to her first Husband King Henry. The princely virtues of which King being profitable to all, did with their lustre so dazzle the eyes of his subjects, that they could not discern his vices; for besides his Usurpation of the Crown, and his cruelty to his Brother Duke Robert, he was also very wanton, as appeareth by his numerous natural Issue, all by him publicly owned; the Males highly advanced, and the Females richly married: His sobriety other ways was admirable, whose temperance was of proof against any meat objected to his appetite, Lampreys onely excepted, on a surfeit of which he died at St. Denys in the Forrest of Lyons (after seven dayes sicknesse) upon the iv. of the Nones of December (viz. the second day of December) in the LXV. year of his Age, and of Our Lord 1135. when he had reigned King of England 35 years and 4 moneths, lacking one day, and been Duke of Normandy 29 years, two moneths, and four dayes; (in whom ended the Heirs Males of the Norman Line, so that his Daughter and Heir Maud the Empress, transmitted the Crown into the Family of Plantagenet, in her Son Henry II. of the Name, called Fitz-Empress; notwithstanding her Cousin German Stephen Earl of Mortain, both usurped and held it during his life.) From thence his Corps was conveyed to Roan, and there his Bowels, Tongue, Heart, Eyes, and Brains were taken out, and buried in the Church of St. Mary de Prato; the body also sliced and powdered with salt, was wrapped in a Bull hide, to avoid the stench, being so intolerable that the Physician that took out his Brains was poisoned therewith, and immediately died; whereupon some observed, that other Kings killed men in their life time, but he also, after he was dead: thence also was his Corps carried into England, and honourably interred in the Church of our Lady in the Abbey of Reading (upon Christmase day next following, King Stephen with many of the Clergy being present) which he had founded, and richly endowed, as he also did the Abbeyes of Hyde and Cirencester, and the Priory of Dunstable. His Wife Queen MAUD also founded the Priory of Holy Trinity within Aldgate, and the Hospital of St. Giles in the Fields, so that by himself, his Queen, and other pious persons, 24 Foundations to religious uses were in his Reign erected. In Gemmeticensis I find these several Epitaphs composed for him not long after his death.

Quod medicum præsent, quod opes magnum nihil extant,
Rex probat HENRICUS, Rex vivens pacis amicus.
Exiterat siquidem præcunctis dior idem,
Occidna genti quos prætulit ordo regendi.
At necis ad pestes, quid gemme, pallia, vestes,
Aer varium terræ, quid castra sibi valere?

Vilibus

Rob. of
Glouc.
pag. 219. a.

Will. Gem.
met. p. 306.
d. 307. a.

Thibet.
p. 309. b.

Robert of
Glouc. p.
219. a.

Will. Gem.
met. p. 305.
b. 306. a.
b. c.

Thibet.
p. 302. c.

The Norman
Dynasty.

Vilibus hinc æquam dans sortem, pallida, nequam,
Portendendo pedem, mors ejus pulsat ad ædem.
Quo dum dira febris prima sub nocte Decembris
Mundum undavit, mundo mala multiplicavit.
Quippe pater populi, pax & tutela pusilli,
Dum pius ipse ruit, furit impius, opprimit, urit:
Anglica lugeat hinc, Normannica gens flet illinc.
Occidis HENRICE, tunc pax, nunc luctus utrique.

Another,

Sensu, divitiis, aditu, feritate decenti
More, plus dictu, vim perpeffus scelerosis,
Excellens, locuples, haud difficilis, reverendus
Hic jacet HENRICUS Rex quandam, pax, decus orbis.

Yet another,

Victor, sectator, vindex, tutamen, amator,
Bellorum, pacis, scelerum, regni, bonitatis,
Continet hunc loculum Rex notus ubique locorum,
HENRICUS pridem, tunc terror, nunc cinis idem.

I do not question (although we find not any particular mention of this Kings Monument) but that the Abbot and Monks of Reading erected a Tomb answerable to the Dignity of so magnificent a Founder: But well might the memory thereof, perish and be buried in the rubbish of Oblivion, when the bones of this Prince could not enjoy repose in his Grave (not more happy in a quiet Sepulcher than the two Norman Williams, his Father and Brother) but were (upon the suppression of the religious Houses in the Reign of King Henry VIII.) thrown out, to make room for a Stable of Horses, and the whole Monastery converted to a dwelling house; which sacrilegious Act, is thus lamented by a Modern Poet:

O foul impiety,
HENRY the First, that famous King,
which here entomb'd did lie,
Now as a scab'd is digg'd up,
and turn'd out of his Grave;
And as a stranger seeks in vain
a resting place to have:
For why, the greedy thirst of gain,
affords even Kings no place,
But dreadful is unto their Tombs,
lest it should them deface.

— Hen dira piacula, Primus
Neftrius HENRICUS sitis hic, inglorius urna
Nunc jacet ejectus, tumulum novus advena querit
Frustra; Nam Regi tenues invidit arenas
Auri sacra fames; Regum metuenda sepulchris.

Children of King HENRY the First by Queen
MAUD of Scotland his First Wife.

3. WILLIAM only son of Queen Maud and King Henry (by Ord. Vitalis called Guillelmus Adelinus) was born in the second year of his Fathers Reign, Anno 1102. At the age of 14 years, the

Henry I.

Chap. 4.
Ordericus
Vitalis, p.
81. b. &
351. b.

Rogerus
Hoveden,
f. 773. a.
numb. 20.

Ordericus
Vitalis, p.
216. 649
b. 870. a.
869. a.

the Nobility of England did Him homage, and sware fealty to Him at Shrewsbury. In June, An. 1119. He took to Wife Matilda, Daughter of Foulk, Earl of Anjou, the Marriage being solemnized at Luxeuil, in the County of Burgundy; upon which Alliance, besides a strict League contracted betwixt the two Fathers, William had the County of Maine. And the same year being made Duke of Normandy, did homage for it to Lewis the Groffe, King of France, and received the homage and oaths of the Nobility of that Countrey, who were soon after discharged of that tye: For Duke William the same year returning thence for England, was upon the 26 of November (viz. the VI. of the Calends of December) An. 1119. in the Seventeenth year of His age, cast away near Barflete, together with Richard his Bafe Brother, Maud, or Mary, Countess of Perch, His Natural Sister, and near 200 others; for the sake of this Sister, Prince William is said to have lost His life: For the Ship being dashed in pieces against a Rock, He, and some few others secured themselves by leaping into the Boat, and might have escaped: But the Duke being more moved with the sad cries of the Countess his Sister, then possessed with the consideration of his own safety, endeavoring to receive her in, had the Boat so overcharged with the Company which pressed in with her, that they wholly perished, except one unwelcome Messenger, who escaped with this sad news, to the great grief of his Father, and the whole Kingdom. Upon this William I find this Epitaph.

Abstulit hunc terræ matri maris unda nocera,
Prob dolor! occubuit Sol Anglicus, Anglia plora:
Quæque prius fueras gemino radiata nitore,
Extincto nato vivas contenta parente.

Garden
Remains,
p. 354.

Rogerus
Hoveden,
f. 773.
num. 20.

Gabriel
du Moulin
in Hist.
Norman-
nie, pag.
322. &
323.

The Princess Matilda, Widow of Prince * Adeline, aged onely Twelve years, highly favored by King Henry the First, her Father-in-Law, returned not suddenly into Anjou, but remained some time in England, where she was treated and served according to her quality. But the air of her own Country, after some years of absence, seeming more sweet to her, she returned into the Court of her Father, which she abandoned Ten years after; when by the advice of Geoffrey, Bishop of Chartres, she quitted the World, and took upon her a Religious Habit in the Abbey of Font-Eurault.

* Adeline sig-
nifieth Ethel-
ing in the
Saxons, or in
Latin Prin-
cess.

3. MAUD the Empress, onely Daughter, and (after the death of her Brother) Heir of King Henry the First, and Queen Maud his first Wife; of whom, see more in the V Chapter of this First Book.

Natural Children of King Henry the First.

3. ROBERT, Earl of Gloucester, first Natural Son of King Hen. I. whose story followeth in the VII Chapter of this First Book.
3. RICHARD, another Base Son of King Henry, was, as appeareth by an ancient Register of the Monastery of Abingdon, born in the Reign of William Rufus, of the Widow of Anskil, a Nobleman of the Country adjoining to that Abbey. In the year 1119. this Richard was with His Father King Henry, at the reducing and burning of the Town of Evereux, held out against him by the partakers of William, Son of Robert, Duke of Normandy; and also, at the Battle of Breteuil, where the said William, and Lewis King of France, were forced to flee for their lives, leaving King Henry the Field, with several Prisoners of note. And much about the same time, Richard was sent with 200 Horse to the succor of Ralph de Guader; with which assistance, Ralph was so well pleased, that in requital he bestowed upon him his Daughter Amitia, with the Seigneuries of Breteuil, Gloz, and Lyre; but this Marriage was prevented by the death of Richard, drowned near Barflete, in his return for England, among other of King Henries Children, the 26 day of November, An. 1119. And Amitia, his espoused Wife, was afterwards married to Robert, Earl of Leicester.
3. REYNALD, Earl of Cornwall, Third Natural Son of King Henry I. mentioned at large in the IX Chapter of this First Book.
3. ROBERT, another Base Son of King Henry I. was born of Edith, the Sister of Iwe, Son and Daughter of Forne, the Son of Sigewolfe, both of them great Barons in the North; which Edith, King Henry afterwards gave in Marriage to Robert Doiley, Baron of Hook-Norton in Oxfordshire, and with her bestowed on him the Mannor of Eleydon, in the County of Buckingham, by whom he had issue Henry Doiley, Baron of Hook-Norton, who often mentioneth this ROBERT in his Charters, ever calling him ROBERT his Brother, the Kings Son. I have seen a Charter of (Mahalt de Abrinco uxor Roberti filii Regis Henrici) Maud de Avranches, the Wife of Robert, Son of King Henry, to which Her Seal is appendant; impressed with Her Effigies, without any Shield of Arms; which Maud, in all probability, was the Wife of this ROBERT.

3. GIL-

Chap. 4.

Williel.
Gemmet.
p. 306 d.Speed, p.
443. col. 2.
num. 70.Williel.
Gemmet.
p. 306 d.Speed, p.
443. col. 2.
num. 71.Speed, p.
443.Brook.
York He-
rald.* feavon
ap Redde-
rick ap
feavon
Lloyd of
Cardigan
Esquire.
Hewet ap
David ap
feavon ap
Reece.
Hewet
Sandwell
feavon
Dilaine,
feavon
Breslay.
* Lib. An-
notat. E.
12. fol. 42.
b. in Off-
cio Arm-
rum.
Vincent,
p. 236.

3. GILBERT, another Natural Son of King Henry, is mentioned by William Gemmeticensis, the Norman Monk, in the Chronicle of that Country, written by John Taylor, being a Translator of that Work out of Latin into French; and not long ago, in the Treaties betwixt England and France, written in the French Tongue by John Tillet, Secretary to King Henry II. And yet in them not any other mention is made, but only of his name.

3. WILLIAM de TRACT, another Base Son of Henry I. had for his Appennage, the Town of Tracy in Normandy, from which he took his surname, and was called WILLIAM of TRACT, whose death immediately followed that of his Father King Henry I. But whether he were the Progenitor of the Tracies, sometimes Barons in Devonshire, or of them which now be of the same surname? or, whether Sir William Tracy, one of the Four Knights that slew Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, were any of his Posterity? is not certainly reported, nor any thing else concerning him.

3. HENRY, another Base Son of King Henry I. was born of the Lady Nestu, Daughter of Rhees ap Tewdor, Prince of South-wales. (Who was the Wife of Sir Gerald Windsor, and of Stephen, Constables of the Castles of Pembroke and Abertowy in Wales, and Progenitors of the Families of the Fitz-Geralds and Fitz-Stephens in Ireland.) He was born, and bred, and lived, and married in Wales, having issue two Sons, Meiler and Robert. The elder of which, Meiler, took to Wife the Daughter of Hugh Lacy, Lord of Meath in Ireland. He lost his life in the conflict betwixt Magnus the Son of Harold-Harfager, King of Norway, and Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, An. 1197. I have had the view of a Pedigree, which deriveth the descendants of Henry Fitz-Herbert, Chamberlain to King Henry I, and Sibill Corbet his Wife, Concubine to the said King, from this HENRY, who in that Genealogy is called Henry Fitz-Roy, or the Kings Son. But in a Commission (of which, I have a Copy) sent into Wales to the * Bards there, by King Edward IV. to enquire of the surname of William, by Him created Earl of Pembroke; the said Bards make return, That the said Earl William, was the Son of William, Lord of Ragland, Son to Thomas, Son to Guilleme, Son to Jenkine; the Son of Adam, the Son of Reynold, the Son of Peter, the Son of Herbert, Base Son of Henry the First, King of England. Upon which, King Edward IV. gave him the surname of Herbert: With which, a * Pedigree in the Office of Arms agreeth in this point, That Herbert was a Natural Son of King Henry I. and had in marriage with Lucia his Wife, the Forest of Dean. Yet Vincent in his Correction of Brooks Errors saith, That this Lucia,

The Norman
Dynasty.

Lucia, the third Daughter of Milo Fitz-Walter, Earl of Hereford, was Wife to Herbert, Son of Herbert, and Grand-child to Henry Fitz-Herbert, Chamberlain to King Henry the First, by Sibill Corbet aforesaid.

3. MAUD, Countess of Perch, a Natural Daughter of King Henry the First, was espoused to Rotrock, Earl of Perch, (called also Consul of Moriton) with Lands and other rich Dower in England; and also the Town of Belisno, in Normandy, by the gift of her said Father. She was the first Wife of this Rotrock, first of the name, Son of Arnolfe de Hesding also, first Earl of that County, and had issue by him, one only Daughter, Magdelen, first Wife of Garcia IV. King of Navarre, (who died by a fall from His House, in the year of our Lord 1151.) and Mother of King Sanebo, surnamed *The Wife*, from whom the succeeding Kings of Navarre are derived. She perished by Shipwreck with her Half-Brother Duke William, upon Friday the 26 of November, in the 20 year of her Fathers Reign, and of Grace M. CXIX.

3. MAUD, Countess of Britain, another of that Name, and Natural Daughter of King Henry, was married to Conan, first of the Name, surnamed *The Grosse*, Earl of Little Britain, (Son of Earl Alan, by Ermengard his second Wife, Daughter of Foulk Rechin, Earl of Anjou) and had issue Howel, pronounced Illegitimate, Constance that died without issue; and Bertha, the Wife of Endes, Earl of Porrobet, Mother of Earl Conan the younger (or *le Petit*) who by Margaret, Sister of William, King of Scots, had issue Constance, His sole Daughter and Heir, married to Jeffrey Platanet, Fourth Son of King Henry the Second.

3. JULIAN, another of the Natural Daughters of King Henry the First, was married to Eustace de Pacie, the Illegitimate Son of William, Lord of Breteville, Pacie, and Ivory, Son and Heir of William Fitz-Osborne, and Elder Brother of Roger, both Earls of Hereford in England. And this Eustace, had he been lawfully begotten in wedlock, had been Heir to the Earldoms of Hereford and Ivory, but notwithstanding he had a small part in that Inheritance of the Town of Pacie; from which he took his surname, and had issue by this Julian his Wife, William and Roger of Pacie, his Sons.

3. N—another Base Daughter, mentioned by William Gemeticensis, and John Tillet his follower, and is said by them to have been married to one William Goei a Norman, but nothing recounted of her Name, his Issue, Estate, or other Relation.

Henry I.

Chap. 4.

Vincet.
p. 712. ex
Rutilo
Chara-
rum, At.
1. Joha-
nis, p. 1.
num. 72.
Ordinum
Vitalis, p.
900. c.

Williel.
Gemmet.
p. 307. d.

Williel.
Gemmet.
p. 307. d.

Marc de
Wison,
Sieur de
la Colon-
biere en
la Science
Heroique,
p. 425.

Williel.
Gemmet.
p. 307. d.

Ordinum
Vitalis, p.
702. b.

3. CONSTANCE, Viscountess Beaumont, another Natural Daughter, to whom her Father, King Henry the First, gave the Mannor of Aclisfchescote, in the Parish of Suthanton, and County of Devon. She was the Wife of Rozceline, Viscount Beaumont, (so named from Beaumont, a Town in the County of Maine in France) and by him, was Mother of Richard, Viscount Beaumont, (Father of Queen Ermengard, the Wife of King William of Scotland, and of Constance de Toen, to whom King John, on the 22 day of September, in the First year of His Reign confirmed the Estate of the said Constance her Grand-mother) and of Ralph, Bishop of Angiers; mentioned by Robert the Abbot of Mount S. Michael.

3. N—Sixth, Natural Daughter of King Henry the First, was married to Matthew, the Son of Bourchard de Montmorency or Montmorency (who derived his original from Lyfoye, a French Knight, Baptised with Clovis the First Christian King of France) from whom descended the Ancient House of that name, who afterwards came to be Earls and Dukes (being grown to be one of the greatest Families in France, next to the Princes of the Blood; both for Possessions, Alliances, and Honor) and in commemoration of this timely conversion, have always used this Motto, or Cry of War.

Dieu ayde au Premier Chrestien.
God assist the First Christian.

remark of 4. Imperial Ensigns taken by him in a Battel against the Emperor Otto II. When his Army was defeated by the French, upon the Banks of the River Aisne, An. 978. Which number of 4. was afterwards augmented to 16. by Matthew de Montmorency, Second of the Name, in memory of 12. other Ensigns or Imperial Banners forced from the Soldiers of Otto the Fourth, at the Battel of Bouvines, in the year 1214. La Science Heroique, p. 333.

3. ELIZABETH, the Seventh and youngest Natural Daughter of King Henry (by Elizabeth, Sister of Waleran, Earl of Melent) was married to Alexander, King of Scots, Brother, and Successor of King Edgar: Which Alexander dying without Issue, was also succeeded by King David his youngest Brother (all three Sons of King Malcolm the Third) from whom the succeeding Kings of Scotland, to His most Sacred Majesty King Charles the Second, do derive their descent.

K

3. MAUD

The Norman
Dynasty.

Book I.

3. M A U D.

The Empress, Daughter of King HENRY the First,
and Lady of the English.

CHAP. V.

The Arms attributed to this Maud, were those of Her Father King Henry I. viz. Gules, 2 Lions Passant Guardant, Or. And the Arms assigned to Her Second Husband Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, Gules, a cheif Argent, over all an Escarbuncle of 8 Rayes, Pomey, and Flowrey, Or. Which Coat is set up for 13. * Geoffrey upon the Cross, on the Tomb of Queen Elizabeth in K. Henry VII. his Chappel. But the Seal of Maud the Empress, exhibited in the Front of this First Book, pretends you not with any Arms of Her Self, or either of Her Husbande. Nor did Women at that time make use of Arms, either upon Seals or otherwise, that I yet have observed.



After the death of Her Brother, William Duke of Normandy, drowned at Sea in his passage for England. This Maud came to be sole Heir to Her Father, King Henry the First; in the Fourth year of whole Reign she was born, and had not passed the Sixth year of Her age, when She was affianced at *Vtrecht*, nor the Eleventh, when She was married to the Emperor Henry the Fourth, with a Portion of 10000 Marks. The solemnity both of their Nuptials and Coronation being celebrated at *Mentz* in Germany, with great splendor upon the Eighth of the *Ides* (viz. the Sixth day) of *January*, An. 1114. She was His Wife 12 years, but without Issue; so that the Emperor deceasing in the year 1126. the Empress Maud was remanded into England by Her Father King Henry, whither being returned, She had fealty sworn to Her by the Barons; the cheif of which, was Stephen Earl of Mortaign, Her Cousin-german; who being the first in course that made Oath, was also the first that made bold to break it, and seize upon Her Throne.

The most convenient match that King Henry could propose to Himself for His Daughter, the Empress, was Geoffrey the Consul, or Earl of *Anjou* (by reason his Dominion lay convenient for a conjunction with Normandy) Son and Heir of *Foulk*, King of *Jerusalem*, and of *Eremburga*, Daughter of *Helias*, Earl of *Mans* His first Wife) called *Plantagenet* (id est, *Planta Genesie*) or *Broome Plonte*, as *Robert* of *Glocester* hath it, because he wore in his Cap or Bonnet, a Sprig of Broom) to whom He remarried Her at *Mans*, upon the Third day of *April*, An. 1127. Which Nuptials, with their Issue, are thus recorded by the same *Robert* in these Rhimes.

And after the Xviii year of his Kingdome.
He yaf her to Geffray, Earle of Angeo,
Whos Suster, William his Sone, spouled er tho
That dreyn was in the See, as to fore is tolde.
And betwixen th' Emperour and Molde no fruyt was,
For When the Emperour was dede of full age * heo nas.

Henry

Chap. 5. Henry King loved her muche, and well the more ich gesse,
Because he was heire, and also Emperesse,
Of thele Geffrey and Molde came ich underitonde
Henry Fitz Emperis, King of Englonde.

Maud
the EmpressChronica
Norman.
p. 984. a.

Earl Geoffrey Plantagenet, after the death of his Father-in-Law, King Henry, set on foot his Wives title against King Stephen, but was by him forced to a pecuniary composition, and not long after died upon the VII. of the *Ides* of September, An. 1150. Who although no King Himself, yet was he both the Son of one, and the immediate Ancestor of that Royal House, from him called *Plantagenet*, which by a direct and uninterrupted Male Line, fwayed *Englands* Scepter down to King *Richard* the Second; and then branching it self into the Families of *Lancaster* and *York*, ended in *Richard* the Third, the XIV King of that House, after it had ruled the English Scepter 330 years. This Geoffrey was a Man of great Justice and Charity, his death much lamented, and is noted to be the first Person that ever was admitted to a Burial place within the Walls of *Mans*; where he was interred in the Church of *S. Julian* before the Crucifix, with this Distick.

Ibidem.

Hinc Deus aeternum tribuat conscendere regnum,
Quatenus Angelicis turmis conregnet in ævum.

The Empress Maud (Her Husband, Earl Geoffrey, being dead) undertakes Her own quarrel against King Stephen (managed by Her Half-Brother, Robert Earl of Gloucester, and Milo, Earl of Hereford, Her two Principal Cheiftains, with various success; in several passages whereof, She her self was present) and at last takes King Stephen prisoner at the Battel of *Lincoln*, which in all likelihood might have put an end to the business; but that the Empress upon this Victory, by Her high and neglective carriage, so lost the hearts of Her party; but more especially of the *Londoners*, whose Request She had denied, that Stephen came to be set at liberty by exchange for Her Bafe Brother, Robert, Earl of Gloucester (taken prisoner also not long after at the Battel of *Winchester*) and the Empress finding London too hot for Her, was forced to flie privately to *Oxford*; and being twice worsted, makes Her escape by a wile. The first time at the said Battel of *Winchester*, by being carried away on Horsback, in form of a Dead Corps: And a second time from *Oxford* Castle, in a great Snow; when in the night, She, and some few others, cloathing themselves all over in white, made their escape unseen by the Guards of the Besiegers. But this deliverance out of Her Enemies hands, could not free Her from those fears that attended Her afterwards, and forced Her to quit the prosecution of the War, which Henry, Duke of Normandy, Her Son, was now happily grown up to continue, who Landing in England with fresh Supplies, and with His Army confronting that of King Stephen, the intended Battel ended in a composition, by

Ibidem,
p. 217 b.

* The Emper-
or was not
of age.

The Norman
Dynasty.

by which Stephen held the Kingdom, during life, and Henry was proclaimed His Heir, which had so real an effect, That after the death of that King, the Empress lived to see Her Son in possession of the Kingdom of England, and other large acquisitions, who is not so much as mentioned by Historians after this accommodation, till the time of Her death, which is much to be wondered at, especially, that She being so stirring a Woman, as She was, should be so quiet upon a suddain, as not to have one word spoken of Her, in all the long time She lived after. And if she placed Her contentment so wholly in Her Son, that in respect of Him, She regarded not Her self at all, it deserves, at least, the encomium of such a Motherly Love, as is very unusual, and not always safe. But however it was, we must leave it as a Gordian Knot, which no Writer helps us to untie.

She was Earl Geoffreys Wife 23 years, and his Widow 17. And being aged about 64 years ended Her life in the City of Roan, on the IV of the Ides (viz. the Tenth day) of September, An. 1167. in the Thirteenth year of the Reign of Her Son, King Henry the Second, and was buried in the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, with Funeral Pomp. But Gabriel du Moulin tells us, That She had Her Interment in the Church of Notre Dame du Prè, in the Suburbs of Roan; and that for Her, Arnulph Bishop of Lisieux, composed this Epitaph.

*Regia progenies, stirps regia, Cæsar's uxor,
Hic est magna brevis, clausa MATILDA loco,
Virtutum titulis humani culmen honoris
Excessit mulier, nil mulieris habens.
Septembris decima regno post regna recepto
Credidit æternum, continuasse diem.*

A Parallel hath been made betwixt this great Princess and Agripina, who was the Daughter of an Emperor, the Wife of an Emperor, and the Mother of an Emperor; and our Empress Maud was the Daughter of King Henry the First, the Wife of Henry the Fourth, Emperor of Almaine, and the Mother of King Henry the Second: Which relation of Her to these Three Royal Henries, is most emphatically expressed in this short, yet significant Memorial, engraven on Her Tomb, mentioned by a Faithful Historian.

* Thus Eng-
lished in
Speeds p. 470.

* Here HENRY's Mother;
Daughter, Wife, doth rest.
By Birth much, more by Spouse;
By Child most blest.

*Ortu magna, viro major, sed maxima partu,
Hic jacet HENRICI filia, sponsa, parens.*

And now it were critical to imagine, that in memory of these Three Henries, She was the charitable Foundress of the Three Monasteries, viz. Of View, in the County of Caux; of Cherbourg; and of S. Andrew, in the Forest of Gouffer. She also for the publick good of the Normans, bestowed much Money in laying the Foundation, and building the Bridge of Roan.

The

Book I.

Sir Richd
Baker in
his Chro-
nicle of
the Kings
of Eng-
land.Chronica
Norman-
nia, p.
1001 d.
Chronica
S. Stepha-
ni Colles-
mensis, p.
1019 d.
Gabriel
du Moulin
en son
Histoire
Générale
de Nor-
mandie,
p. 387.Ibidem;
p. 387.Matthew
Paris, p.
143. num.
56.Chap. 5.
Vincens,
p. 304 b.Maud
the Empress.

The Empress (in Her Grant of the Earldom of Hereford to Milo Fitz-Walter) styles Her self, *Matilda Imperatrix Henrici Regis filia, & Anglorum Domina*; and in the circumference of Her Great Seal, *Matildis Dei Gratia Romanorum Regina*. The Figure of which Seal, I have exhibited in the Front of this First Book.

Children of MAUD the Empress, by GEOFFREY,
Earl of ANJOU, Her Second Husband.

4. HENRY FITZ-EMPRESS, Eldest Son and Heir of his Father and Mother, succeeded King Stephen in the Kingdom of England, by the name of HENRY II. Whole History followeth in the First Chapter of the Second Book.

4. GEOFFREY, Earl of Nants, surnamed Martell, second Son of Maud the Empress, to whom his Father left the Earldom of Anjou, so soon as his Brother Henry should come to be King of England; and to that purpose made His Lords swear, not to suffer His Body to be Buried, until His Son Henry had taken his Oath to perform it: Which Oath Henry afterwards, in reference to his Fathers Body, did take; but as he took it unwillingly, so he willingly brake it, and presently sent to Adrian the then Pope, for a Dispensation of his Oath. Which granted, he enters Anjou with an Army, and takes from his Brother GEOFFREY (being not able to make resistance) not only the Earldom of Anjou, but some Cities also, which his Father had absolutely given him for his maintenance. But out of Brotherly kindness in the year 1155. makes an agreement with him, by which he was to pay him yearly, a Thousand pounds English, and 2000 Livres of Anjou, which was so unkindly taken by his Brother Geoffrey, that it brake his heart. He received the Honor of Knighthood from Theobald, Earl of Blois, An. 1150. was Earl of Nants in Britain, and deceased in the Month of July, and year 1157.

Chronica
Norman-
nia, p.
992 b. &
994 d.Ibidem, p.
984 d.
Ibid. d.Williel.
Goumet,
p. 304 b.Chron.
Norman.
p. 999 c.Roger
Hoveden,
f. 313 b.
numb. 30.

4. WILLIAM, Third Son of Maud the Empress, and Earl Geoffrey, whom Ralph Brook, York Herald, and John Speed, call Earl of Poitou; but I find him not otherwise mentioned then (*Willielmus frater Regis Henrici*) William, King Henries Brother. He departed this World at Roan, upon the III of the Kalends of February (viz. the 30 day of January) in the year of our Lord 1163. And was Interred in the Church of our Lady in the said City.

4. N. A Daughter of Geoffrey Plantagenet, and Maud the Empress, is mentioned by Roger Hoveden, to be the Wife of David, the Son of Owayn, Prince of North-Wales. But I do not find her noted by any other Author.

L

3. STE-

The Norman
Dynasty.

Book I.

3. STEPHEN,

King of ENGLAND.

CHAP. VI.

Several are
the Opinions
concerning
the Arms of
King Stephen,
some attribut-
ing to him the
Two Lions of
King Henry
II. His Pre-
decessor.

Math. Wren
in his Book
De Militari
Officio (Lib. 4.
p. 119.) hath
That King
Stephen ha-
ving entered
upon the Go-
vernment of
England, in
the Month of
December,
the Sun being
then in the
Celestial
Sign *Sagittari-*
us, Stephen
in memory
thereof, *Sen-*
tum portavit
rubiginis quo-
rum trium
Leuonum pre-
stantum cor-
pora usque ad
colum, cum
corporebus
lancearum
in armis
signis
Sagittarii, de
auro, did
bear in a
Shield, under
the Bodies of
Three Lions
Fasten to the
Neck, with
Moss Bolles,
Or, in Form of
the Sign Sa-
gittarius. And
both Mills
and Brook in
their Cata-
logus of Honor,
attributed to King Stephen for Arms, Gules, a Sagittarius, Or, but without any cited Authority.
And some again tell us, that these were not His Arms, but His Device. Repair we therefore to His Seals, two
of which I have seen, both having the same Circumscription, disagreeing only in the Reverses or Counterseals;
upon one of which (being in my custody) and also exhibited in *Speed's Chronicle*, *Page 455.* The King is repre-
sented on Horseback in His Coat of Mail, in His Right Hand He holds His Sword; and on His Left Hand hangs
His Shield, half the Convex side of which is to be seen, without any Device thereon. Upon the Counterseal of
the other, which I have represented to your view in the beginning of this First Book; and of which, I have seen
Two Originals (one in the Registry of *Westminster*, and the other in the Chamber of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*)
you have the Figure of a Man on Horseback, with a Black Shield also, but in His Right Hand in the place of
His Sword, He bears a Lance, with a Streamer on the top thereof, slit in Form of a Standard, with a Cross there-
on. The same Standard you have also upon the Coin of King Stephen, exhibited in *Mr. Speed*, *Page 455.*

He Male-Line of the Normans being extinct in King Henry the First, and His Daughter *Maud*, the Empress, only left, and She married to a stranger. This *Stephen*, Earl of *Bologne* and *Mortaign*, Third Son of *Stephen*, Earl of *Blois*, by *Alice* Fourth Daughter of the Conqueror, hailing into *England*, notwithstanding his former Oath to *Maud* (by the procurement of his Brother *Henry*, Bishop of *Winchester*, the Popes Legate, and *Roger*, Bishop of *Salisbury*; two, the most powerful Men at that time in the State, partly by Reasons, but more indeed by Force) was by the State received for King; and upon the 26 of *December*, being *S. Stephens* day, in the year 1135. about Twenty four days after the decease of his Uncle King *Henry*, Crowned at *Westminster* by *William Corbell*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the presence of but three Bishops, few of the Nobility, and not one Abbot.

There were not wanting those that urged the Oath of the Nobles to the Empress to be saved, because no president could be found, that ever the Crown of *England* had been set on the Head of a Woman; and moreover, that that Oath being taken on condition, that *Maud* should marry at home; the condition being broken, the Obligation was null. But that which seemed most to colour King *Stephens* Usurpation, was, the Testimony of *Hugh Bigot*, who took a voluntary Oath before the Lords, that being with King *Henry* immediately before his death, he adopted, and chose Earl *Stephen* to be his Heir, because the Empress his Daughter had at that time highly offended Him; for had *Stephen* pretended any Title by Blood, then must *Theobald*, Earl of *Blois*, his elder Brother have been preferred before him; and also *Henry Fitz-Empress* (if they refused his Mother) was nearer to the right Stem.

Stephen had also made fair promises to obtain the Crown, which

An. Dom.
1135. De-
cembr. 2.Ordericus
Vitalis, p.
374 b.Willielm.
Gemmet.
p. 313 b.Math.
Paris, p.
74. num.
2030, 40.

Chap. 6. he was resolved to establish by performances, and therefore he pleased the people by easing them of Impositions; the Clergy by forbearing the detention of Bishopricks and Abbeys, he obliged the Nobility by giving them liberty to hunt his Deer in their own Woods, and besides, by advancing many of them in honor. And to secure himself abroad as well as at home, he stopped his Brother *Theobald's* Title with a yearly grant of 2000 Marks, and married his Son *Eustace* to *Constance*, Daughter of the King of *France*. Add to all this the vast Treasure of his Predecessor amounting to 100000 Pounds in Money, besides Jewels of very great value: All which he seized into his own hands, and expended not in Luxury, but in procuring Friends, and levying Soldiers out of *Britany* and *Flanders*.

The Crown was scarce set on His Head, when He was forced to take the Sword in His Hand, for *David* King of *Scots*, engaging in the quarrel of His Niece *Maud*, enters *Northumberland*, and possesses Himself of the Towns of *Carlisle* and *Newcastle*, where King *Stephen* coming against Him, rather bought His victory, then won it: For to recover *Newcastle* out of His Hands, He was forced to let King *David* hold *Cumberland*, and His Son *Henry* the Earldom of *Huntington*. The King returning home, found some defection in His Barons, that entertained Him a while; after which, He fell into so dangerous a fit of sickness, that it was reported He was dead. This created several doubts and suspicions in His Friends, and encouraged *Geoffrey*, Earl of *Anjou*, to surprise several Peeces in *Normandy*, to prepare for the recovery of his Wife *Maud* her Right; but to make the World see he was alive again, *Stephen* passed into *Normandy*, overcame *Anjou* in Battle, and after makes peace with him; and upon the renouncing his Wives claim, *Stephen* is to pay him 5000 Marks per annum.

He was but newly returned out of *Normandy*, when *David*, King of *Scots*, encouraged by His former successes, invades the North parts a second time, in the year 1139. But notwithstanding the Active Valor of Himself and His Son, He was defeated with the loss of 11000 of his Soldiers, by *Thurstan*, Archbishop of *York*, and the Northern Lords; upon which, *David* begs a Peace, For the confirmation of which, his Son *Henry* was sent hostage to King *Stephen*. The quickness of whose success, making him presume more of himself, caused him to fall upon those Rocks that dashed in pieces his future grandure.

Not long after, *Stephen* calls a Council at *Oxford*, where occasion was given to put him out with his faithfulest Friends, the Clergy; For the Bishops, upon liberty given to build Castles, so outwent the Lords, in magnificence, strength, and number of Editions, and especially the Bishop of *Salisbury*, that their greatness was much envied by them, who to be revenged, put the King in Head, That all those Castles were built to no other intent, but for the entertainment of *Maud*, and her Complices; whereupon *Stephen* after a long dispute with the Bishops, takes them into his own hands.

K. Stephen.

Math.
Paris, p.
75. num.
10, 10.Ibidem.
num. 33.Chronica
Norman-
nia, p.
977 a, b.
& 978 a.

he

In

The Norman
Dynasty.

In this juncture of time, the Empress accompanied with Robert, Earl of Gloucester, arrives in England with a small party, but is quickly strengthened by the wonderful access of many of the English, and of Ranulph, Earl of Chester; with a number of valiant Welshmen. Whereupon King Stephen raising an Army, engages the Empress near Lincoln, An. 1141. doubtful it was for a long time, whose Head the Laurels of Victory would crown, till at last the Empress had the day, and King Stephen (notwithstanding His Herculean laying about Him with His Battel Ax) was taken captive, and committed Prisoner to Bristol Castle; while the Empress possesseth the Kingdom, and as a Conqueress enters London in Triumph. Upon which, Matilda, King Stephens Wife, implores the Empress, that She might live a private life with Her Husband; and the Londoners press Her for the restoration of S. Edwards Laws; but She grants neither. Queen Matilda not enduring this denial, calls Her Son Eustace out of Kent with a company of choice Soldiers, who joining with the Citizens (incited, that their request was denied) force the Empress to quit Her Station in London, and to flee privately to Oxford, where She gives order, that King Stephen should be put into Fetters, and sends to Her Uncle, King David, to repair with all speed to Her assistance; upon whose arrival, they besiege Winchester, which Queen Matilda, and Her Son Eustace, with the Londoners, came to relieve. A fierce Battel was here fought, in which the Empress being worsted, was (to make Her escape) laid on Horsback, in form of a dead corps, and so conveyed to Gloucester; Robert, Earl of Gloucester was there made prisoner (disdaining ignoble flight) upon whom Queen Matilda retaliated the hard usage to the King Her Husband.

This Matilda (that you may the better know her) was the Daughter and Heir of Eustace, Earl of Bologne (Brother of Geoffrey and Baldwin, Kings of Jerusalem) married to Stephen, by the procurement of King Henry the First his Uncle. A Woman (saith my Author) moulded for the proportion of both Fortunes, acting Her Husbands part for Him, when He could not act it for Himself, not expecting that Fortune should fall into Her Lap, but rather industrious to procure it. Her Mother was Mary, Sister to Maud, Queen of England, Wife of King Henry the First. So that both She, and Stephen Her Husband, were Cousin-Germans to Maud the Empress. She was crowned at Westminster upon the 22 of March, being Easter day, in the First year of King Stephen, and of our Lord 1136. She founded S. Katherines Hospital, near the Tower of London. And having been Queen Fifteen years, deceased at Heveningham Castle in Essex, the Third day of May, An. 1151. and was buried at Faversham in Kent. This Epitaph hath been found for Her in a nameless Manuscript.

His Marriage.

The Arms of Bologne, are, Or, 3 Torteaux, which I have seen upon a Seal of Ids, Countess of Bologne (Grand-Daughter to this Queen Matilda) on which Her Effigies is represented in the habit of that time, and on Her left hand a Dove, circumscribed thus, Signum Ide Comitissæ Bolognie, and on the Counter-seal which is round, in an antique Shield,

are the 3 Roundels, and in the Circle these words, Secretum meum michi. Obitur in Aredum in Genealogia Comit. Flandrie, p. 30 & 31. Also in a Charter (in my custody) of this Queen Maud, wherein She grants Her Hospital, near the Tower, to the Church of the Holy Trinity, London; She writes Her Self, Mathilda Dei Gratia Regina Anglie. Her Figure with a Royal Crown, being represented on Her Seal, with a Scepter in Her Right Hand, and a Dove on Her Left; but without any Reverse, Arms or Device. E Bibliotheca Cottoniana.

Orderick Vitalis, p. 922 b.

Gesta Stephani Regis, Ang. p. 957 b.

Willielm. Malmsb. fol. 109 b. Henricus Hunting. 109, fol. 214 a. num. 40.

Weccester, p. 278. b. Bib. Cottoniana.

Antio

Chap. 6.

K. Stephen.

Anno Millesimo C. quinquagenae primo:

Quo sua non minuit, sed sibi nostra tulit.

MATHILDIS felix conjux STEPHANI quoque Regis

Occidit, insignis moribus & viribus;

Cultrix vera Dei, cultrix & pauperibus,

Hic subnixæ Deo quo fruere tur co.

Femina si qua Polos confendere quebat,

Angelicis manibus diva hec Regina tenetur.

After some fruitless Proposals in order to an Agreement, whether by connivance of their Keepers, but more probably by consent, both King Stephen, and Earl Robert, got to be at Liberty, and the Empress not long after is besieged by the King in Oxford; from whence She makes Her second escape. Nevertheless the present fear left such an impression upon Her, that She never afterwards had any mind to appear upon the Stage of War, but left it to Her Son, Duke Henry, who being grown up and able to bear Arms, did fortunately supply the places of Robert Earl of Gloucester his Uncle, and Milo Earl of Hereford, another of his Mothers Captains, both lately deceased. Into England Henry comes with fresh supplies, and besieges Malmsbury, to give Stephen a diversion at that time with an Army before Wallingford; who resolving to put the business to the trial of a Battel, brings an Army far superior to that of Duke Henry; but Floods and Storms kept them so long asunder, till an agreement was made by the Bishops, especially by the Mediation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and at Winchester was concluded upon these Conditions. viz. That King Stephen, during His Natural Life, should remain King of England, and Henry enjoy the Dukedom of Normandy, and be proclaimed Heir Apparent to the Kingdom of England. The Partisans of both, to enjoy their Ancient Rights and Titles. Things to be as they stood before Stephen was King; and all Castles built in His Reign, to be demolished.

After this Pacification, Henry returns into Normandy, and Stephen having attained (that which he never had before) Peace (which yet he enjoyed not two years) makes Progresses through most parts of the Kingdom, to reform those mischiefs that had grown up under the Sword, and then calls a Parliament at London: After which, having had a conference with Theodoric, Earl of Flanders, who met Him at Dover; He no sooner had dismissed Him, but He was suddenly taken with the Illiack Passion, mixed with His old disease, the Emrod, whereof He died in the Monastery there, upon the 25 day of October, 1154. Eight days before the Feast of All-Saints, when He had ruled Eighteen years, and almost Eleven months, and was interred in the Monastery of Faversham in Kent, which He and His Queen had founded, with the said Queen His Wife, and Prince Eustace His Son, who deceased but a short time before Him. There His Body remained in

M

quiet

Chronica Normannia, p. 959 b.

Henric Hunting. fol. 228 a. num. 50. Chronica Normannia, p. 959 b.

The Norman
Dynasty.

quiet until the dissolution of the Abbeyes, when for so small a gain, as the Lead Coffin, wherein it was wrapped, it was taken up, and thrown into the next Water.

He was (as a Modern Author renders Him) a Man so continually in Motion, that we cannot take His dimensions, but only in passing, and that only on the side of War; on the other, we never saw but a glance on Him, which yet for the most part was such as shewed Him to be a very worthy Prince, and an expert Soldier, wanting nothing to make Him an excellent King, but a good Title. Those that read His Circumscriptions upon His Great Seal, may admire why He that only stiled Himself in His Charters, *STEPHANUS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLORUM*, should (having no Title, nor any Possession of Normandy) on the reverse thereof, write Himself also *STEPHANUS DEI GRATIA DUX NORMANORUM*. But it may be answered, That His Right to both was much alike; and having an usurped Kingdom in Possession, He might better make bold with the Title of Duke of Normandy, to compleat that Reverse which His Predecessors had made use of before Him.

He kept His word with the State concerning the relievement of Tributes, and never had Subsidy that we find: But which is more remarkable, having His Sword continually out, and so many rebellions against Him, He never put any great Man to death. Moreover it is observed, That notwithstanding all these Miseries of War, there were more Abbeyes erected in His Reign, than had been in an hundred years before; which shews, that though the times were bad, they were not impious.

Children of King STEPHEN, by Queen MAUD of Bologne His Wife.

4. BALDWIN, Eldest Son of King Stephen (bearing the name of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, His Mothers Uncle) was born in the Reign of King Henry the First, His Fathers Uncle, and died in his Infancy, during the same Kings Reign. His Burial place was in the Priory of the Trinity within Aldgate in London; which was a House of Black * Canons of the * *Stow's Survey of London.* Augustinian Order, founded by Queen Maud, first Wife of the said King Henry. The first Canon Regular in England being of this place, An. 1108. And the Prior thereof Alderman of London.

4. EUSTACE, Earl of Bologne, Second Son of King Stephen and Queen Maud, so named from Eustace Earl of Bologne, his Grand-Father, was Heir-Apparent to his Father, and also to his Mother, in whose Right (when Stephen came to be King) he was created Earl of Bologne. He married Constance, Sister of Lewis the Seventh, King of France, and Daughter of King Lewis the Gros; but dying without Issue, She was after re-married

His Marriage.

Book I.

Chap. 6.

married to Raymond, the Third Earl of Tholos, or S. Giles. This Enflace was a Prince, more then of Hope; for he lived to the blossoming of much Valor, though it came not to maturity, being cut off at the age of Eighteen years: Some say by drowning, but others (upon better ground) by a stranger accident, which was, That being exasperated at the Agreement made betwixt his Father, and Henry Duke of Normandy (by which he was excluded from all hopes of Succession to the Crown) he in a fury went to the Abbey of Bury in Suffolk, and demanded Money of the Monks, to set forward his heady designs; which being denied him, he presently in a rage went forth, and set on fire the Corn Fields belonging to the Monastery; but afterwards sitting down to dinner, at the first morsel of Bread he put in his Mouth, he fell into a fit of madness, and in that fit died upon the Tenth day of August, in the Seventeenth year of his Fathers Reign, An. Dom. 1152.

This Prince was so beloved of his Father, that he had a purpose to have joyned him with himself in the Kingdom; but that the Pope upon complaint made to him of it by the Bishops, diverted him from it. However, being dead, he was buried in the Abbey of Faversham, where his Mother was Interred about Fifteen Moneths before him.

Chronica
Norman-
nia, p.
98 b.Hen. Hun-
tington,
fol. 17 b.
num. 40.Mill, p.
93.Roger.
Hoveden,
fol. 181 b.
num. 40.
* Sigeb.
an. p. 116.
Rat. de
Mente, p.
640.Stow's
Survey,
p. 105.

4. WILLIAM, Earl of Mortaigne and Bologne, Lord of the Honors of Eagle, and of Pevensy, Third and youngest Son of King Stephen, who in the right of Isabelle his Wife, was the Fourth Earl Warren and Surrey; she being the only Daughter and Heir of William, the Third Earl Warren and Surrey. This William after the death of his Father, restored to King Henry the Second, the Honor of Pevensy and Norwich, and all his Estate in England and Normandy, whereof he was possessed by gift from his Father, King Stephen. In exchange for which, King Henry gave unto him whatsoever King Stephen enjoyed before he was made King of England, and also knighted him at the City of Carlisle. He deceased accompanying the said King at the siege of Tholos in the year 1159. (as Hoveden hath it.) But * others An. 1160. without Issue, leaving his Sister Mary to be his Heir.

4. MAUD, the Elder Daughter of King Stephen, and Queen Maud, was born before her Father was King, in the Reign of King Henry the First, her Uncle; in whose time she also deceased, being young (though some report she was Wife to the Earl of Millan) and was Interred at London with her Brother Baldwin, in the Priory of the Trinity within Aldgate, then commonly called Christ Church, and lately named Dukes-place, because it came to the Duke of Norfolk by marriage with the Daughter and Heir of Thomas Lord Audley of Walden.

4. MART,

The Norman
Dynasty.

Book I.

4. **MART** Younger, but onely Daughter living of King Stephen, first became Nun and Abbess of the Nunnery of *Ramsay Vincent*, in *Hampshire*; and after being secretly taken from thence, was married to *Matthew of Flanders*, the younger Son of *Theodorick of Alsatia*, Earl of *Flanders*; who after the death of *William* her Brother, was Countess of *Bologne* and *Mortaigne*, and bare to her said Husband two Daughters, *Ida* and *Maud*. Which *Mary*, the Countess, having professed Chastity, by the censure of the Church, was separated from her said Husband, and re-mitted back into her Monastery; yet her children were legitimated by Parliament, *An. 1189.* and left the Earldom of *Bologne* to her daughters. *Ida* the Eldest married to *Reginald de Trie*, Earl of *Dammartin*, and in right of his Wife, Earl of *Bologne*, who bare unto him one daughter, by name *Maud*, married to *Philip*, Uncle to *S. Lewis*, King of *France*, in *May, An. 1210.* who by her became Earl of *Bologne*.

Maud, the other daughter of *Mary*, and sister of *Ida*, was the Wife of *Henry* the First, Duke of *Brabant*, Father of *Henry* the Second, Duke of *Brabant*, &c.

Natural Issue of King STEPHEN.

4. **WILLIAM**, is mistaken of some to be the same *William* that was Earl of *Bologn*; others who knew that *William* Earl of *Bologne* was lawfully born, do think his Father had no other Son named *William*, but himself; wherein, let *William* Earl of *Bologne* be a lawful witness of himself; who having best cause to know it, doth best prove it. And in an ancient Charter of his, being written in those days, and extant in these, doth name him for a witness, and calleth him his Brother.

4. **GERVAIS**, another Natural Son of King Stephen, begotten on a Gentlewoman named *Dameta*, and born in *Normandy*, was brought into *England* by his Father, in the Fifth year of his Reign, *An. 1140.* And (by his procurement also) in the same year, made Abbot of *Westminster*, and so continued for the space of Twenty years. He deceased there the Twenty sixth day of *August*, in the Sixth year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Second, The Year of *Grace*, 1160. and lieth buried in the South part of the Cloyster, within the said Monastery, under a Stone of Black Marble, which yet remaineth. The Epitaph is almost wholly defaced, which was this Distick in *Saxon* Characters, viz.

DE REGUM GENERE PATER DIC GERVASIVS ECCE,
MONSRAT DEFUNCTUS, MORS RAPIT OMNE GENUS.

Cantuar.
Remains,
p. 356.

3. ROBERT,

Chap. 7.

Robert Earl
of Gloucester.

3. **ROBERT**,
Consul, or Earl of GLOCESTER,
Surnamed of CANE.

CHAP. VII.

Ordericum
Vitalis, p.
920 b.Ralph
Brook,
York-
Herald.

Among the Natural Children of King *Henry* the First, this *Robert* (surnamed *(de Cado-mo)* of *Cane*, the place of his Birth) held the prime place, not onely in respect of his being the first of that number, but also because his Mother was the most Noble of all his Fathers Concubines, viz. *Nesta*, Daughter of *Rhees ap Tewdor*, Prince of *South-wales*, (afterwards married to *Gerald of Windsor* Constable of *Pembroke* Castle, and Ancestor of the Earls of *Kildare* in *Ireland*) whom King *Henry* having begotten in his lust, yet to make amends to the Mother, thought it love, and charity to provide for; and therefore bestows upon *Robert* an ample Inheritance in *England* and *Normandy*, and moreover procures a match for him, with *Mabel* the rich Daughter and Heir of *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, Lord of *Corboil* in *Normandy*, *Cardiff* in *South-wales*, and *Tewksbury* in *England*, by *Matilda* (some name her *Sibilla*) his Wife, Daughter of *Roger de Montgomery*. The Monk of *Gloucester* expresseth King *Henry* courting the Lady *Mabel* for His Son *Robert* in these Rhymes, and her refusal of him at first, for want of a Surname.

dant. Or. The said Robert being also interred in the same Church with this Epitaph, In ista Capella jacet Dominus Robertus filius Hamonis hujus Locis Fundator. Lib. in Officio Arm. L. 17. fol. 102 b.

Robert of
Gloucester,
fol. 218 a.

Si theo saide well ich wote your hert upo n me is
More for myne heritage, than for me self I twis
And tuche heritage as ich have, hit were to me grete shame
To take a Lorde but he hadde any surname.
Sir Robert le Fitz-Hayne my Faders name was, &c.
And thulke myght nat be hit that of his kynne nas.
Therfor Sir for Godes love let me no man owe
But he have a surname, wherby to be know.

That Surnames were not in use in England before the Conquest, we may observe in many Charters of Edward the Confessor, one of which is thus witnessed

✠ Ego Haraldus Dux confesi. ✠ Ego Toftinus Comes confesi. ✠ Ego Girth Comes confesi. ✠ Ego Edwinus Comes confesi. ✠ Ego Morke, &c. and several others without other addition, but onely of their Titles. But in *Doomsday* Book, in the *Exchequer*, Surnames (so termed by the French, because they who not long before took them. Many of which were noted with de, such a place of their Habitation; as *Richardus filius Gisleberti*, and *Robertus filius Hamonis* (the Father of this *Mabel*), who being Frenchmen, looked upon it as a high disgrace to take a Husband without his two names) several also took Surnames from their Offices, as *Eudo Dapifer*, *Guillelmus Camerarius*, *Hericus Legatus*, *Radolphus Penator*. The Welsh used *mab*, and *ap*, as *David ap Henry*, *Merridath ap Blethin*; and the Irish, *mac*, as *Mac Malon*, *Mac Morrough*, *Mac William*, which is the same with *Filius* or *Fitz*.

N

Damscill

The Norman
Dynasty.

Damseill quoth the Kyng thou seistwell in this cas
Sir Robert Fitz-Hayne thi Fader name was
And as fayr name he shall have yf me may by see
Sir Robert Fitz-Roy shall his name be,
Seit quoth this Hayne, tho this is a fayre name
As ho seith all his tye, and of grete fame.
But what shulde his sone hete, if one of him come,
So myght he not hate nemeth therof gome.
The Kyng vnderstode so the faide non vtrage,
And that Gloucester was chief of hur heritage.
Damsele he seide tho; thi Lorde shall haue a name
For him and for his heires fayr withoute blame.
For Robert Erle of Gloucester, his name shall be and is,
He shall be Erle of Gloucester, and his heires I wys.
In this fourme quoth he soch wole, that all my thyng be his.
Thus was an Erle of Gloucester first I madek ther,
After the Conquest of all that ther wer.
This was fl. c. yer, and is yer a plight,
After that our sweet Lorde her on heuthe Light,
And of the Kynges coynement in the is yer
That this Erle of Gloucester madek thus was ther.

Here we find this Robert to compleat his greatniels, created Earl of Gloucester, An. 1109, in the Ninth year of King Henry the First. And well did he requite this bounty of his Father, in the faithful assention of his Sister Maud the Empress, in her Wars against King Stephen, to whom he proved a continual terror, and laid the ground-work of those successes that afterwards were compleated in her son Henry Fitz-Empress. He was indeed, the most valiant Captain of that age; and if we would know the true value which those of that time had of him, we must weigh him in the ballance against Stephen, that Martial Prince, who thought not that his enemies did undervalue him, nor that his friends did him any advantage, when (being both taken Captives) Robert was made his exchange. Nor could that conclusion have been grounded upon any other person so justly as himself: That a King for an Earl, and an Earl for a King, should set one the other at liberty.

He built the Castles of Bristol, and Cardiff in South-wales, and the Monastery of S. James at Bristol, and deceased on the last day of October, in the Twelfth year of King Stephen, An. 1147. and was interred in the midst of the Chore of the said Monastery of S. James.

To him William of Malmsbury dedicated his Book, entituled, *Historia Novella*.

Book 1.

Chap. 8.

Children of ROBERT Earl of Gloucester, by
MABEL FITZ-HAMON his Wife.

Robert Earl
of Gloucester.

4. WILLIAM Eldest Son of Robert Earl of Gloucester, was after his Fathers death, Earl of Gloucester, and Lord of Glamorgan. Vide Chap. 8. being the next following.

Gloucest.
de Praeju-
dicio An-
glicae Com-
mentarius
p. 510.
Cbron. M.S.
in Bibl.
Britan. f.
37 a.
Ordinum
Vitalis, p.
197 a.

4. ROGER Second Son of Robert, Consul of Gloucester, was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, An. 1164. He died at Tours in France on the Ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1179.

4. RICHARD Third Son was Bishop of Bayon in Normandy, consecrated by Hugh, Archbishop of Roan, at the Commandment of Pope Innocent, about the year 1133.

Idem,
p. 306 b.

4. HAMON Fourth Son of Robert Earl of Gloucester, was slain at Tholouze with William King Stephens Son, in the year of our Salvation 1160. Or according to some, An. 1159. I find him witness to a Charter of Earl William his Brother.

Ralph
Brook,
Tork-
Herald.

4. MABEL Elder Daughter of Earl Robert was married to Aubrey de Vere.

Williel.
Gemmet.
p. 313 c.
Ordinum
Vitalis, p.
921 c.

4. MATILDA Younger Daughter, was the Wife of Ranulph Gernonis Earl of Chester; by whom she had issue, Hugh the Fifth Earl Palatine of Chester, and Richard. This Ranulph was poysoned by the practice of this Maud his Wife, and William Peverell Lord of Nottingham, in the year 1155. For which act, Peverell was disinherited by King Henry the Second.

I have seen an Original Charter of this Ranulph; in which he confirms the gift of WILLIAM de RANULPH made to the Canons of Derham; the Seal Appendant thereunto, is of Green Wax, the Form round, circumscribed SIGILLUM RANULPHI COMITIS CESTRIE. In the Shield which is of a very ancient Figure, there is a Lion Rampant with his Tail erect, and turned backward. In Camera Ducatus Lancastrie. This Coat of Arms is thus Emblazoned, Or, a Lion Rampant, with his Tail erect, Gules.

Children

4. WILLIAM

The Norman
Dynasty.

Book I.

4. WILLIAM
Consul, or Earl of GLOCESTER, and
Lord of GLAMORGAN.

CHAP. VIII.

I have in my
custody, an
Instrument of
this William,
who is written
therein WIL-
LELMUS
CONSUL,
but the Seal
is lost.
In an other
Charter (of
which I have
seen a Copy)
I find him
called WIL-
LELMUS
COMES
GLOCE-
STRIE. The
Figure of the
Seal being
Circular, and
near three-
ches broad,
containeth a
Lion passant
Guardant to-
wards the
 sinister side of
the Roundel;
the words in
the Circle are obliterated, and the Counterfeits, which is a very small Seal much defaced. *Penes Hen. s. George Arm. Faciendum. Richmond. Lib. A. 27. fol. 144.* It is probable he gave this Lion in memory of his Grand-
Father Robert Fitz-Hamon, who (if we believe the Eccecons in Tewkesbury Church Windows to be his) did bear a
Lion Rampant Guardant; this William only altering the Lion, by bearing him Passant Guardant. But yet after
what I have here said, the Arms attributed to this William, and quartered for him by his Descendants, are the Arms
of Earl Robert his Father, viz. Gules 3 Refs, Or.



His William was the Eldest Son and Heir of William, Robert Consul of Gloucester (for Comes and Consul, were the same Title in that time) whom he succeeded in that Earldom, and was also Lord of Glamorgan in the right of his Mother, Mabell, Daughter and Heir of Robert Fitz-Hamon, who won the said Lordship from Justin ap Gurgan, Lord of Glamorgan, in the time of King William Rufus, and made his abode in the Castle of Cardiff, where he kept his Courts Monethly, and used therein Jura Regalia, having his Twelve Knights to attend him the first day, they having several Lodgings given them and their Heirs for ever, within the said Castle.

This William built the Abbey of Keynsham, and confirmed the * Grant of Hugh de Gondeville to the Monks of Bordesley. He married Hawis or Hadewise, Daughter of Robert Bosu Earl of

* Charta
in Officio
Arma-
rum.

Children of WILLIAM Earl of Gloucester, by the
Countess HAWIS his Wife.

5. ROBERT the onely Son of Earl William, was untimely taken away by Death in the year 1166. in memory of whom, his Father built the Monastery of Keynsham.
6. MABELL, Countess of Evereux, the Eldest Daughter of William Earl of Gloucester, was married to Almerick Montfort Earl of Evereux, in Normandy; to which, Mabell, King Henry the Second gave an Hundred pounds in Portion, because that William her Father had bestowed the Earldom of Gloucester upon John his youngest Son, with Issabell her younger Sister. This Mabell and Almerick had issue Almerick Montfort Earl of Evereux, who after the Divorce of his Aunt Issabell, from the above said John, the Kings Son, was the next Earl of Gloucester, in the right of his

Williel.
Gemmet.
p. 306 c.
Gesta
Step. Regis
Ang. p.
194 c.

* Charta
in Officio
Arma-
rum.

- Chap. 8. his said Mother Mabell, in the second year of King John. Almerick Montfort Earl of Gloucester married Milicent, the Daughter of Hugh Gournay; and deceasing without issue, was buried in the Monastery of Keynsham.

Roger.
Hoveden.
fol. 316 a.
num. 50.

5. AMITIA, Countess of Clare, Gloucester, and Hertford, Second Daughter of Earl William, was the Wife of Richard Earl of Clare and Hertford, to her likewise King Henry gave an Hundred pounds upon the same consideration with her Sister Mabell; but her youngest Sister Issabell dying without issue, by her three Husbands, this Richard Earl of Clare and Hertford, had also the Earldom of Gloucester, and his Posterity after him in the right of this Amitia.

I have seen a
Deed of this
Richard, who
wrote himself
Ricardus de
Clara Comes
Hertford.
His Seal of
Green Wax is
appendant
thereto, the
Circumscrip-
tion is de-
faced, but the
Figure of the
Ex Garth Dom.

Earl on Hor-back, is plainly to be seen, having on his long Triangular Shield, Three Cheverons.

Rogers
Hoveden.
f. 316 a.
num. 50.
p. 375 b.
num. 30.
Matth.
Westm. p.
257. num.
10.
Fol. 15 R.
Goharrus.
p. 1. m. 4.

5. ISSABELL, Countess of Gloucester, &c. the Third and Youngest Daughter of William Earl of Gloucester, was married to John Youngest Son of King Henry the Second, to whom with Her, Her Father gave the Earldom of Gloucester, An. 1176. with this Caution, that the Popes Licence and Dispensation might be obtained, which served this John after he had usurped the Crown, to Divorce Her upon pretences, as well for that She was Barren, as that they were within the degrees of Consanguinity; who a while after (referring to himself the Castle of Bristol) passed Her over to Geoffrey de Magna-Villa, or Mandeville Earl of Essex for 20000 Marks, who thus over-marrying himself was very much impoverished, and shortly after died, to make way for Her third Husband Hubert de Burgo Earl of Kent; but She died at last without issue.

This John;
when he was
Lord of Ire-
land, and
Earl of Meri-
don, did bear
for Arms,
Two Lions
passant, as
appeareth by
his Seal, ex-
hibited in its
proper place.

The Norman
Dynasty.

Book I.

3. REGINALD, Earl of CORNWALL, Surnamed de DUNSTANVILLE.

CHAP. IX.

The Arms attributed to this Reginald by several Writers of Genealogy were, *Gules, two Lions passant Guardant, Or, a Branch Argent*. But I have not as yet met with any Seal of this Reginald, or other Author of the time to justify the same, being assured, That it will be difficult to find the distinction on a Branch or Branch to difference the young, or Natural Sons of the Royal Family (or any other of the family) of so early a date. When the first Branch which I find used, was that of Henry of Lancaster, Lord of Monmouth, (and afterwards Earl of Lancaster) second Son of Edward I. Earl of Lancaster, above 130 years after the death of this Earl Reginald.

HE was the Third of the Natural Children of King Henry the First, *Vitalis* gives him the Surname *de Dunstanville*, I suppose because he was borne at that place. His Mother's name was *Sibill*, Daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Alcester, in the County of Warwick, to whom, King Henry in favor of Her, gave that Lordship.

This *Sibill* was afterwards married to Henry Fitz-Herbert His Chamberlain, who by Her was Ancestor of a numerous Off-Spring. *Yiz.* The Fitz-Herberts of Derbyshire, the Progers of Gwernddy in Monmouthshire, the Gwinns of Llanfannor, in the County of Glamorgan, the Williams of Lincolnshire, and the Joneses of Treowen.

As also the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke and Huntingdon, the Earl of Winchelsey Baron Fitz-Herbert, and the Herberts of Colebrook. The Barons Herbert of Chirbury and Powis, and several other Families; to which, I add the Morgans of Arkeston, Weston, and Llanvihangel, and the Joneses of Llanfionfreed. Several of which Houses according to the Welsh custom changed their names every descent, the Fathers Christen-name supplying the place of the Sons surname, as, *William ap Thomas, Thomas ap William, Guilleim ap Jenkin, &c.* For surnames were not in use among the Welsh, till by Act of Parliament in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the Principality of Wales was incorporated with England.

This Reginald was made Earl of Cornwall, and Baron of Castlecomb, in the Fifth year of King Stephen, *An.* 1140. and married *N* — Daughter of William Fitz-Richard, a man of an illustrious descent, and a plentiful Fortune, who revolting from King Stephen, received Reginald into his Castle, and with his said Daughter, bestowed on him an ample Inheritance in that County. By which acquisition he was more capable of asserting the Interest of his Half-sister the Empress, who ever found a faithful friend of him, and besides other trusts reposed in him, employed this Reginald in the Negotiation of the Marriage of Henry Fitz-Empress her Son, with Eleanor of Aquitaine, the repudiated Wife of Lewis the Seventh, King of France. King Stephen outed him of his estate, and gave it to Earl Alan; but Stephen, being afterwards taken prisoner, and brought to terms, Alan was forced to a full restitution.

This

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c.

51

Chap. 9. This Reginald departed this World at Chersey, in the year of our Redemption 1176. As *Montefis* hath it (but *Paris* and *Hoveden* mention his death, *An.* 1175,) and was buried in the Abbey of Reading, leaving (besides Natural Issue) these Four Daughters His Heirs, *viz.*

4. *HAWIS* or *AVICE*, Countess of Devon, Eldest Daughter, was the Wife of *Richard de Ripariis*, or *Rivers* Earl of Devon, and Lord of the Isle of Wight, who died *An.* 1162, leaving by her two Sons, *Baldwin* and *Richard*; both which were Earls of that County successively, and deceased without issue.

4. *MAUD*, Countess of Melent, Second Daughter of Reginald Earl of Cornwall, was married to Robert Earl of Melent.

M. S. in 4. URSULA, Baroness of Castlecomb, Third Daughter was the Wife of *Walter Dunstanville*, Baron of Castlecomb, by whom she had issue *Walter Dunstanville*, Baron of Castlecomb, Father of *Walter* and *John*. *Walter* had issue *Petronilla* his Daughter and Heir, married to Sir Robert Montford Knight, and by him had issue *William Montford*, who by Fine sold his Lands to *Bartholomew Badefmere*, *An.* 3 *Edw.* 2.

John de Dunstanville, Second Son of *Walter*, was Father of *Nicholas*, Father of *Robert*, Father of another *Nicholas*, who had issue *Henry*, Father of *January*; whose sole Daughter and Heir *Barbara*, was the Wife of *John Wriothlesley* alias *Garter* King of Arms; and they had issue *William Wriothlesley*, *Tork Herald*, Father of *Thomas Wriothlesley*, Earl of Southampton, and Lord Chancellor of England, Ancestor of *Thomas*, Fourth and last Earl of Southampton; and also Treasurer of England. Who deceased on the Sixteenth day of May 1667. without Issue-male.

4. *SARAH*, Vicountess of Lemoges, the Fourth and youngest Daughter, was given in marriage to the Vicount of Lemoges.

Natural Children of REYNOLD Earl of CORNWALL.

4. *HENRY FITZ-CONTE* (filius Comitiss) the first mentioned Natural Son of Reginald (begotten by the most famous of his Concubines *Beatrix de Vannes*, afterwards married to *William Lord Brewer of Torbay*) to whom King Henry the Third, in the Month of February, and first year of His Reign, *An.* 1216. gave the Earldom of Cornwall. But he enjoyed this

Reginald
Earl of
Cornwall.

Richard de Ripariis Earl of Devon did bear *Gules a Griffin for Supporter Or, Which Griffin I have seen upon several of his Seals, Ex. Cartis Edm. Walter Eg. Anst. Prin. Rich Arm. rum.*

The Arms belonging to the Dunstanvilles, Barons of Castlecomb, were, *Argent, A Fret Gules, on a Canton of the Second, a Lion passant, Or, But I find that *January* de Dunstanville descended from a Second Brother, gave for his distinction, a Border Incrusted Sable: Which Coat was quartered by the late Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer of England. Lib. in Officio Arm. nos. L. 15. fol. 253.*

*Vincent
Discovery
of Errors,
p. 130.*

*Pat. An.
1. Hen. 3.
m. 13.*

*Orderica
Vitalis, p.
915 d.*

*Vincent
Discovery
of Errors,
p. 113.*

*Ex M. S.
Fenes
Dom. Edm.
Baronem
Herbert
de Chir-
bury, &c.*

*Malmis-
bury, p.
105 d.
Gesta Ste-
phani Re-
gh, p. 959
d. b.*

*Cronica
Norman-
nia, p.
285 b.
Gesta Ste-
phani Re-
gh, p. 953
d. b.*

new

The Norman
Dynasty.

new honor not long, not full four years: For as he had it bestowed upon him in the First year of His Reign, so in the fourth, in regard this Henry retired Himself from the Court without the Kings leave or knowledge, He sent him his discharge; whereupon Henry (as it should seem) afterwards stood in Contestation with the King for the said Earldom; but by the Mediation of the Bishops of Norwich, Winchester, and Exeter, of Hubert de Burgo, Chief Justice of England, and others, it was concluded, That Henry Fitz-Comte should restore to the King, the said Earldom of Cornwall, with all Homages, Services, and Appurtenances, as John King of England enjoyed the same before the War betwixt Him and the Barons, with a *Salvo* to the Right and Claim of the said Henry, when the King should come to age. But the death of this Henry put an end to this dispute about two years after, viz. An. 6 Hen. 3. in the year of our Lord 1221.

4. JOHN, the Earls Son (*Johannes filius Comitis*) was another Base Son of Earl Reginald. He was Parson of Benburg, and Christned, as it seemeth, by King John; for he calls him (*Filiolum*) his Godson.

4. NICHOLAS, another Natural Son of Reynald Earl of Cornwall, was a witness to his Fathers Grant of the Manor of Penbel, and other Lands in Widemne, in the County of Cornwall, to William Botterel, Son of Alice Corbet, his Grand-mothers Sister.

BOOK II.

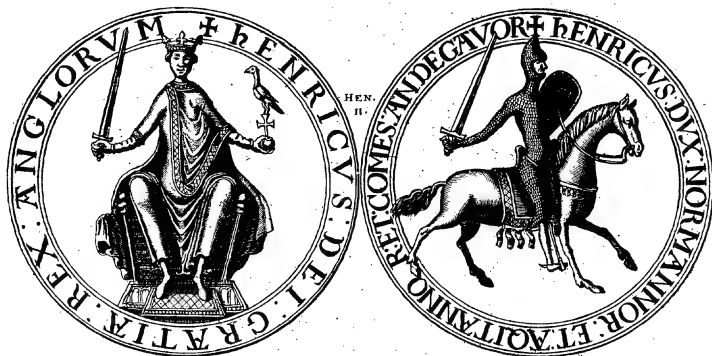
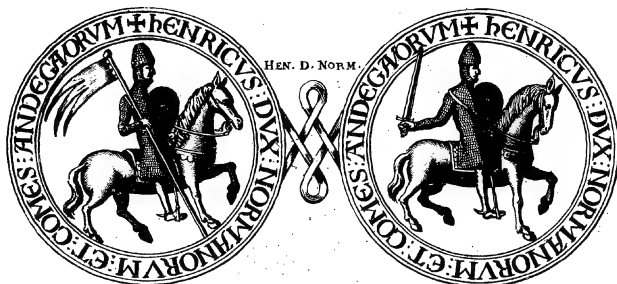
Plantagenets Undivided.

CONTAINING
A Genealogical HistoryOF THE
KINGS

OF ENGLAND, &c.

From HENRY II. to EDWARD I.

From the Year 1154. to the Year 1272.





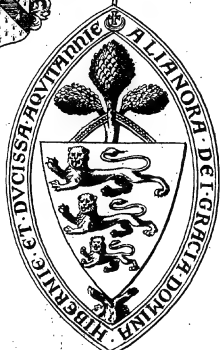
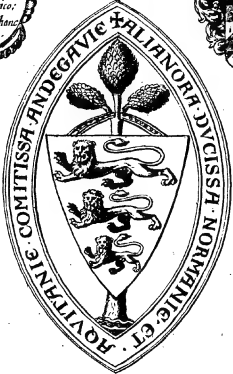
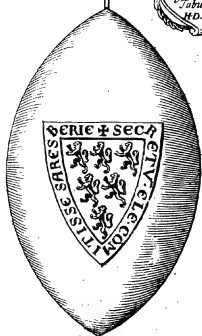
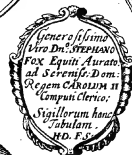
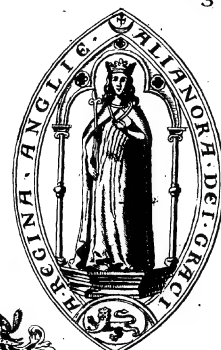
K. JOHN



HEN. III.



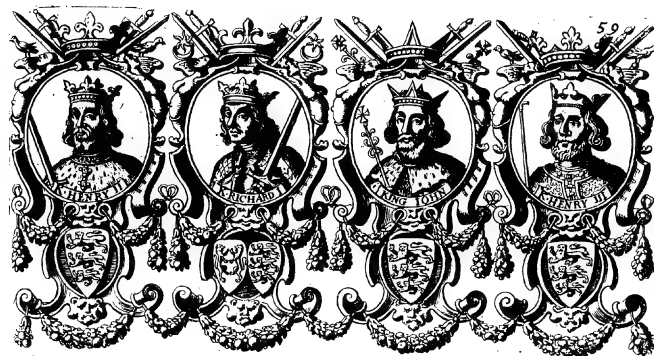
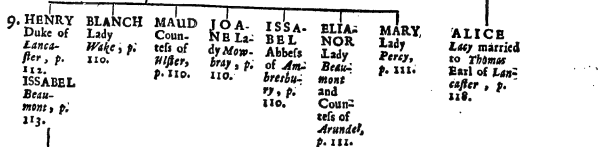
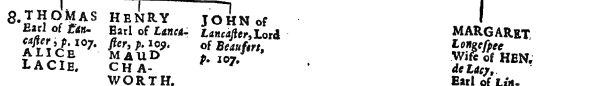
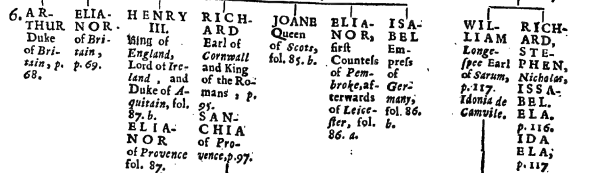
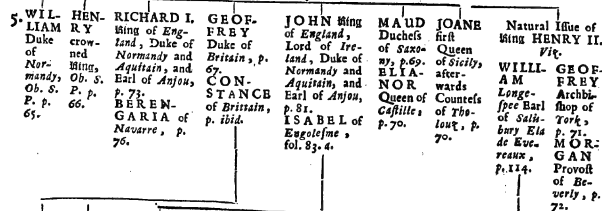
HEN. III.



A GENEALOGICAL TABLE

Of the Second BOOK.

4. HENRY II. of the Name, King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, surnamed *Fitz-Empress*, p. 59. ELIANOR of Aquitaine, p. 60.



Chap. 1.

An. Dom.
1154.

4. HENRY II.

King of ENGLAND, Duke of NORMANDY, and AQUITAINE,
and Earl of ANJOU, SURNAMED
FITZ-EMPRESS.

CHAP. I.



Rogern
Horden.
f. 241 a.
num. 20.
Gesta
Steph.
Regis, &c.
p. 273 a.

Atures last debt being paid by the Usurper King Stephen, this Henry (called *Fitz-Empress*) from His Mother, or Court-Mantle, because He was the first that brought the fashion of short Cloaks out of Anjou) the Undoubted Heir to the Crown, ascended the Throne (as being Eldest Son and Heir of Mand the Empress, onely Child living of King Henry the First, by another Mand His Wife, Daughter of Malcolm the Third, King of Scots, and Margaret His Wife, Daughter of Edward, Son of King Edmund surnamed *Ironside*) in whom the Blood of the Saxon Kings was restored.

The other is His Royal or Great Seal after He came to be King, in both which, the Concave sides of their Shields King Henry the Second, we have no other Proof then for those of the *Norman* Line His Predecessors, except we take the opinion of Modern Genealogists, who say, That this Henry, before His Marriage with *Eleanor* of Aquitaine, did bear *Gules*, a *Lion* passant *Guardant*, Or, and that the Arms of Aquitaine, being also a *Lion*, Or, a *Field* are on a shield of a Modern Form; the same Monument being also adorned with *Ricochcons* in which are both *Empalements* and *Quarterings*, which were not used till above an hundred years after.

R

He

Planagene
Undivided.

He was born at *Ments* in *Normandy*, *An.* 1133. in the 3^d year of His Grand-father King *Henries* Reign, to whom His Birth was so welcome, that it seemed to make amends for His Son Duke *Williams* death, lost by Shipwreck not long before. His Childhood was spent with His Parents, till being Nine years old, He was brought into *England*, and at *Bristol* (by one *Matthew* his School-master) instructed in Learning; from whence being sent into *Scotland*, to His great Uncle King *David*, He was by Him initiated in the Principles of State; and having now arrived to the Sixteenth year of His age, was by that King Knighted at *Carlisle*, *An.* 1148. When scarce able to bear Arms, He had also a taste of War under the Discipline of that famous Soldier *Robert* Earl of *Gloester* His Uncle, who (not long after deceasing) left Him capable of supplying His conduct, and sent Him into *Anjou* to Earl *Geoffrey* His Father, who perhaps overjoyed in His presence, shortly after died, and left Him in possession of that County, being now Nineteen years old; about which time (*viz.* *An.* 1150.) He also did His *homage to *Lewis* King of *France* for the Dukedom of *Normandy*.

His Marri-
age.

In the next year followed *Henries* Marriage with *Eleanor* of *Aquitaine* or *Guyen* (Eldest Daughter and Heir of *William*, Fifth of that Name, [but Ninth Duke of *Aquitaine* in Succession, by *Eleanor* of *Chastelleraut* His Wife) the repudiated Wife of *Lewis* the Seventh, called *The Younger*, King of *France*, but separated from Him by the Authority of Pope *Eugenius* the Third, at a Council held at *Bangency* upon the River *Loire*, at which, *Lewis* and *Eleanor* were with joynt consent divorced; for consanguinity in the third or fourth degree. There are who report, that *Lewis* carrying this *Eleanor* into the *Holy Land*, She there behaved Her Self licentiously, and entertained familiarity with a *Turk*, which the King taking notice of, yet dissembled till he came home, and then waved the cause under colour of nearness of Blood. But this report was certainly nothing else but a Slander; for after Her Marriage with Duke *Henry*, She ever led a modest and sober life, without scandal or sensure. Others more judicious affirm, that the cause of this separation was, because *Eleanor* brought the King no Male-issue, which he earnestly longed for, but only two Daughters, which (being yet judged legitimate by the Church) were married; *Mary* of *France* the Elder, to *Henry* the First, Count *Palatine* of *Trois* in *Campaigne*, and of *Brie*, &c. And *Alix* of *France*, the younger daughter, was Wife of *Theobald*, called *The Good*, Earl of *Chartres* and *Blais*, and Great Steward of *France*.

Her Death.

She was the prime cause of those Bloody Wars, which long after continued as Hereditary betwixt *England* and *France*, and the fomentor of that unnatural discord betwixt Her Husband, and His Sons. She so long over-lived King *Henry* Her Husband, as to see three of Her Sons in possession of the Crown, and two of them in their Graves; and departed this World in the Castle of *Mirabell*

Bo. k. II.

Ordericus
Vitalis, p.
763 b.Roger
Hoveden,
f. 280 b.* Chron.
Norman.
p. 985 a.
Ibidem,
p. 985 b.Sevigne
and Louis
de Sainte
Marthe, p.
333 c.Sainte
Marthe, p.
338 b. c. d.
p. 339
a. b.Sevigne
et Louis
de Sainte
Marthe,
p. 334 b.
in

Chap. 1. in *Anjou*, the Twenty sixth day of *June*, in the year 1202. And Henry 11.

was interred in the Monastery of *Font Evraud*, where Her Figure in Royal Robes, with Her Crown on Her Head, carved in Grey-Marble, is at this day to be seen, lying by Her Husband King *Henry* in that stately Monument, erected by the late Lady Abbess. Her Effigies is marked with the Letter *B.* and the Tomb is exhibited in Sculpture at the later end of the Reign of the said King. Duke *Henry* about two years after the Death of His Father, came again for *England*, where after some velitations with King *Stephen*, they were at last * reconciled, and His succession to the Crown of *England*, ratified by Act of Parliament; not long after which, he returned into *Normandy*, and laid siege to a Castle detained from Him by the King of *France*; where news was brought Him that King *Stephen* was dead, notwithstanding which, *Henry* (who had no competitor to fear) continued before it six weeks, until it was surrendered, and then came for *England*, and was Anointed, and solemnly Crowned at *Westminster*, by *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury* upon the Fourteenth of the Kalends of *January*, *viz.* the Nineteenth day of *December*, in the year of our Lord 1153.

* Chron.
Norman.
p. 989 b. c.
An. 1153.
Viz. Ides
of Nov.Ibidem,
p. 990 c.

He began His Reign with singular Prudence, making choice of the wisest men He could get for Counsellors, He expelled those strangers brought in by King *Stephen*, and demolished the Castles, the Nobility had built by His allowance (often proving Nurseries of Rebellion) and the Crown-Lands alienated by that King, He reassumed, judging it safer to offend a few, than disoblige many: And for the furtherance of Justice (in the One and twentieth year of His Reign) He divided His whole Realm into six several Circuits, appointing in every Circuit Three Judges, who twice a year rode together to administer Justice; and to hear, and determine causes betwixt party and party.

His War with *Owen* Prince of *Northwales*, was rather accounted an exercise to keep Him in motion, then to disturb His rest, yet notwithstanding, *Owen* was not so easily reduced, but that *Henry* de *Essex* the Kings Standard-Bearer, being oppressed by the Welsh, let fall the Royal Standard in Battel; for which he was cashiered for cowardise, thorn a Monk, and had his Lands seized into the Kings hands.

After which, Himself and Queen *Eleanor* His Wife were solemnly Crowned at *Worcester* upon *Christmas-day*, where they at the Offertory laid their Diadems upon the Altar, Vowing never to wear them after. This being the third time, at which, in three several places, *Westminster*, *Lincoln*, and this City, he had been crowned. To make His Dominions more entire, He seized into His hands the Earldom of *Anjou*, left by His Fathers Will to His Brother *Geoffrey*, allowing him in lieu thereof an annual pension; and also divested *David*, King of *Scots*, of the Earldoms of *Cumberland* and *Huntington*, peeces granted him by King *Stephen*, and of *Northumberland*, the gift of his Mother the Empress, leaving

David

Plantagenets
Undivided.

David only that of *Huntington*, with the condition of doing him homage for the same. He married his second Son (but Eldest living) *Henry*, to *Margaret* Daughter of *Lewis* the Seventh, King of *France*, and affixed his third Son *Richard*, to *Alice* another Daughter of the same King; and also, in the Thirteenth year of his Reign, matched his fourth Son *Geoffrey*, to *Constance*, the Daughter and Heir of *Conan* Earl of *Little Britain*, who dying not long after, left them that County.

If King *Henry* had hitherto managed his affairs with much Wisdom and Prudence, he now shews as much weakness and infirmity, in causing his son *Henry* to be made Copartner with him in the Kingdom, and to be twice Crowned; the first time by *Roger* Archbishop of *York*, and a second time with *Margaret* his Wife, by the desire of her Father King *Lewis*, in the City of *Winchester*, by *Rotrock* of *Warwick*, Archbishop of *Roan*, where the Father descended to low, as to serve as a Sewer at the Table of his ambitious son, and made the Barons swear him Allegiance; which act proceeded partly from Indulgence to him, but more (it is believed) to ensure his Succession to the Crown, finding by experience, that Oaths for Succession are often evaded, but Oaths for present Allegiance, seldom are eluded. And now *Henry* the young King is blamed by his Father-in-Law, for that having entred upon the Government, and being Crowned, he would yet permit his Father to rival him in the Kingdom, and content himself with being a Titular King only, which easily enflamed the youth with unjust desires: So that breaking out into open hate, many quarrels arose betwixt the two *Henries*, which were at length decided by sharp and bloody Wars: In all which, most unnaturally his sons, and most undutifully, *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, and *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*, together with *William*, then King of *Scots*, taking part with the King of *France*, were continually overcome by King *Henry*, forced to an Agreement, and all their Complices upon submission pardoned.

Long was the contention betwixt King *Henry* and *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which though no equal match, yet it is hard to distinguish which had the Victory: The difference was, the King would have it ordained, that Malefactors of the Clergy should be tried before the Secular Magistracy, as Lay-men were. This *Becket* opposed, urging it to be against the Liberty of the Church, and therefore against Gods honor, many Bishops sided with the King, some few with the Archbishop; at last *Becket* signs the Ordinance, yet with a *Salvo ordine suo*, which not being satisfactory to the King, he then signs absolute, without reservation, but immediately recants, and hath his Temporalities seized on; upon which he flies the Realm, and his Kinred are banished. *Becket* in this misery continued Seven years, till by the Popes threatnings of Excommunication, or by the Mediation of the King of *France*, he was restored to his Archbishoprick, who still continuing his Pride, and interdicting those Bishops that had offended him, so much incensed

King

Book II.

Sando
Marche
Tom. 1.
p. 339 &
341.

Robert
of Glo-
cester, p.
327 b.

Chapter I. King *Henry*, that it forced some rash expressions from him; which being noted by four Knights there present, viz. *Reynold Fitz-Urse*, *Hugh Morville*, *Thomas Tracy*, and *Richard Britton*, who thinking they should do an acceptable service to the King, by ridding him out of the way, came shortly afterwards for *England*, and murdered the Archbishop in his own Cathedral, upon the Thirtieth day of December, An. 1172. Which assassinate being ever afterwards abhorred of the King, died miserably; and the King himself being accused of his death by the Pope, purgeth himself by Oath; but yet is forced to do penance, and afterwards to Foot it three miles on his bloody bare Feet, to visit the Shrine of this Unruly-Saint; and further, suffered himself to be beaten with Rods by every Monk in the Cloyster. By which he is said to have appeased *Becket's* ghost (say some Authors) and to become victorious, not only in his Wars in *England* and *France*, but also immediately thereupon made his Conquest of *Ireland*, begun by *Robert Fitz-Stephen* and *Maurice Fitz-Gerald*, prosecuted by *Richard Strongbow* Earl of *Strigule*, of the Family of *Clare*, in behalf of *Dermot* (Son of *Mac Murgh*, King of *Lemster*) whose Daughter *Eva*, *Strongbow* took to Wife, and was adopted his Heir; whom they made promise, to establish in his almost lost Kingdom against *Roderick* King of *Connaught*, designing the Universal Monarchy of *Ireland*. To *Strongbow's* victorious progress, King *Henry* puts a stop; and lest he should have the glory of a total reduction of that Kingdom, sails thither with a mighty Army, An. 1173. And keeping his Christmas in the City of *Dublin*, takes homage of the several Princes and Bishops, who by the consent of Pope *Adrian* receive him and his Heirs to be their King, *Rotherick* only excepted, who keeping himself in the Woods and Bogs, was yet after four years resistance constrained to submit as the rest; and afterwards *John*, the Kings youngest Son, was sent into *Ireland* in the Thirtieth year of his Fathers Reign, to whom he gave that Dominion.

And now was King *Henry* possessed of the Kingdom of *England*, and Dukedom of *Normandy*, in his Mothers right, He succeeded his Fathers in the Earldoms of *Anjou*, *Touraine*, and *Maine*, and had also by his Wife, the Dutchy of *Aquitaine*, and County of *Poitou*, with a Title to the Earldom of *Tolosa*, and also by Conquest, *Ireland*: All which being united in his person, swelled his Empire, to a larger extent, then was at that time possessed by any Christian King; having also offer made to him of the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, by *Heraclius* the Patriarch; as being son of *Geoffrey*, and Grandson of *Foulk*, King of *Jerusalem*. In the Reign of King *Stephen* he wrote in his Stile, and upon his Seal and Reverse. ✠ HENRICUS DUX NORMANORUM ET AQUITANORUM; and when he came to be King ✠ HENRICUS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLORUM; and on the Reverse, ✠ HENRICUS DUX NORMANORUM ET AQUITANORUM

S RUM

Chron.
Norman.
p. 1620 &

Regum
Norman.
p. 1620 &
1621.

Invocent.
p. 659.
Charles in
Castile
Robert
Gottard
Milish
See His
Great
Seal p. 14

Flamagones Undivided. RUM ET COMES ANDEGAUORUM. Un- Book 11

der these Heads comprehending all his Dominions, except Ireland, which he bestowed on his youngest Son *John*, Surnamed *Sansierre*, being the first King of England that stiled himself *Dominus Hibernie*.

Not long after King *Henries* return out of Ireland, hapned the death of His Son *Henry* the young King, when *Richard* upon pretext that his Father detained his Wife *Alice* (and instigated by Queen *Eleanor* his Mother, who continually vexed the King, by reason of his *Unlawful Love* to the fair *Rosamond*, his Paramore) Confederates with *Philip* King of France, and raises a new broil, which ended in an Agreement betwixt the two Kings; and Queen *Eleanor* that had lately put *Rosamond* to death, was imprisoned and remained in durance till her son *Richard* coming to the Crown, set her at liberty. But this defection, together with the Rebellion of his other Children, moved such a Passion in King *Henries* perplexed mind, as it suddenly struck him into a Fever. So that not being able to support the Wounds of his Spirit, coming to Chinon ^{Math. Paris, p. 151. numi.} he fell there mortally sick, and feeling the approach of death, caused himself to be born into the Church before the Altar, where after humble Confession and Sorrow for his Sins, he breathed out his last upon the Nones (*viz.* the seventh day) of July, An. 1189 in the Fifty seventh year of his age, when he had Reigned Thirty four Years, Eight Months, and about Thirteen days, his Obsequies being performed by the Archbishops of *Tours* and *Trier*. He was Interred in the Abbey of *Font-Evrard* in *Anjou*, the manner of whole Burial was thus. He was Cloathed in Royal Robes, his Crown upon his Head, white Gloves on his Hands, Boots of Gold upon his Legs, Gilt Spurs upon his Heels, a great rich Ring upon his Finger, his Scepter in his Hand, his Sword by his side, and his Face uncovered, and all bare. As he was carried to be Buried, his Son *Richard* ran in great haste to see him, who no sooner approached the Body, but suddenly the Corps bled at the Nostrils a fresh; which though it were in Duke *Richard* no good sign of Innocency, yet his breaking instantly into Tears upon the seeing it, was a good sign of Repentance: He was honored with this Distich while he lived, containing his Kingly Virtues.

*Nec laudem, nec munus amat, nec honore superbit,
Nec laesus laedit, nec dominando premit.*

Remains,
p. 356.

And because in his life time he was wont to say, That the whole World was not sufficient to satisfy the desires of a Couragious Prince, He had this Epitaph engraven on his rich Sepulcher.

*Rex HENRICUS eram, mihi plurima Regna subegi,
Multiplicique modo, Duxque Comesque fui.
Cui satis ad votum non essent omnia terra
Climata, terra modo sufficit octo pedum;*

Hieronim.
vita Henr.
mings.
Tom. 2.
p. 93.
Mathew
Paris p.
151. numi.
741.

Qui

Chap. 1.

*Qui legis hæc pensa discrimina moris, & in me
Humana speculum conditionis habe.*

*Sufficit hic Tumulus, cui non succederat orbis,
Res brevis ampla mihi, cui fuit ampla brevis.*

Henry II.

The Effigies of this King *Henry* noted with the Letter A. and also that of Queen *Eleanor* his Wife, being removed from the station in the Church, where they had been first fixed, were placed in that stately Monument erected An. Dom. 1638. by the late Lady Abbess, Madam *Jeane Baptiste de Bourbon* Daughter of King *Henry* the Great, out of a high respect to the memory of our Kings and Queens, interred in the Church of the said Monastery of *Font-Evrard*. I have inserted the Figure of this Monument (affixed to the North Wall of the Chore) here betwixt the 64 and 65 Pages of this Second Book, sent to me by the said Lady Abbess, about three years before her death, and delineated by her own Scenographer. Unto which I refer my Reader.

In fine, the Story of this Kings Reign approveth him to have been Wise, Learned, and Valiant (except his indulgence to his Graceless Children) and what not a little adds to his commendations, was, That albeit he was almost continually engaged in Foreign and Domestick Troubles, yet he never imposed upon his Subjects any extraordinary Tax whatsoever, yet left he unto his Third Son and Successor *Richard*, more then 900000 pounds in ready Coyn, besides Plate, Jewels, Household-stuff, and ample Provision for the War. And notwithstanding, in most things Prosperity made him happy; yet in three things he was unfortunate.

First, In the Rebellion of the Fruit of his own Loyns.

Secondly, In his unquenchable Lust to his unseparable Concubine, the Beauteous *Rosamond*, who being admirably fair and taking, too much estranged his love from *Eleanor* his Renowned Queen. And

Thirdly, In that irreconcilable dissent betwixt him and the ingrateful Archbishop of *Canterbury*; yet had King *Henry* a singular esteem for the Church, and left proofs of his Piety in the Augmentation of the Monastery of *S. Augustine* at *Bristol*, Founded by *Robert Fitz-Harding* (and by King *Henry* the Eight erected into a Cathedral;) and also the Foundations of the Priors of *Dover*, *Basingwork*, and *Stonely*; and several other charitable and necessary Works.

Children of King HENRY the Second, by Queen ELEANOR of AQUITAIN, His Wife.

5. WILLIAM (so named in remembrance of the Earls of Poitou, and Dukes of Aquitaine, His Mothers Ancestors, Five of which had the appellation of William) the eldest Son of King *Henry* the Second, was born before his Father was King, being then but Duke of Normandy, in August, the Seventeenth year

Chronica
Norman-
nia pag.
299 b.

Now the pre-
curement of
this Tomb, and
many other obli-
gations to the
Favor and
Interest of
Dr. Durell,
one of the
Prebends of
His Majesties
Chappel Royal
of Windsor.
Not mult I
omit a grate-
ful acknow-
ledgment to
F. Pavillon a
Monk of
Font-Evrard,
for commu-
nicating to me
several
Epitaphs of
the Royal Fa-
mily of Eng-
land there in-
terred.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

year of King *Stephens* Reign, *An. 1152*. And about four years after (his Father being then King, in the second year of His Reign) the Nobility of England swore unto Him their Fealty at *Wallingford* in *Berkshire*, as to the Heir-apparent of the Crown; but he deceased in the year following, being the third of his Fathers Reign, and the fifth of his own age *An. 1156*. and was Interred in the Monastery of *Reading*, at the Feet of his Great Grand-father King *Henry* the First.

Book II.

Ibidem,
p. 991 d.

Ibidem,
p. 992 b.

The Figure of this *Henric* Royal Seal (without a Reverse) is depicted in the 54 Page of this Second Book, in which the said King is represented in Royal Robes, with His Crown on His Head, in His Right Hand He holds a Globe with a Cross on the top thereof, and in His left a Scepter; By which I observe, that although King *Henry* His Father admitted Him Partner with Him in His Crown, Kingdom and Scepter, yet He kept the Sword in His own Hand, to defend Him from the ambitious incroachments of this Royal Rival.

Her Death.

See His Great Seal, pag. 54.

5. **HENRY** Crowned KING (so called after His Fathers name) the Second Son of King *Henry* and *Qu. Eleanor*, born at *London* the 28 day of *February*, *An. 1155*, was their Heir-apparent, after the decease of his Brother *William*. In the year 1159. (at *Newborow*) He was affianced to *Margaret* the onely Daughter of *Lewis* the Seventh, King of *France*, surnamed *The Younger* (by *Constance* his Second Wife, Daughter of *Alfonso* the Eighth, King of *Spain*) to which King he did his homage for the Dukedom of *Normandy*; as also (*An. 1168.*) for the Earldoms of *Anjou* and *Maine*; at which time he had given him by his said Father-in-Law, the Seneschalcy or Stewardship of *France*, as a Fief of the County of *Anjou*, and upon the Second day of *February*, in the same year, being at *Paris*, *Henry* did serve at the Table of King *Lewis* as Great Steward of *France*, or Major of the Palace; which Office had been formerly granted to *Geoffrey Grigouella*, Count of *Anjou*, by *Robert* King of *France*, as a reward for his assistance against *Otho*, Emperor of *Almaine*.

Robert of Gloucester, fol. 240 d.
Chron.
Norman, p. 991 d.
Chron. S.
Stephani
Gadom, p. 1019 c.
Chron.
Norman, p. 997 b.
Et ibid.
p. 1003 b. c.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 234 d.
Ibidem, 237 d.

Not long after (*viz.* the Fifteenth day of *July*, *An. 1170.*) this *Henry* was by the command of His Father Crowned King of *England* at *Westminster*, by *Roger* Archbishop of *York*, and in the year 1173. His Marriage with *Margaret* His betrothed Wife was consummated; with whom he had the County of *Vexin*. After which He was a second time Crowned with the said *Margaret* at *Winchester* by *Rotrock* Archbishop of *Roan*, at the instance of Her Father-in-Law King *Lewis*, where King *Henry* voluntarily condescended to serve as a Sewer at His Sons Table. This *Margaret* out-lived Her Husband, returned to Her Father, and was remarried to *Bela* the Third of the Name, King of *Hungary*, and surviving Him also, undertook a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and died there in the City of *Acre*, in the year of our Lord 1198.

Chronica Norman, p. 1003 d.
Servile
de Lewis
de Saville
Marthe
Tom. x.
Liure VI.
p. 339 c.
304.

Roger Hoveden, fol. 360 a.
num. 30.
Ibidem, fol. 448 d.
num. 492.

The Kingdom being thus divided betwixt the two *Henries*, the Son among other Ensigns of Royalty, caused His Great Seal to be made upon which he entituled Himself thus, *viz.*

✠ HENRICUS REX ANGLORUM, DUX NORMANORUM, ET COMES ANDEGAVORUM.

And

Chap. 1.

And yet not content to equal his Father in Power (for Empire Henry II. admits not a Rival) He resolved, either to be absolute in the Crown, or loose the Scepter; in which (being supported by a potent faction) he grew so insolent, that seeing he could not obtain a Surrender from his Father by fair words, he brake into an open Rebellion: So that after a long contention, that which the Sword could not decide, Death put an end to by an extraordinary Judgment of God upon the young King, who falling into a violent Fever, past hope of recovery, and touched with a lively Repentance and Sorrow for his fault, sent to his Father to crave his pardon; with which, King Henry being moved to Compassion, as a remark of his Clemency and Forgiveness, caused one of His Rings to be sent him: The which, the young King affectionately kissing, after humble contrition for his sins, rendred up his Soul in the presence of the Archbishop of Bourges, at the Castle of Marvell, in the Vicounty of Turenne, upon the Eleventh day (*viz.* the Third of the *Ides*) of June, *An. Dom.* 1182.

Chron.
Norman.
1004 d.

Rob. of
Gloucester.
p. 245 b.

Idem,
p. 246 b.
c. 247.

Chron.
Norman.
p. 1004 d.

As he had been twice Crowned, so was he twice Buried, and not without trouble; as if the Factions, of which he was the cause in his life, did by a kind of fate not forsake him being dead; for the Citizens of *Mans* having Interred his Corps in the Church of *S. Julian*, near to his Grandfather Earl *Geoffrey*, they of *Roan* (to whom the young King had bequeathed his Body) without Menaces, and the Fathers express Commandment could not obtain it: Which thereupon was taken up again, and (on the Shoulders of several of the *Cenomanian* Lords) carried four days journey to *Roan*, and buried in the Cathedral Church of that City, on the right side of the High Altar.

So that whatsoever this Princes Life was, his Death certainly was not inglorious (but worthy to be set out in Tables as a Pattern to Disobedient Children) the manner of which being related to his Father, he fell upon the Earth weeping bitterly, and (like another *David* for his *Abalom*) would not of a long time be comforted.

5. *RICHARD*, Third Son of King *Henry* the Second, succeeded his Father in His Royalties, by the name of King *Richard* the First, of whom mention is made in the next Chapter.

5. *GEOFFREY* Duke or Earl of *Britain*, and Earl of *Richmond*, the Fourth Son of King *Henry* the Second, and Queen *Eleanor*, was born upon the Ninth of the *Kalends* of *October*, (*viz.* the Twenty third day of *September*) in the Fourth year of his Fathers Reign, *An.* 1158: He took to Wife *Constance*, the Daughter and Heir of *Conan*, surnamed *Le Petit*, Earl

Chron.
Norman.
p. 994 b.
Rob. of
Gloucester,
p. 233 d.
Idem,
p. 235 b.

I cannot find as yet any Authority to justify the fable, nor do I believe, that the filial distinction of the Label was then used, it being many years after, that the *Three Lions* came to be the Successive Arms of the Kings of England.

T

of

Plantagenets
Undivided.

of Britain, with whom Her said Father gave unto Him the Counties of Britain and Richmond, and did his homage to King Henry his Father for the same, and received also the Fealties of the Barons of Britain, *An.* 1168. About Ten years after (*viz.* *An.* 1178.) Earl Geoffrey was Knighted by his Father at Woodstock, and by His command employed in the War against his Brother Richard Duke of Aquitaine; in which he behaved himself to perfidiously, that he acquired the appellation of, *The Child of Perdition*: Nor are some Authors backward in telling us, That it was the revenge of his Disobedience, that pursued him to an untimely end. For being in a Tournament at Paris, he was trodden to death under his Horses feet, upon the Fourteenth of the Kalends of September (*viz.* the Nineteenth day of August.) *An.* 1186. in the Two and thirtieth year of the Reign of King Henry the Second, and buried before the High Altar, in the Church of our Lady, in the same City.

Constance his Widow was afterwards married to Ranulph Blandevile, Earl Palatine of Chester; from whom being divorced for Incontinency, she took to her third Husband Guy Viscount of Thowars, and had issue by him two Daughters, Alice and Katherine. Alice was married to Peter de Dreux (surnamed Mauleverer) who in her right was Duke of Britain; and Katherine was the Wife of Andrew de Vitre in Britain.

The Countess Constance departed this life in the year 1201 leaving also issue by this Earl Geoffrey her first Husband, a Son named Arthur, who succeeded him in the Dukedom of Britain, and a Daughter, called Eleanor the Damsel of Britain.

6. ARTHUR Duke of Britain, and Earl of Richmond (the posthumus and only Son of Earl Geoffrey aforesaid, and Constance his Wife the Heir of Britain) was born upon Easter-day in the year 1186.

King Richard the First his Uncle, when he undertook his Croisiade to the Holy Land, declared this Arthur his Heir, in case He should die without issue, as being the Son of Duke Johns Elder Brother. And also forced Tancred King of Sicily to promise his Daughter to him in marriage, and to pay a good part of her Portion down in ready money: So that after King Richards death, this Arthur was Proclaimed King of England, and Duke of Normandy; and being aided by Philip Augustus King of France, (who made him Knight, *An.* 1199. and affianced him to his Daughter Mary at Paris) he made War against King Johns his Fathers younger Brother; but being taken prisoner at Mirabell in Normandy in the same year, he was carried to Roan Castle, where leaping from the Wall thereof, with intent to escape (say some) he was drowned in the Ditch; but others relate, that he was made away by his said Uncle John in the year 1200. leaving not any Issue.

6. ELE-

Chap. 7.

Henry II.

6. ELEANOR (commonly called *The Damsel of Britain*) sole Daughter of Geoffrey Earl of Britain, and only Sister and Heir of Earl Arthur, was sent into England by her Uncle King John, and imprisoned in Bristol Castle, for no other crime then her title to the Crown; but that was sufficient to make her liberty both suspected and dangerous. In durance there she prolonged her miserable life, until the year of our Lord 1241. which was the Twenty fifth of King Henry the Third, at which time she died a Virgin, and lieth buried in the Church of the Nunnery at Ambresbury; unto which Monastery she gave the Mannor of Mellesham, with its Appurtenances.

5. JOHN (surnamed *Sans-Terre*) the Fifth and youngest Son of King Henry the Second, and Queen Eleanor, succeed his Brother King Richard in the Kingdom of England, &c. Of whom see more in the Third Chapter of this Second Book.

5. MAUD, Dutcheß of SAXONY and BAVARIA, The Arms of this Henry the Fifth, Duke of Saxony, were, Barry, 1157. Her Espousals with Henry the Fifth, surnamed *The Lion*, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria (Son of Henry, called *The Proud*, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, and of Gertrude Daughter of Lothaire the Emperor) were concluded at Roan, by Reginald Archbishop of Cullen, and others, Ambassadors employed for that affair by the Emperor Frederick. And afterwards, *viz.* 1167. this MAUD was sent into Germany with a rich Dower, and a Splendid Train, where her marriage was consummated.

She had issue by Duke Henry, Henry the Sixth Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, (who by Agnes his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Count Palatine of the Rhine) was Father of Henry that died young. Agnes married to Otho, Count Palatine of the Rhine, in her right Duke of Bavaria, and Ixmengarde Wife of Herman, Marquess of Baden, Otho the Fourth Emperor of Germany, who had formerly been Earl of York, and afterwards of Poitiers, by the gift of King Richard the First and William (born at Winchester) Duke of Lunenburg and Brunswick (Ancestor of the present Duke of Brunswick) who, as Tradition goes, did bear for his Coat Armor, *Two Lions passant Guardant*, Or, in a Field Gules, as King Henry the Second his Grand-father is said to have borne them, before his Marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine. The Dutcheß MAUD had also issue two daughters, *viz.* Ingeburge Wife of Waldemar the Second, King of Denmark; and Maud married to Earl Geoffrey the Son of Rotrock Earl of Perch; and deceasing in the first year of the Reign of King Richard the First, her Brother, the

Was

Book II.

Robert of
Gloucester,
p. 237 a.Rogerus
Hoveden,
f. 331 a.
num. 40.Rogerus
Hoveden,
fol. 414 a.num. 50.
And fol.
451 b.

num. 40.

Matth.
Paris, p.
519. num.
10.Book of
Rich.
mond.
Vincent,
p. 61 a.Ex Chron.
nich Ge-
offria M.
Is Tpsidic.
Neufria.
ad Annum
1203.
Hoveden;
fol. 322.Chronica
Norma-
nia, pag.
1000 a.Rogerus
Hoveden;
fol. 382 a.num. 40.
And fol.
351 b.num. 50.
Chronica
Norma-
nia, pag.
1002 a.Ellas
Ruffes-
rus, p. 408
et 409.Rogerus
Hoveden;
fol. 390 a.

num. 40.

Rogerus
Hoveden;
fol. 391 b.

num. 10.

Rogerus
Hoveden;
fol. 391 b.

num. 10.

Rogerus
Hoveden;
fol. 391 b.

num. 10.

Rogerus
Hoveden;
fol. 391 b.

num. 10.

This Arthur
is said to have
borne the
Arms assigned
to his Father
Earl Geoffrey.

Plageness
Undivided.

was buried in the Church of S. Blase in Brunswick, near to the Book 11.
Sepulcher of Duke HENRY her Husband.

The Arms of
Castile are
Gules, a Ca-
stle, Or,
which were
first quartered
with those of
Leon, viz.
Argent a Lion
Rampant Pur-
pure by Fer-
dinand the
Third, King
of Castile and
Leon.

5. ELEANOR (Queen of CASTILE) Second Daugh-
ter of King Henry the Second, so named in memory of her
Mother Queen Eleanor, took her first breath in the City of
Roan, upon the Thirteenth day of October, in the year of our
Salvation 1162. she was married to ALPHONSO the Eighth,
King of Castile, An. 1177. and was by Him the Mother of
Three Sons, Sancho, Ferdinand, and Henry; all which died
without Issue; and of Four Daughters, viz. Berengaria, Blanch,
Urraca, and Eleanor. Berengaria was espoused to Alphonso
the Ninth, King of Leon, in whose Right He had also the
Kingdom of Castile; and by Her Issue, Ferdinand the Third,
King of Castile and Leon, who by Beatrix His First Wife,
Daughter of Philip of Swabia, Emperor Elect, was Father of
Alphonso the Tenth, King of Castile and Leon: And by Joan
Countess of Ponthieu, His second Wife, He had issue Queen
Eleanor, the Beloved Wife of Edward, First of the Name, King
of England. Blanch was the Wife of Lewis the Eighth, King
of France, and from them are issued the succeeding Kings of
France; and Charles Earl of Anjou, and afterwards King of
Sicily, &c. Urraca was married to Alphonso the Second, King
of Portugal; and from them the Royal House of Portugal de-
riveth its self. And Eleanor had to Her Husband James the
First, King of Aragon.

Rogeri
Hoveden
fol. 317 d.
num. 50.

Chap. 1.

Henry II.

Memori-
als in the
Abbey of
Font-Eu-
rand.

* M. Jean-
ne Baille
de Bour-
ton D. of
K. Henry
the Great.

Sixth of the Name, Earl of Tholouse, by whom she had Issue
two Sons, viz. Raymond the last Earl of his Family, and Ber-
trand of Tholouse; also Mary a Daughter married to Berald of
Elbire, Prince of Orange. The Princess JOAN being sensi-
ble of the approaches of death, took the habit of a Nun in the
Abbey of Font-Eurand, and deceased upon the Fourth day of
September, in the year of our Lord 1155. and was buried in
the Church of that Monastery, under a Marble, upon which
Her Effigies was carved. In the same Church was also Interred
Her Son Earl Raymond, under another Tomb of the same Mat-
ter, upon which his Portraiture was also embossed.

These Monuments were by Her Highness, the late Lady
* Abbess removed to enlarge the Chire of the Church; but to
perpetuate the memory of these Benefactors, she hath caused
their Figures to be Carved in White Marble, both in a kneel-
ing posture, and placed in that stately Mausoleum rebuilt by
Her, An. 1638. That of the Countess JOAN at the Head of
King Henry the Second Her Father, marked with the Letter
E. And that of Count Raymond at his Grand-fathers Feet, strik-
ing his Breast with his Right Hand, as he had ordained by his
Will, noted with this Character F. Which Images are lively
represented in the said Monument interred betwixt the 64 and
65 Pages of this Second Book.

Natural Children of King HENRY the Second.

5. WILLIAM surnamed LONGESPEE, Natural Son
of King Henry the Second, by the Lady Rosamond, to whom
King Richard the First, his Half-Brother gave the Earldom of
Salisbury, with Ela the Daughter and Heir of William Fitz-
Patrick Earl of that place. See more of this William in the
Eleventh Chapter of this Second Book.
5. GEOFFREY, Archbishop of York, another base son of
King Henry the Second, was born of the Lady Rosamond afore-
said. As his Brother William had been raised by the business
of the Sword, so was this Geoffrey by the Church; for being
inclined to an Ecclesiastical Life, he was in his tender years
made Archdeacon of Lincoln, and after Bishop of that See,
which he held about seven years without consecration; and
then making a Resignation thereof An. 1181. into the hands of
his Father, and Richard Archbishop of Canterbury, he was
made Chancellor of England, and afterwards by his Half-Brother
King Richard, was advanced to the Archbishoprick of York
(being consecrated at Tours in France in the year 1191.)
which See he governed with singular approbation. But in the
Reign of K. John also his Half-Brother, he under-went many dif-
ficulties,

Rogeri
Hoveden,
fol. 307 b.
348 b.
num. 40.

Hidden,
fol. 373 b.
num. 40.
fol. 468 d.

The Arms
used by this
William the
Second, King
of Sicily, I
cannot yet
learn. For
the Blisco-
cheon, Or, Four
Paleys Gules
was the Arms
of Peter King
of Aragon,
who added
thereto the
Two Flaun-
ces Argent,
charged with
as many Es-
caltots Sable,
(in the Right
of Constance
his Wife, the
Daughter and
Heir of Man-
frey, King of
Naples and
Sicily, Natu-
ral Son of the
Emperor Fre-
derick the Se-
cond) by
these Escaltots, shewing His Wives descent from the Imperial Line: The Bliscocheons Painted and Engraven within
the Arch of the Tomb at Font-Eurand for this Queen Joan, and Demolished with those of King William Her
Husband, are of a later date, being Or, Four Paleys Gules, on Two Flaunchees Argent, &c. many Escaltots Sable.
There are also on the same Monument, the Arms of Her second Husband, Raymond Earl of Tholouse, viz. Gules,
a Crest Buttery voided, Or, Marshallled with them of Queen Joan in the same manner.

Sixth

Plantagenets
Undivided.

His Death:

faculties, by opposing the purposes of that King, who therefore made seizure of his whole estate: Whereupon he departed the Realm, and lived in banishment five years, even until he was called to his long home by death, which was in the year 1213. So he continued Archbishop somewhat more then One and twenty years.

5. MORGAN, Provost of *Beverley*, another Natural son of King Henry the Second, is thought by some to have been of no long life, and to be born in *Wales*, where that Christen name is most commonly used, and whither this King did upon occasions often resort. But others (upon good ground) report that he was begotten on the Lady of one Sir *Ralph Blower* or *Blewet* a Knight, and lived both to be Provost of *Beverley*, and to be elected to the Bishoprick of *Durham*. Exceptions being taken against this *Morgan*, for that he was a Bastard, and so by the Canons not capable of Ecclesiastical Preferment without special Dispensation; which the Pope being loath to grant, advised him to call himself *Blewet*, and to alledge, that he was born in lawful wedlock. But he answered, that for any worldly preferment whatsoever, he would not renounce his Father, or deny himself to be of Royal Blood. By which resolute answer, he not only lost his Bishoprick, but (for ought we find) never afterward obtained other preferment.

Book II.

Godwin
Catalogue
of Bishops
p. 461
& 462.Rogers
Hundred
fol. 468 a.Godwin
Catalogue
of Bishops
p. 515.John Stow
in the life
of King
John.

Richard I.

Chap. 2.

An. Dom.
1189.

5. RICHARD I.

King of ENGLAND, Duke of NORMANDY, and AQUITAINE,
and Earl of ANJOU,
Surnamed
COEUR de LION.

CHAP. II.

Robert
of Glo-
cester, fol.
233 a.
Chronica
Norman-
nia, p.
993 b.
Robert of
Gloucester,
p. 233 b.
Sancti
Marthe.
Tom. 1.
p. 341.
Chron.
Norman.
p. 1003 b.

His Prince, the Third Son (but Eldest living) of King Henry the Second, and Queen Eleanor was born in the Kings Mannor-House at Oxford (since the White Fryers) in September, An. 1157. in the Third year of his Fathers Reign. He proved a Prince of great Valor, and therefore had the French surname of *Coeur de Lion*, in English, *Lions Heart*. In his Infancy he was contracted to a Daughter of *Raymond*, Count of *Barcelona*; and being grown up, was affianced to *Adela* or *Alice*, Daughter of *Lewis* the Seventh, King of *France*, but took to Wife neither. His Father created him Earl of *Poitou*, and in the year 1168. he did homage to the King of *France*, for the Duchy of *Aquitaine*. *Alice* his affianced Wife, being put into his Fathers hands, till she should be of age fit for marriage, was then demanded by *Richard*, but by King Henry detained; its believed, because the King loved her Himself, and had made her unfit for his Son; and if *Richard* for this cause fell into a defection, he was not so faulty as his Brethren,

having Shields; and those Shields being charged with Arms. The first of these Two Seals he made use of, before His expedition into the Holy Land, being the first Proof for the Poiture of the Lions (although its not to be doubted, but that the Kings of England did before this time bear Lions; as I have proved in my Observations upon the Arms of King Henry the First, (Book 1. pag. 24. in the Margin.) Upon this Countess Richard is represented on Horseback, the dexter part of His Shield only visible, and that charged with a Lion Rampant. Scissiter, were Two Lions Combattant; and of this opinion is the said Sir Henry Spelman, in *Appligila*, pag. 46. But whether His Royal Shield consisted of One, or Two Lions, certain we are, that Richard in his Fathers life time, being then only Earl of *Poitou*, did bear a Plurality of Lions, as you may observe by these Verses of *Gual. Brit. armorum* in *Philippides*, Lib. 3. uttered in the person of Monsieur *William de Barr*, ready to encounter him.

Ecce comes Pissum agro nos provocat, ecce
Nos ad bella vocat, rissus agnosco Leonum,
Illum in Clypeo, stat ibi quasi ferrea turris,
Francorum nomen blasphemans ore preterit.

Under His other Great Seal, He confirmed many Grants and Charters, after His return from *Jerusalem*, and His chargeable Captivity in *Austria* and *Germany*; by which means He refurbished His exhausted Exchequer; upon which, King Richard is represented on Horseback in His Coat of Mail. His Helmet is adorned with the *Pluma Genesse*, or *Broom Stalk*, and on His Shield are plainly represented, The Three Lions Passant Guardant, which to have taken this title and original in this Kingdom, and by little and little to become Hereditary, it being accounted most honorable to carry those Arms, which had been displayed in the Holy Land, in that service, against the professed Enemies of Christianity; but became not fully established, until the later end of the Reign of King Henry the Third.

seeing

5. RI-

Platagens
Undivided.

seeing that the Bonds of Love and Affection are much stronger than those of Duty. Afterwards when he might have had her, he slighted her, but sent her home with a sum of Money. And if for this our Richard were distastful to his Father, yet did he usher in his Government with duty to his Mother; whom he released after Twelve years imprisonment (a Penance she had suffered for Rosamonds Death) and raised to as high Authority, as if she had been left Queen Regent: In which condition she managed affairs with wonderful Moderation, Integrity, and Judgment, until King Richard having settled His Estate in Normandy, came home, and was upon the Third day of September, in the year 1189. Anointed and Crowned at Westminster, by Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury; the manner of which Coronation was as followeth.

His Coronation.

First, The Archbishops of Canterbury, Roan, Triers, and Dublin, with all the other Bishops, &c. apparelled in rich Copes, and having the Crofs, Holy Water and Censers carried before them; came to fetch the King at the door of His Privy Chamber; and there receiving Him, they led Him to the Church of Westminster, till they came before the High Altar, with a solemn Procession. In the middle of the Bishops and Clergy, went Four Barons bearing Candlesticks with Tapers; after whom came Geoffrey de Lucy bearing the Cap of Maintenance, and John Marshall next to him, bearing a Massive Pair of Spurs of Gold; then followed William Marshall Earl of Pembroke, who bare the Royal Scepter, in the top whereof, was set a Crofs of Gold; and William Fitz-Patrick Earl of Salisbury, going next him, bare the Warde or Rod, having on the top thereof a Dove: Then came three other Earls, viz. David, Brother to the King of Scots, Earl of Huntington, John Earl of Mortaign the Kings Brother, and Robert Earl of Leicester, each of them bearing a Sword upright in his hand, with the Scabbards richly adorned with Gold; the Earl of Mortaign went in the midst betwixt the other two. After them followed six Earls and Barons bearing a Checker Table, upon which the Regalia were placed; and then followed William de Mandevile Earl of Albemarle, bearing a Crown of Gold before the King, who followed, having the Bishop of Durham on His right hand, and Reynold Bishop of Bath on His left; over whom a Canopy was borne; and in this order He came into the Church at Westminster, where before the High Altar, in the presence of the Clergy and the People, laying His hand upon the Holy Evangelists, and the Relicks of certain Saints, He took His Solemn Oath; which done, He put off all His Garments from His middle upwards, but onely His Shirt, which was open on the Shoulders, that He might be Anointed; then the Archbishop of Canterbury Anointed Him in three places, on the Head, on the Shoulder, and on the right Arm, with Prayers in such case accustomed. After this He covered His Head with a Linnen Cloath hallowed, and set His Cap thereon; and then after He had put on His Royal Garments, and His uppermost

Book II.

Matth.
Paris, p.
152. num.
27.Rogers
Hoveden.
fol. 374.

Chap. 2.

most Robe, the Archbishop delivered Him the Sword, with which He should beat down the Enemies of the Church; which done, two Earls put His Shoes upon His Feet, and having His Mantle put on Him, the Archbishop forbade Him on the behalf of Almighty God, not to presume to take upon Him this Dignity, except He faithfully meant to do those things He had sworn to perform; whereunto the King made answer, That by Gods Grace He would perform them. Then the King took the Crown beside the Altar, and delivered it to the Archbishop, which he set upon the Kings Head, delivering Him the Scepter to hold in His Right Hand, and the Rod-Royal in His Left Hand. And thus being Crowned, He was brought back by the Bishops and Barons, with the Crofs and Candlesticks, and Three Swords, passing forth before Him to His Seat. When the Bishop that sung the Mass came to the Offertory, the two Bishops that brought Him to the Church, led Him to the Altar, and brought him back again; the Mass ended, He was brought with solemn Procession into His Chamber. And this was the Form of the Kings Coronation, which solemnity was hancelled with the Blood of many Jews, (though utterly against the Kings will) who pressing into the Abbey to see His Coronation, were in a tumult furiously murdered.

Richard I.

No sooner was He Crowned, but (by the instigation of the Pope) He was engaged with Philip King of France, Leopold Duke of Austria, and many other Christian Princes in the famous Croisade for the winning of Jerusalem, at that time possessed by the Soldan Saladin; therefore for the raising of Money for this intended Pilgrimage, He rather chose to furnish Himself out of His own Estate, then to burthen His People; which He did by selling Priviledges, Demesns, Immunities, and Cities; among which, He sold Berwick Castle and Roxborough, to the King of Scots for Ten thousand Pounds; and the Earldom of Northumberland, to Hugh Pudsey Bishop of Durham, for much Money, (at whose Creation King Richard told the standers by, That he was a good Craftsman, that had made a new Earl of an old Bishop) and also did protest, That for the performing of so just and honorable a Service, He was not unwilling to sell His City of London its self (if any there were able to purchase it) rather then to be chargeable to others.

As for Men and Soldiers, the Clergy that undertook the cause, had stirred up innumerable; but the onely main danger of the State, was His Brother John, whose aspiring minde he endeavored to moderate by making it appear, how much the bounty of a Brother did exceed the hardness of a Father; for he conferred on him the Earldoms of Cornwall, Lancaster, and Dorset; and by the Marriage with Isabell, one of the Daughters and Heirs of William Consul of Gloucester, he had that Earldom also; many other peeces likewise he enjoyed, in all amounting to Four thousand Marks yearly: But having made him thus powerful, Richard yet takes away that opportunity which might put him upon the Usurpation

Platagenet
Undivided.

pation of the Crown, by leaving others in trust with the Govern- Book 1.
ment in His absence, and by confining John to live in Normandy
till His return; but for the last, their Mother, Queen Eleanor, be-
came John's surety. So that the Kingdom being left to the Go-
vernment of several Men of Power, Wisdom, and Loyalty; of
which, William Longchamp Bishop of Ely, and Chancellor of
England, was chief, and Robert Earl of Leicester set over Normandy.
King Richard appoints His Nephew Arthur to be His Successor, in
case He should fail in this Expedition.

And now having prepared an Army of Thirty thousand Foot, Chronica
sancti
Stephani
Caloni. p.
1020 & 6.
and Five thousand Horse, and appointed to meet Philip King of
France in Sicily; at the end of June, An. 1190. sets forward him-
self by Land to Marseilles, and there stays the coming about of
his Ships; but his Navy being driven by Tempest to other parts,
the King that brooked not delay, shipped himself and his Army,
and passed forward to Messina in Sicily, where also arrived Lewis
King of France, and not long after his own Fleet. Here Richard
affronted by the Messinians, assaults their City, and Tancred King
of Sicily that detained the Dower of Richards Sister Joan, Wid-
ow of William King of Sicily his Predecessor, was by him forced
to pay it, and also to promise to marry his Daughter to King Ri-
chards Nephew, Arthur Earl of Little Brittain, and to give a good
part of the Portion in hand. King Philip not well pleased with
these conditions, in the Spring sails with his Army for Ptolemais
(or Acon) which the Christians had long besieged, and with them
he joyns, while King Richard taking with him his Sister Joan, and
Berengaria the King of Navars Daughter, puts to Sea for the same
Port, but is by Tempest thrown upon the Coast of Cyprus; ibidem,
p. 1020 & 2.
where being refused Landing by the Islanders, he subdues it, and
these old Rhimes will tell you with what Weapon.

**This King Richard I understood,
Yet he went out of England,
Let make an Arc for the nones,
Therewith to cleave the Saracens bones.
The head in South was brought full wele,
Thereon were twenty pound of Steele.
And when he came in Cyprus land,
This ilkon Arc he took in hand.**

Matthias
Prideaux;
M. A. p.
320.

The King of Cyprus is also taken prisoner, who made it his
request to King Richard, that he might not be put into Irons; this
Richard grants, but lays him in Silver Fetters. And in this Island
he solemnised his Marriage with the beforenamed Berengaria. She
was the Daughter of Sanche, Fourth of the name King of Na-
varre, and Beatrix his Wife, Daughter of Alphonso the Seventh,
surnamed The Wise, King of Castile, a match procured by his
Mother, Queen Eleanor. The King neglected her company for
a while, yet upon more settled thoughts, he afterwards retained
her

His Marri-
age.

Eliaz
Rousnerm;
p. 347.
Rob. of
Gloucester.
p. 160 b.

Chap. 2.

her to his affection; for she was a Royal, Eloquent, and Beauteous
Lady, and for love of him had adventured through many dangers,
both by Sea and Land. What became of her after her return
into Sicily in order to her voyage for England, is not known, more
then that meeting King John at Chinon, An. 1201. He there satis-
fied her her Dower, upon the Testimony of Philip Bishop of
Durham, and others, who were present at, and witnessed her Mar-
riage; and that King Henry the Third, in the Fourth year of His
Reign, compounded with her for the same, until which time, its
certain she lived. She died without issue, and the place of her
burial is not known.

Regem
Hoveden.
p. 819.

Pat. An.
4 Hen. 3.

Roberts of
Gloucester.
fol.

Cyprus being left in good hands, Richard puts to Sea, and in
his passage for Ptolemais, boards a Saracen Dromond, where he
lays about him, with almost incredible valor takes her, and puts
the Turks well nigh all to the Sword; after which, he arrives at
Ptolemais, besieged by the Christians, and defended by Saladin,
who fearing the increase of the Christian Army, propounds condi-
tions, which being accepted, it is delivered in August, An.
1192.

And here fell out an accident, which though it was an Honor
to King Richard, yet proved afterwards both troublesome and
chargeable: For Leopold Duke of Austria, having first let up his
Colours upon the Wall of Ptolemais, King Richard caused them
to be pulled down, and his own to be set up in their place; which
drew upon him Leopolds hatred, and King Lewis his valiant Acts,
being darkned by those more valiant Actions of King Richard,
under pretence that the Air agreed not with his Constitution, with-
drew himself by consent, and returned home. So that Souldan
Saladin who had dismantled all the adjacent Fortresses, and was
upon the point of surrendering Jerusalem its self; when he saw the
King of France was departed, not doubting but the rest would
soon follow, grew more confident then before.

At this time Guy of Lusignan was possessed of the City of
Tyre, and with it of the right of the City of Jerusalem, with
whom King Richard makes an exchange for the Kingdom of Ci-
prus, and then prepares for the sacking of Jerusalem, and had
certainly taken it; but that by ill counsel, and the backwardness
of Odo Duke of Burgundy, General of the French Forces, who
envied that King Richard should have the Honor of so great a
prize; he was diverted, until that Saladins Army being encouraged
with the division of the Commanders, and the continual decay
of the Christian Army, concludes a Peace with Richard, upon
terms not very honorable for the Christians; which King Richard
was forced to do, to defend his Estate at home, embroiled by the
pride of Longchamp Bishop of Ely, and his Brother John, and his
Dutchy of Normandy, invaded by Philip King of France, contrary
to his oath.

Order being therefore taken for the transporting of his Army,
with his Wife and Sister for Sicily, and so for England; himself,
with

Richard I.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

with few in his company, go by the way of *Thrace*, and were by *Tempest* driven into *Dalmatia*: From whence, being to pass through *Germany*, and particularly through Duke *Leopolds* Countrey, remembering the old grudge, he disguised himself. No sooner came he to *Vienna*, but being discovered, he was by the Duke seized and imprisoned, *An. 1192*. The Emperor *Henry* the Sixth informed thereof, desires the Royal Prisoner, under pretence of safer custody, but indeed really to share in his ransom; which by severe imprisonment was raised to the sum of One hundred thousand Pounds. King *Richard*, besides the affront to Duke *Leopold* was charged with the Murder of *Conrade* Marquis of *Tyre*, whose innocence, though it appeared by the Testimony of *Limboldus*, Author of that Murder, yet the pretence served to detain him in prison till Eighty thousand pound was paid in hand, whereof the Emperor had two parts, and the Duke one; and for the rest, Hostages were given; but the Emperor outlived this purchase very little, so that his Successor not having the Conscience to take the remaining Money, discharged the Security, and the Duke of *Austria* falling from his Horse in a Tourment, brake his Leg, and was forced to lave his life by turning Cripple. King *Richard* being released on these hard terms, returns for *England* Four years elder then he went out; and thus ended his journey to the *Holy Land*.

Being come home, he thanks his Lords and People for their fidelity to him in his absence, and their great love to him (appearing by the value of their Supply for his Ransom, and the difficulties they underwent to procure it) and, then according to his vow at the Shrine of *S. Edmond* he offers up the rich Standard of *Cyprus* King of *Cyprus*, which he took among the spoils of the *Griffons* Camp; but for his Brother *John*, both Ingrateful and Ambitious, he deprives him of all those Possessions he had before given him; and now upon the Seventeenth day of *April*, *An. 1194*. at *Winchester*, causing himself to be Crowned a second time (least the People should forget they had a King, who had been so long without one) he obtains a Subsidy, and then in all haste sets sail for *Normandy*, to finde out his old enemy the King of *France*, who then lay with his Army before *Vernail*; but not daring to stay King *Richards* coming, raised his siege in haste, and with dishonor left the Field.

Much time was afterwards spent betwixt them in skirmishes, taking of Towns and Prisoners (nor were there wanting Conferences betwixt the two Kings in order to Peace, moved by such as religiously tendred the effusion of Christian Blood.) Among which actions, the Battel of *Cyforz* is not to be forgotten, where *Richard* in his own person did wonders, and made it appear that he was as expert at the Lance as the Battel-Ax; for therewith he threw to the Earth *Matthew de Montmorency*, *Alan de Rucy*, and *Philip de Guillaumale*, Three valiant Knights, and took them Prisoners. The Motto of *DIEU ET MON DROIT* is attributed to

Chronica
sancti
stephani
castrum, p.
1020 b.
Regnum
Hoveden.
fol. 410 b.Regnum
Hoveden.
fol. 449 b.
num. 20.
Ibidem.
fol. 450 a.Candens
Remains,
p. 578.Ex Veteri
Codice
M. S. Pr:
atq; Ger-
m. assum
Hollis
Armig.
p. 23 &
24.

to him, ascribing this victory he had at *Gisors*, not to Himself but to God, and His Might; He was afterwards reconciled to his Brother *John*, who had expiated his fault by several Signal services; and not long after received his death's wound by an Arrow in his Arm, shot at him at the siege of *Chalons* or *Chaluz* in *Limosin*, by one *Bertrand de Guerdon*, in revenge of his Father, and Brethren, whom the King had slain; which *Bertrand* resolutely avowing before the King, the King not onely pardoned him, but is said to have ordered him a considerable reward in Money; nevertheless after the Kings death, one *Merchades* getting him into his hands, first caused his skin to be fleeced over his ears, and then hanged him alive upon a Gibbet.

King *Richard* by violence of sickness (increased by the anguish of his incurable wound) departed this life, without issue, upon the Sixth day of *April*, in the year of our Lord, *An. 1199*. when he had lived Forty three years, Reigned nine and about nine Moneths, and had his Body buried at the Feet of His Father, in the Abbey of the Nuns at *Font-Evraud* in the County of *Anjou*; His Heart at *Roan*, in remembrance of the Hearty-love that City had always borne him; and His Bowels at *Chaluz*, for a disgrace of their unthankfulness. Wherefore an English Poet imitating the Epitaph made of *Pompey*, and his Children, whose Bodies were buried in divers Countreys, made these Verses following of the Glory of this One King, divided in these three places by His Funeral.

Mills, page
120.

Picavus exta Ducis sepelitis, tellusque Chalutis
Corpus dat claudi sub marmore Foutis Ebraudi
Neustria tu regis cor inexpugnabile Regis,
Sic loca per trina se sparsit tanta ruina.
Nec fuit hoc funus, cui sufficeret locus unus.

The Prisoner and Land
of Chalut keep
The Bowels of this Great
Victorious Prince:
His Body at Font-Evraud
doth sleep;
His Heart at Roan, buri-
ed long time since,
Three places thus, are
sharers of His fall.
Too little, one, for such a
Funeral.

At *Font-Evraud* also where his Body was Interred with a Gilt Image (exhibited to your view in the 64 Page of this Second Book marked with the Letter C.) were these six excellent Verses written in Golden Letters, containing his greatest and most glorious achievements: As his victory against the *Sicilians*, his conquering of *Cyprus*, the sinking the great Galeas of the *Saracens*, the taking of their Convoy, and the defending of *Joppe* in the *Holy Land* against them.

Ibidem.

Scribitur hoc tumulo Rex auree, laus tua, tota
Aurea, materia conveniente notâ.
Laus tua prima fuit Siculi, Cyprus altera, Dromo
Tertia, Carvana quarta, suprema Joppe.
Suppressi Siculi, Cyprus pessundata, Dromo.
Merjus, Carvana capta, retenta Joppe.

Y

On

Plantagenets
Undivided.See His Two
Great Seals
in the 55th Page
of this Second
Book.

On both His Great Seals (for He had Two) He wrote Himself ✠ RICARDUS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLORUM. And on the Reverse, ✠ RICARDUS DUX NORMANORUM ET AQUITANORUM ET COMES ANDEGAVORUM.

Book II.

See His
Great
Seals, p.
55.

Natural Issue of King RICHARD the First.

6. PHILIP, a Natural Son of King Richard (mentioned by Roger Hoveden) to whom His Father gave the Castle and Honor of Cuimac; but I finde not any thing else Recorded of Him, or any other Issue of this King, either by His Wife or Concubines, except we reckon as Fulco, a Priest in Normandy did, who told King Richard He had three Daughters; and the King marvelling who they should be, seeing He knew of none He had: Yes (said the Priest) you have three Daughters, Pride, Covetousness, and Lechery: Which the King taking merrily, called to the company about him, and said; I am told by a Priest here, that I have three Daughters, and desire you to be witnesses, how I would have them bestowed. My Daughter Pride I give to the Templers, for they are as proud as Lucifer; my Covetousness to the White Monks of the Cistercian Order, for they covet the Devil and all; but for my Lechery, I cannot bestow it better then on the Priests and Prelates of our time; for therein have they their most Felicity. Doubtless those Marriages have proved so fruitful, that their Issues have overspread the whole Earth.

Roger
Hoveden;
fol. 452 b;
num. 30.

5. JOHN,

Chap. 3.

An. Dom.
1199,

King John

5. JOHN,
King of ENGLAND, Lord of IRE-
LAND, Duke of NORMANDY
and AQUITAINE, and
Earl of ANJOU,

Surnamed
SANS-TERRE.

CHAP. III.

Robert of
Gloucester,
p. 276 b.

Queen Eleanor, not long after Her return out of Normandy, in the year 1166. was delivered in the Kings Mannor-House at Oxford of this JOHN, Her Fifth and youngest Son, upon Christmas Eve, in the Thirteenth year of the Reign of King Henry the Second Her Husband, who was wont jestingly to call Him Sans-Terre or Lack-Land, large Provisions having been made for His Brethren, and nothing seeming to be left for Him.

Matthew
Paris p.
129. num.
6.

He was much beloved of His Father, and was not above seven years old, when to supply this want, the King assured Him certain Lands in England and Normandy; and in the year 1173, and Moneth of February, a Marriage was agreed upon for Him at Montferrant in Averne, with Alice the Elder of the two Daughters and Coheirs of Humbert the Second, Earl of Maurienne, now called Savoy (whose Mother Clemence was the Daughter of Berold the Fourth of the Name, Duke of Leringen, the divorced Wife of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony.) He should have enjoyed with Her, Her Fathers Dominions, but all altered by Her untimely death, and the remarriage of Her Father, from whom the Dukes of Saxony are derived.

In Camera
Ducatus
Lanc. &c.
in Bibliotheca
Cottoniana.

He was afterwards Earl of Mortaigne in Normandy, as I find by several of His Charters, in which He is stiled JOHANNES COMES MORITONIE. And King Henry His Father in a Parliament at Oxford, granted Him also the Kingdom of Ireland, having obtained from Pope Urban the Third a Grant, That

Counterfeited being a small Oval, represents you with a Mans-head, with this word or motto SECRETUM JOHANNIS, which are the first Arms I have seen upon any Seal of the Royal Family, being in the Reign of King Henry the Second. This Seal is fully depicted in Mr. Speeds Chronicle, for the Lions in that are Passant Guardant, and Johns Horse is Caparisoned, a thing not in use in the Kings Family, till the time of Edward the first. When He came to be King, He did bear the Arms of His Brother King Richard, viz. Gules, Three Lions Passant Guardant, Or, for which, vide His Great Seal, Pag. 56. And the Arms Painted for Queen Isabel His Wife on the Tomb at Four-Eurand are Lozengy, Or, and Gules.

it

Plantagenets Undivided. it should be lawful to Crown which of His Sons He pleased, King Book 11. of Ireland, who sent him also a Crown of Feathers interwoven with Gold (in his Grant (as other Popes had done before) reserving to himself the *Peter-Pence*) whereupon the King conferring upon Earl John the Order of Knighthood at *Windsor*, sent him with speed into Ireland, where he was received by the Archbishop of Dublin and the State; but having wasted, through ill Government, the better half of his Army, he returned home without effecting much; who though *Hoveden* give him the Title of King of Ireland, yet was he never Crowned, nor used other stile in his Seal then SIGILLUM JOHANNIS FILII REGIS ANGLIE DOMINI HIBERNIE.

What John was possessed of, at the death of his Father, was rather Titular then Real; but his Brother King Richard taking the Scepter, bestowed on him the Counties of *Cornwal*, *Dorset*, and *Somerset*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, and *Lancaster*; the Castles of *Marlborough* and *Lutgarbal*; and the Towns of *Wallingford* and *Tickhill*; and several other Lands, having had the Earldom of *Glocester*, in the Right of *Isabel* his Wife, the Third and youngest Daughter and Coheir of *William* Earl of *Glocester*, Son of *Robert* Consul, Natural Son of King *Henry* the First (from whom he was afterwards divorced when he came to be King, upon pretence of Consanguinity) by which bounty he seemed to make this his Brother John a sharer with him in his Kingdom, which yet satisfied not his aspiring mind, but rather enabled him to attempt the Sovereignty, which he endeavored in his absence in the *Holy War*, and Captivity in *Austria* and *Germany*.

But notwithstanding this, King Richard before his death became reconciled to him, and some say appointed him to be his Heir. After whose decease, the Faction of the Clergy cast the Crown upon this JOHN by Election (whereas *Arthur* the Son of *Geoffrey* his elder Brother was the right Heir;) so that he was Crowned at *Westminster* upon *Ascension-day*, viz. The Sixth of the Kalends of *June*, An. 1199. by *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with more solemnity then joy.

Several were the Moral advantages which this John had of his Nephew *Arthur*; but yet he well knowing the Title at last would come to be judged by the Sword, employed all his endeavors to fortifie himself with Arms; and therefore hasting unto *Chinon*, he seized upon the Treasure which his Brother had left in those parts; and also used such means, that *Walter* Archbishop of *Roan* girt him with the Ducal Sword of *Normandy*, and Crowned him with a Coronet of Golden Roses. This Ceremony being performed in the Cathedral of that City.

His two great Antagonists, were Pope *Innocent* the Third, and *Philip* King of *France*; but the first tempest was depending from his Nephew *Arthur*, whose Kingdom he had not onely deprived him of, but also seized upon his Dukedom of *Normandy*, leaving only to *Arthur* the Dutchy of *Anjou*; wherefore his Mother Con-

stance

Chap. 3. stance craves aide of *Philip* II. surnamed *Augustus*, King of *France*, King John. who received the young Prince into his protection, raises an Army, with which he makes good *Anjou* to *Arthur*, and then invades *Normandy*. Upon this, King John takes a Journey into *Normandy*, and upbraids King *Philip* for breaking the Truce made with his Brother King *Richard* for five years, yet for all this they fall not presently to blowes, but agree on fifty dayes Cessation of Armes: *Philip* Earl of *Flanders* being utterly against it, forsakes King *Philip*, makes Peace with the *English*, and takes Counsel how to wage Warr with *France*.

But King John being now (as he conceived) free from the care of Warr, strikes hands with the King of *France*, upon unjust Terms, which the Earl of *Flanders* took so ill, that he once more joyned with the *French*, and restored the Warr of *Jerusalem*; nor are the Barons better pleased with the King at His return into *England*, conceiving themselves, dishonour'd by these base Conditions. The Emperour *Otto* IV. also, upon a like disgust (by His two Brothers) makes demand of the City of *Everux* and County of *Poitou*, which his Uncle King *Richard* had granted unto him, in Exchange for the Earldome of *Tork*.

And having been lately Divorced from his second Wife *Isabel* aforesaid (the is also called *Hadewise*) the Daughter and Co-heir of *William* Earl of *Gloucester*, for consanguinity in the third degree) King John, in the year 1200 took to Wife *Isabel*, the Daughter and Heir of *Amyer*, Earl of *Engolmesme*, (by *Alice* Daughter of *Peter* Lord of *Courtenay*, Fifth Son of *Lewis le Gros* King of *France*) she was Crowned at *Westminster* by *Hubert* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* on the VIII. of the Ides of October (Matthew Paris saith on the Sunday next before the Feast of *St. Dionise*, (An. 5 H. 3.) in the same year, and surviving him, was *Remarried to *Hugh*

* Rob. of Gloucester, p. 289. B. to *Brun* Earl of *Marche*, and Lord of *Lusignan* and *Valence* in *Poitou*, to whom she was pre contracted, and it seemeth continued her after-affection to him, by him having also divers Children, highly advanced by King *Henry* the III. their half-Brother, and as much Maligned by His Subjects. This *Isabel* also outlived her Second Husband, and taking upon her a Religious Habit in the Monastery of *Fount-Eurand* in *Anjou*, deceased there, and was Interred in the Church of that Abbey, her Figure Marked with the Letter D. being placed in that stately Monument (on the left side of that of King *Richard* I. her Brother-in-Law) represented in Sculpture betwixt the 64 and 65 Pages of this Second Book. The Body of this Queen *Isabel* having been buried in the Church-yard of *Fount-Eurand*, was by her Son King *Henry* III. removed into the Church, and deposited in a Monument there, An. 1254.

King John, after this Marriage, imposes also Three Shillings upon every Plough-Land, to raise 30000 Markes, which he was to give with His Niecee *Blanche* of *Castile*, Daughter of His Sister *Eleanor*, to the *Dolphin*, in pursuance of the late Peace. The Collection whereof is opposed by *Geoffrey* Arch-bishop of *Tork*, and

Z

His Second Marriage.

His Coronation.

He is created Duke of Normandy.

Rogerus Hoveden, fol. 373. b. Math. Westm. p. 257. num. 10. Math. Paris, p. 152. num. 55.

Math. Paris, p. 157. num. 11.

Ibidem, p. 156. num. 34.

Ibidem, p. 156. num. 35.

Du Ches. in add. 24 Math. de Guicci. fol. 678.

Math. Paris, p. 159. n. 45.

Math. Paris, p. 200. n. 23. Math. Westm. monast. p. 265. num. 31. Hoveden ad annum 1200. fol. 820. Hipped. Neph. ad annum 1200.

* Rob. of Gloucester, p. 289. B.

Math. Paris, p. 898. n. 25.

An. 1200.

His Third Marriage.

The Armes of Queen *Isabel* of Engolmesme, are Enamelled in several places upon the Tombe of *William* de Valence, Earl of *Pembroke*, her Son (half-Brother to King *Henry* III.) in the Chappel of *St. Edmund* in the Abbey of *Westminster*, being Levegy, Ori. and Guile.

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF

Plantagenets
Undivided.

Anno 1101.

and the Sheriff by him Excommunicated; but, by the Mediation of Four Bishops, and as many Barons, the matter was afterwards accommodated: And the King Summons the Barons to be ready with Horse and Armour to attend Him the *Whitsontide* following beyond the Seas, which they totally refuse till Confirmation of their Priviledges; Whereupon he seizeth their Castles, and notwithstanding goes over himself, and is with His Queen Magnificently entertained by King *Philip at Paris*; Where, at instance of the *Popes Legate*, both Kings grant a 40 part for one year of all their Subjects Revenues, towards the succour of the *Holy-Land*: Whilst *Hugh le Brun*, to revenge the Rapture of his Wife, conspires with Prince *Arthur* against King *John*, whose quarrel is also favoured by the King of *France*, and His Daughter *Mary* given him in Marriage; upon advice whereof, King *John* comes into *Normandy*, defeats the Confederates, takes *Arthur*, *Hugh Earl of Marche*, and 200 Knights prisoners, which are disposed into several Holds in *Normandy* and *England*; Prince *Arthur* is murdered in Prison, and several of the Hostages and Prisoners barbarously Executed; which so exasperated the Nobility of *Bretaigne*, *Anjou* and *Poitou*, that they unanimously Arme, and the next year after he became deprived of all his Possessions in those parts.

Anno 1102.

Anno 1103.

Then over He comes into *England*, Fines the Barons a Seventh part of their Goods for not Aiding Him, and spares neither Church nor Commons. Arch-bishop *Hubert* is Collector for the Clergy, and *Geoffery Fitz. Piers* for the Laity: but this not sufficient for His Ends, a Councell is called at *Oxford*, wherein is granted two Markes and an half of every Knights Fee, and equivalent of the Clergy, with which He goes to Warr again into *France*, but forced to a Truce for two years, and to come into *England* for fresh supplies, and to lay an other Imposition upon all Moveables and other Goods, both of the Clergy and Laity, which is again opposed by the Arch-bishop of *Yorke*, who Solemnly Curses the Receivers thereof, and then secretly conveys Himself out of the Kingdome.

Anno 1104.

Anno 1105.

Anno 1106.

Anno 1107.

Hence arose a miserable breach between the King and His People; The Contention not ceasing till the Great Charter was obtained of the King, to be the Standard of the Sovereign Prerogative, and the Subjects Priviledge. But that which completed these Misfortunes was a Clandestine Election of one *Reginald* the Sub-Prior (*Hubert* the Arch-bishop being lately dead) to the See of *Canterbury*: which Design not taking as was expected, the King was Petitioned for a *Conge d'Esire*, in which the King nominated *John Grey* Bilhop of *Norwich*, who is also chosen: And *Helias de Branfield*, sent by the King to *Rome* for a Confirmation of the latter Election, whilst the *Monkes* endeavour to promote the former: So that neither agreeing upon any one person, both Elections were declared void; and *Stephen de Langhton* a Cardinal (but born in *England*) greatly to the Kings dissatisfaction advanced to the Chair, which the King expostulates briskly with the

Book II.

Math.
Paris. p.
106. n. 6.

Mat. Wiff.
p. 163. n.
53.

Idem. p.
164. n. 26.

Math. Paris.
p. 127.
n. 30. 40.

Math.
Wiff. p.
261. n. 26.

Math.
Paris. p.
106. n. 11.

Math.
Paris. p.
113. n. 30.
p. 114. n. 1.

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c.

84

Chap. 3.

the Pope, and sends *Fulk de Cantelup*, and *Henry de Cornbill*, to expell all the *Monkes* the Kingdome, and to seize their Goods. The Pope, he injoynes the Suffragans upon their Obedience, to receive this *Stephen* for their Pastor: with a *Mandate* to the Bishops of *London*, *Ely* and *Worcester*, to endeavour the Reforming of the King, or otherwise to Interdict His whole Kingdome, which accordingly is done.

King John.

Idem. p.
216.

Math. Paris.
p. 130.
n. 22.
Idem.
Wiff. p. 168.
n. 53.

In return whereof, all Prelates with their Servants are banished, the *Bishopricks*, *Abbies* and *Priories* deputed into the hands of Laymen, all their Goods seized; and, least these Proceedings should cause a Revolt of the Nobility. Hostages are taken of them, and they which refused severely punished, as was the Lady of *William de Breause* and her Children. Having also distast against the *Londoners*, He removes His Exchequer to *Northampton*, and Marches with an Army towards *Scotland*: but, the Peace is concluded upon the King of *Scots* paying 11000 Markes, and giving His two Daughters Hostages for His performance.

Anno 1108.

Anno 1109.

Math. Paris.
p. 130.

Math. Paris.
p. 130.
n. 43.

The Interdiction having now continued two whole years, and the King not at all Reformed, the Pope Excommunicates His Person; upon which, one *Geoffery* Arch-deacon of *Norwich*, conceiving it not safe to live in the Obedience of an Excommunicated King, retires home, but is apprehended by *William Talbot*, clapt into Prison, put into a Sheet of Lead and starved to death: and, notwithstanding all this, most of the Nobility and Chief Officers adhere still to the King; who, supplying Himself out of the *Tewes* purses, upon notice of some Revolt in *Ireland*, makes an Expedition thither, reduces the Country, and there establishes the *Laws* and *Customes* of *England*, setting *John Gray* Bilhop of *Norwich* Justiciar: and, after three Moneths stay, returns Himself into *England*, and at *London* Condemnes the Clergy in a Mult of 100000 l. Sterling, and Two Markes of every Knights Fee, that attended Him not in the Warr; with which He subdues *Wales* that had Rebelled, takes 28 of the Chiefest Mens Children Pledges, which, poor Innocents, upon an Insurrection of some inconsiderable persons upon the Borders, the King caused to be Hanged in His presence at *Nottingham*, before He would sit down to Dinner.

Anno 1110.

Anno 1111.

Anno 1112.

The King is now pleased to receive *Pandulphus* and *Durandus* the *Popes* Agents, for a Mediation between Him and the Clergy; who, condescends to their returne, but, not to make any Restitution: wherefore, all His Subjects are Absolved their Allegiance, forbid His Councell and Conferences. And now, Absolute Deposition is Pronounced by the Pope: And, the King of *France*, with the assistance of other Princes, Commanded to expell King *John*, and possess His Dominions for himself, and his heires for ever; who, to that end, against the Spring, makes great Levies for an Invasion: and King *John*, for His defence, at *Dover*, *Faversham*, *Ipswich*, &c. by *Easter* hath an Army of 60000 Men, besides a Navy far exceeding that of *France*. But two Knights Templars,

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF

Plantagenet
Undivided

Anno 1213.

Templars, sent out of *France* by *Pandulphus*, prevail with the King to defend to a Treaty with him, who no sooner had notice thereof, but he hasted to the King, and wrought so effectually with Him, that He not only grants entire Restitution and Indemnity to the Arch-bishop and Clergy, but also layes down His *Crown*, *Scepter*, *Mantle*, *Sword* and *Ring* (the Ensignes of His Royalty) at the Feet of the Legate, and submits Himself to the Judgment and Mercy of the Church: after two dayes (some say six) he received the Crown from *Pandulphus*, with condition, that he and his Successors should hold the Kingdom of *England* and Lordship of *Ireland* from the See of *Rome*, Tributary at 1000 Markes Silver, which he confirmed by his Charter at a House of the *Templars* near *Dover*. But the Interdiction still continued, and his Absolution deferred, till full Satisfaction should be made to the Clergy. And hereupon the King of *France* being unexpectedly Commanded to desist, turns his Fury upon *Ferdinand* of *Portugal* Earl of *Flanders*, for refusing him his assistance: *Ferdinand* craves Aide of King *John*, who dispatches 5000 Saile, with 700 Knights into *Flanders*, under the Conduct of His Base Brother *William Longespee* Earl of *Salisbury*, *Richard* Earl of *Boleyn*, &c. who utterly defeated the *French* Forces both by Sea and Land. This success encourages him to renew his attempt upon *France*, but is denied Aid by the Barons, and by reason thereof, himself and his Allies discomfited; for the which, intending to Chastise them at his returne, he is by the Menaces of Excommunication of the Arch-bishop diverted: upon which, he is necessitated to call home the Exiled Clergy; and at *Winchester* is, by *Pandulphus*, with great Penitence Absolved, upon promise of restoring King *Edwards* Lawes.

АВНО 1214.

This respites things whilst he Bribes the *Pope*, and so his Interdiction is also taken off, and he at liberty to renew his former designs upon *France*: which He, the Emperour, and the Earl of *Flanders* accordingly do, but without success: and the Barons still prettling their Priviledges, to avoid their Importunities He takes upon Him the *Cross*, whilst they seize several of his Castles, and are received with great Triumph at *London*.

Aug 215.

The King abandoned by all, holds a Parley with them in *Running Meade* (which is between *Windfor* and *Staines*) wherein an Agreement is made, but not long observed; for, the King having now good correspondence with the *Pope*, retires into the *Ile of Wight*, and there procures his late Articles to be vacated, the Barons to be Excommunicated, and a Supply of Forreigners; with which, in half a years time, He recovers all his Holds, and forces the Barons to call in the King of *France*, whose Son Prince *Lewis* (afterwards King *Lewis VIII.*) understanding the *Popes* Prohibition and Excommunication, arrives at *Sandwich* with 600 Ships, and at *London* receives Homage of the Barons, but nothing considerable was done on either side.

Anno 1216.

Upon this King *John* Marches with his Army Northwards, and coming

Book II:

Mat. Pa-
ris, p. 236.
237. &
247. n. 10.

Ibidem, p.
237.

Mat. West-
monaste-
riensis, p.
272. n. 40

Ibidem, p.
273. n. 49.

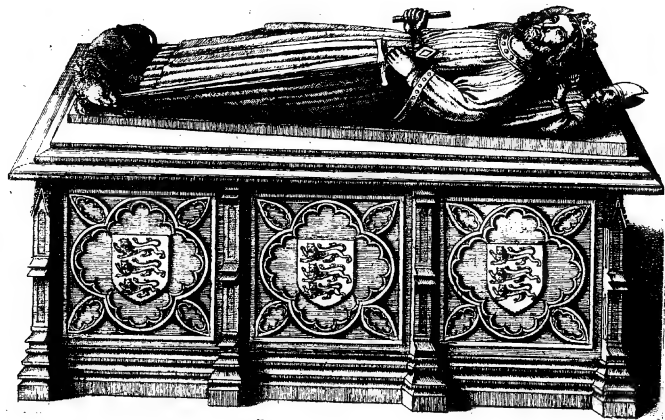
Math. Pa
ris, p. 259
n. 26. & p
264. n. 47

Ibidem, p.
270. n. 37
& 281. n.
45.

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c. 85

Chap.III.

chap.III. coming to *Walpool*, he and some few others passed the *Wathes*; But, His Army, Carriages and Treasure hurrying on, and minding the *Foords*, were wholly immersed; with grief of which disaster, and perhaps distempered in His body before, he fell into a Fever, and was let blood at *Swinehead-Abbey*, where Surfetting upon green *Peaches* and new *Ale* (some report He was Poysoned with a Dish of *Pears* by a Monk of that Convent) He fell into a Loofeness, and grew so weak, that there was much ado to get Him to *Newarke*; where, receiving the *Eucharist*, and taking what Order He could for the Succession of His Son *Henry* (which was facilitated by the returne of several of the Barons to their Allegiance) He departed this life on the 19th day of *October*, An. 1216. His Death: having Reigned 17 years, 6 Moneths, and 13 dayes, aged about 50 years. His Bowels were buried at *Croxton-Abbey*, and in



purfance of His Will, His Body was Interred in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, betwixt the Holy Bishops St. Oswald and St. Wulfstan. His Tombe of Gray Marble is placed between the Choir and the High Altar; the Figure of the King as big as the Life, and the two Bishops at his head, in little, with their *Censors* in their hands, are carved in one Stone, which seemeth to be as antique

Plantagenets
Undivided.

tient as the time of Henry III. But, the Altar-Tombe on which it is placed, is of a Modern Fabrick. The Representation of which Monument is exhibited in the precedent Page, upon which there is no Inscription, but in *Matt. Paris* I find this Epitaph,

Book II.

P. 188.

*Hoc in Sarcophago sepelitur Regis imago,
Qui moriens multum sedavit in orbe tumultum,
Et cui connexa dum vixit probra manebant.
Hunc mala post mortem timor est ne fata sequantur.
Qui legis hæc metuens dum cernis te moriturum,
Dicito quid rerum pariat tibi meta dierum.*

The Figure of His Great Seal is exhibited in the 56 Page of this Second Book, upon which He is stiled, JOHANNES DEI GRATIA REX ANGLIE DOMINUS HIBERNIE (being the first King of England that had the Title of Lord of Ireland) and, on the Counter-Seal, JOHANNES DUX NORMANNIE ET AQUITANIE COMES ANDEGAVIE.

And now, if we look upon King John in relation to his Workes, he will in them appear a worthy Prince, having transcended all his Subjects of his time in Acts of Charity; for, he Founded the Abbey of *Bowley* in the New Forrest in *Hampshire*, also an Abbey of Black Monks in the City of *Winchester*, the Monastery of *Farendon*, and the Abbey of *Hales-Owen* in *Shropshire*: He also re-edified *Godstow*, and *Wroxel*, and enlarged the Chappel of *Knaresborough*: But as to his Actions, He neither came to the Crown by Justice, nor held it with Honour, nor left it in Peace. Yet, having had many good parts, and especially His Royal Posterity continued to this day, we cannot do less than Honour His Memory.

Children of King JOHN by Queen ISSABEL of ENGOLESME, his third Wife.

6. HENRY, The Eldest Son of King John succeed his Father in the Kingdom of England, and his other Dominions, by the name of King Henry III. whose History followeth in the Fourth Chapter of this Second Book.
6. RICHARD, Second Son of King John, by Issabel of Engolesme, was King of the Romans and of Almain, and Earl of Poitiers and Cornwall, of whom see more in the Fifth Chapter of this Second Book.

Alexander II.
King of Scots,
did bear Or, a
Lyon Rampant
Gules, within a
double Trellure
Flowerly
Counter-
Flowerly of the
second.

6. JOANE, Queen of Scots, Eldest Daughter of King John and Queen Issabel, was the first Wife of Alexander II. King of Scots, Married to him at the City of York in the presence of King Henry III. her Brother, upon the 25th day of June, An.

Math. Pa.
ris, p. 414.
n. 13.

Pat. An.
4 & 5 H.
3.

1221.

Chap. III.

Math. Pa.
ris, p. 468.
n. 34.

1221. in the fifth year of his Reign, whom, many years after coming into England to Visit, she deceased at London without issue, upon the fourth day of March Anno 1238. and was interred at Tarente (in Dorsetshire) a Nunnery Founded by Richard II. Bishop of Durham.

Pat. An.
10 H. 3.
n. 1.
& Tergo.

Math. Pa.
ris, p. 455.
n. 41.

Clau.
19 H. 3.
m. 1.

Pat. an.
28 H. 3.

Pat. an.
40 H. 3.
20 Julij,
n. 17.

Math. Pa.
ris, 998.
n. 16.
Ralph
Brook
Terge-
Herald.

6. ELIANOR, Countess of Penbrooke and Leicester, second Daughter of King John, was Married to William Marshall the younger Earl of Penbrooke, in the tenth year of King Henry III. her Brother, who was at first much displeased with the Earl about this Match with his Sister, but afterwards became reconciled unto him, who deceasing without issue An. 1231. The King (after seven years Widdowhood) gave her with his own hand to Simon Montfort Earl of Leicester and Steward of England (Son of Simon Earl of Montfort in France, by Amitia Daughter and Co-heir of Robert Blanchmains Earl of Leicester) to whom she was Re-married in St. Stephens Chappel in the Kings Pallace at Westminster, upon the seventh day of January 1238. Anno 22 H. 3. and had a Dowry settled upon her by Earl Simon, out of his Estate in Ireland, Anno 28 H. 3. in the 45 year of whole Reign, this Simon Earl of Leicester and Elianor his Wife, fell into the displeasure of the King her Brother, by Heading the Barons against Him, which (though the Queen of France was chosen Umpire to decide the quarrel) never had end, till the Battel of Evesham finished both the dispute and this Earles life in the year 1265. (An. 49 H. 3.) after whose death the Countess Elianor and her Children were enforced to forsake England, so that she died in the Nunnery of Montargis in France.

Henry Montfort their Eldest Son, was slain with his Father at Evesham. Simon, Second Son, was Earl of Bigore, and Ancestor of a Family of Montforts in that part of France. Almaricke her Third Son, was first a Priest, and Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Yorke, and afterwards a Knight, and a valiant Servitor in several Warrs beyond Sea. Guy, the Fourth Son, was Earl of Angleria in Italy, and Progenitor of the Montforts in Tuscany: and of the Earl of Campobachi in the Kingdom of Naples. Richard, the Fifth Son, remained privately in England, and changing his Name from Montfort to Welesborne, was Ancestor of the Welesbornes in England. She had also a Daughter named Elianor, born in England, educated in France, and married into Wales, to Prince Llewellen ap Gruffith.

The Armes of this William Marshall Earl of Penbrooke, are Painted in a Glass-window in the Chapter-house of Salisbury, viz. Party per pale Or and Vert, a Lyon Rampant Gules.

Her Second Husband Simon Montfort Earl of Leicester did bear Gules a Lyon rampant queue forked Argent, which Armes are Carved in Stone, and Painted upon the North-wall in the Abbey of Westminster.

Math. Pa.
ris, p. 414.
n. 80, 415,
416 &
417.

6. ISSABEL, Empress of Germany, Third Daughter of King John, born An. 1214. was, in the one and twentieth year of her age, with great splendor sent into Germany with the Bishop of Exeter and the Arch-bishop of Cullen, who pronounced her Em-

Platagenets
Undivided.
Frédéric II.
Emperor of
Almain did
bear, Or, an
Eagle display-
ed Sable, which
Arms are car-
ved in Stone,
and painted
upon the wall
of the North-
Isle in the
Abbey of
Westminster.

Empress, as Proxie from the Emperor *Frederick II.* to whom she was married in the City of *Wormes*, upon the XIII of the Kalends of *August* (viz. the 20th day of *July*) in the year 1235. with a Portion of 30000 Markes, a rich Imperial Crown imbellished with precious Stones, and many other Jewels. She had issue by Him *Henry*, appointed to be King of *Sicilie*, who dyed in the Moneth of *May*, An. 1254. and *Margaret*, Wife of *Albert Lantgrave* of *Thuringen*; she was his Wife six years, and then, to the great grief of the Emperor, died in Child-bed, on the first day of *December*, An. 1241. The Triumphs both in her Journey, and at the Solemnization of her Nuptials are particularly recited by my Author *Mathew Paris*: As also the Letter at large sent from the Emperor *Frederick II.* to his Brother King *Henry III.* to condole with him after her death, highly expressing his grief and sadness for the loss of so excellent a Comfort.

Natural Issue of King JOHN.

6. **RICHARD**, Who Married *Robesia*, the Daughter and Heire of *Fulbert de Dover*, who built *Chilham-Castle* in *Kent*, and by her had that Castle and a fair Inheritance, and likewise two Daughters and Co-heirs, viz. *Lora*, Wife of *William Marmion* of *Poleworth* in *Warwickshire*, from whom are descended the *Dimocks* of *Scrinelby* in the County of *Lincolne*, the *Ferrers* of *Tamworth* and *Baddesley*, the *Willoughbys* of *Wolaton*, and the *Aslons* of *Staffordshire*. *Isabel*, their Second Daughter and Co-heire, was Married to *David de Strabolgy* Earl of *Atbol*, who by her had *Chilham* in *Kent*, whose heires general were the Lord *Burgh*, and the *Zouches* of *Codnor*.

Ricardus filius Regis Johannis (I suppose this *Richard*) so filed in his Confirmation of the Lands of *Hugh de Byre* in *Chappellangere*, to the Church of our Lady *de Cleue*, hath his Seal of Green-Wax affixed therunto, in which are Two Lyons passant guardant, and circumscribed SIGILLUM RICARDI DE VAREN..... The Figure of which is in the 57 Page of this Second Book.

6. **GEOFFREY FITZ-ROY**, another Natural Son, who, when his Father King *John* was not permitted by *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to transport His Army at *Portsmouth* into *France*, was sent over with the same Army to *Rochell*, and there died.
6. **SIR JOHN COURCY** (these are the words of *Robert the Monk* of *Glocester*) was King *John's* Son Bastard, and nourished

Chap. II.

rished at the Priory of * *Stegurey* in *Somersetshire* in youth, was made Earl of *Ulchester* in *Ireland* the first of *English-Tongue*, and after him the kindred of the *Burghes*.

* If not Stoke Garfy.

Class. 17. *Johnan.*
p. 2. m.
16.
21. N.
Gendrii.

6. **OSBERT GIFFORD**, Another base Son of King *John*, to whom, His said Father in the Seventeenth year of His Reign, commanded the Sheriff of *Oxfordshire* to deliver 30 l. Land of the Estate of *Thomas de Ardern* in that County.

Class. 1. *H. 3. p. 2.*
m. 13.
Class. 2. *H. 3. p. 1.*
m. 9.
Mat. *Westm.*
miller, p. 278. n. 46.
Thomas Miller, p. 134.

6. **OLIVER**, A Natural Son of King *John* (called *Olivarius frater Regis Henrici tertii*) mentioned in Records in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third. He was at the Siege of *Damietta* with *Saber de Quincy* Earl of *Wisebester*, and *William de Albaney* Earl of *Arundell*, and several other Noblemen of *England*.

Pat. An. 13 H. 3.

6. **JOANE**, A Natural Daughter of King *John*, was Married to *Llewellen* the Great, Prince of *North-wales*, to whom her Father with her gave the Lordship of *Ellesmere* in the Marches of *North-Wales*, she had issue by him *David*, who did homage to King *Henry III.* at *Westminster*, upon the 13th day of *October*, An. 1229. in the 16th year of whose Reign this *Joane* had safe conduct to come to the Town of *Salop*.

Pat. an. 16 H. 3.

W. 174.

Genealogia in Officia Officiorum.

She had issue also by Prince *Llewellen* two Daughters, viz. *Wentelina* (called also *Joane*) Married to Sir *Reginald de Brewes*, and *Margaret* the Wife of *John de Brewes* (Son of the aforesaid *Reginald*) by whom she had issue *William de Brewes* Lord of *Gower*, &c. from whom many Noble Families derive their descent.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

Book II.
An. Dom.
1216.

6. HENRY III.

KING of ENGLAND, LORD of IRELAND, DUKE of NORMANDY and AQUITAIN, and EARL of ANJOU,
Surnamed of WINCHESTER.

CHAP. IV.



King Henry the III. did bear the Armes of his Father, viz. Gules 3 Lyons passant guardant, or, which are yet standing in several Windows in the Abbey of Westminster, and also Carved, Painted and Gilt on the Wall of the South-Isle in the said Abbey. And the Shields on both his Seals represented in the 56 Page of this Second Book are charged with the same Armes. Upon which counter-Seals the King is represented on Horseback according to the Customs of His Predecessors, but with the addition of a Crown upon his Helmet in both of them: Upon what occasion he assumed it in his first Seal I cannot guess, but when He abridg'd His Stile, He wrote Himself King of England on His Counter-Seal also, and therefore might add a Diadem to His Figure on Horseback.

The Seales of Queen Eleanor of Provence His Wife, pag. 57, are charged on the Reverses with Shields of King Henry's Armes only (for Impalements were not then in use) but in the Windows of the said Abbey there remain intire Elacoons of Her Armes, being Or four Paleys Gules. And also the like Shield is Embossed, Painted and Gilt in the South-Isle of Westminster Abbey, and superlabeled RAIMUNDUS COMES PROVINCIE; for her Father, who being a Branch of the Royal House of Aragon, did bear the Armes of that Kingdom, transmitted to them from Geoffrey the Hazy Count of Barcelona, who fighting valiantly for the Emperour Lewis le Debonnaire against the Normans, and after the Battle coming to the Emperour all covered with Blood, which ran out of his wounds, he dipped his four Fingers therein, and drew them down the Earles Shield of Gold, which afterwards came to be the Armes of Aragon, and are so continued to our time, among the Quartermasters of the King of Spain, for that Kingdom being as I said before, Or four Paleys gules.

In this Distraction of the Kingdom, Prince Henry (the Eldest Son of King John and Queen Isabel of Engolism His Third Wife, born at Winchester upon the Feast of St. Remigius, being the First day of October, in the Eighth year of His Fathers Reign, An. 1206.) a Child of about Nine years old, is

Crowned with great Solemnity at Gloucester, upon the V. of the Kalends of November, (viz. the 28 Day of October.) An. 1216, by the Bishops of Winchester and Bath; and the Administration of the Government, with the tuition of His Person, committed to William Marshal the valiant Earl of Penbrook; who, with Guallo the Popes Legate, and the Bishops of Winchester, Bath and Worcester, use all means for the returne of the Barons to their Natural Prince, from Prince Lewis this Excommunicated stranger, who still held London and the parts adjacent, and their endeavours (the confession of the Viccount Melun a Frenchman, of Prince Lewis his design, utterly to extinguish the English Nation, contributing) had such effect, that first William Earl of Salisbury, with many others by his example, left him, and Swore Fealty to King Henry, who keeps about Bristol, Worcester and Gloucester, till opportunity was found of drawing the Enemy from the Head into the Body of the Kingdom, for the relief of the Castles of Mountferrill and Lincoln, which City the French being Masters of, was by the Earl of Penbrook and his Son William, the Bishops of Winchester and Salisbury, the Earls of Chester, Salisbury, Ferrers and Albemarle, and many other Barons, with all the power of the young King assailed and taken, with many prisoners of note, the Earl

Roberts of
Gloucester,
p. 284. a.

Ibidem, p.
288. b.

Math. P.
ris, p. 289.
n. 12.
Math.
Wes. p.
277. n. 5.

Ibidem, p.
288. b.

Math. P.
ris, p. 294.
n. 304.

of

of Perch killed, and the French Forces utterly defeated; whereupon Lewis sends for fresh Succors out of France, which also being overthrown at Sea by Philip d'Aubeny, Hubert de Burgo, and the Forces of the Cinque-ports: On the Eleventh of September he comes to an accord, to take 15000. Markes for his Voyage, Abjure his Claim, and endeavour to dispose his Father to the Restitution of our Claimes in France, which, when himself came to be King, he promised freely to do. Whereupon about the Michaelmas following he is honourably attended to Dover, a General Pardon granted; the Legate and the Protector on the young Kings behalf undertaking to the Barons for all their Priviledges.

And, as well to keep them in Action whom the War had bred, as to unburthen the Country of strangers, Ranulph Blundevile Earl of Chester, Saer de Quincy Earl of Winchester, and William de Albene Earl of Arundel, are sent out with great Forces to the Holy Land; when, to the great regret of the Kingdom, William Marshall Earl of Pembroke dies, and his Charge is conferr'd on the Bishop of Winchester, with other great Councillors.

The young King is again Crowned, and an Ecuage of Two Markes upon every Knights Fee granted Him by Parliament; and being encouraged from Poitou and Guyen to some design upon France, to strengthen his Alliance at home, he Contracts his Sister Joane to Alexander King of Scots, who gives his Sister Margaret to Hubert de Burgh, lately made Chief Justiciar of England. The King in a Parliament at London is now by the Arch-bishop of Canterbury put in mind what had been promised for Him upon the Peace with Prince Lewis, as to the restoring the Peoples Rights, which was then again by Him promised, but by the Artifice of some deferr'd, which causes the Earles of Chester and Albemarle at Leicester to design the removal of Hubert de Burgo and others the supposed obstructors, but by the interposition of the Arch-bishop of Canterburys Spiritual power, they submit.

And two years after, in a Parliament held at Westminster, a Fifteenth of all Moveables of the Clergy and Laity is demanded for recovery of his Possessions in France withheld by Lewis (now King) contrary to his Promises in England; which Subsidy, upon the Confirmation of their Priviledges and Disforestations (both grateful things to the Subject) is likewise granted: But, this happy state lasted not above two years, for in a Parliament at Oxford, as much to their dissatisfaction, the King (being now at age) abrogates the Charter of Forrefts, as granted in his Nonage; and, by Proclamation causes all Grants to be renewed under His Great Seal, for which Arbitrary Fees are extorted by Hubert de Burgh, which begets a new Insurrection, for the Barons taking advantage of the difference between the King and his Brother Richard Earl of Cornwall about the Castle of Berkhamsfed, gain him to their party, who at Marleborough meets William Marshall the younger Earl of Pembroke, and afterwards at Stamford with the Earles of Chester, Gloucester, Warren, Hereford, Ferrers and Warwick, where they peremptorily

Math.
Wesim.
p. 278. n.
41.

Math. P.
ris, p. 309.
n. 36.

Ibidem,
p. 313.
n. 14.

Math.
Wesim.
p. 283.
n. 3.

Math. P.
ris, p. 337.
n. 11.

Henry III.

An. 1218.

Anno 1219.

Anno 1220.

Anno 1222.

Anno 1223.

Anno 1225.

Anno 1228.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

Anno 1127.

proprily require right to be done to His Brother, the Restitution of Book II.
the Charter of Forrefts, &c. or otherwise they would right themselves by their Swords; This the King is forced to condescend unto, by a Parliament at Northampton, and to give His Brother his Castle, and all His Mother had in *Dower*, with the Estates of the Earles of *Bretagne* and *Bologne*.

Anno 1135.

King *Lewis* being lately dead, and an Infant King, and the Queen Regent having disobligh'd the Nobility, King *Henry* is by *Hugh le Brun* his Father-in-Law encouraged in this juncture to invade *France*, but returns without honour or advantage, and presently upon his arrival in *England* a Marriage is proposed to Him with the King of *Scots* Sister, but the motion is altogether disliked, since *Hubert de Burgo* his Chief Justiciar had Married the Elder. And having now no other expedient to reward the *Poictavins* for their aide in His late Warr upon *France*, he Fines and displaces the said *Hubert*, with several of His Chief Officers, to make way for their Preferment, which so exasperates the Nobility, that *Richard Marshall* Earl of *Pembrook*, with many Barons, contrive for the publick defence; And the King to suppress them sends for vast numbers of *Poictavins*, and calls a Parliament at *Oxford*, whither the Barons, notwithstanding three several Summons, refuse to reparaire; or to that at *Westminster*, till the Bishop of *Winchester* and the *Poictavins* were removed from the Court, which causes the King to take Pledges of the Nobility, and commands all that held by Knights-service to reparaire to him at *Glocester* by a certain day, which *Marshall* and his party refusing to do, they are declared Out-laws, their Lands seized and given to *Poictavins*; The Earles of *Chesler* and *Lincolne* are bought off from *Marshall*, who hereupon withdrawes himself into *Wales*, and makes a League with *Llewellyn*, and there *Hubert de Burgo* (escaping out of the Vize-Castle, where he had been Prisoner since his removal from his place) joynes them. The King Marches with an Army against them, is worsted and returns to *Glocester*; but the Warr rages still all over the borders to *Shrewsbury*: And, since by all meanes possible they could not reclaim *Marshall*, meanes are found out to draw him into *Ireland*, to defend his Estate there seized by Authority under the Kings Hand and Seal, where by treachery he lost his life, to so great a regret both of his Friends and Enemies, as the King Himself dis-
owns the Commission.

Anno 1233.

These Miseries continued two whole years, when in a Parliament at *Westminster*, the Bishops admonish the King by His Fathers Example and His own Experience, to be at Union with His People, otherwise they must proceed against Him and His Counsellors by Ecclesiastical Censure; who, seeing no other remedy, calls home the Lords out of *Wales*, removes the strangers, and restores them to their places and possessions.

Anno 1236.

Things being now in pretty good order, He bestowes His Sister *Issabel* upon the Emperour *Frederick II.* with a Dowry of 30000 Markes, but this Alliance answers not the aimes of either Prince,
nor

Chap. IV.

Math. Paris p. 419, & 420.

St. Marche p. 385.

Hypodig. Nephrie fol. 476.

Ex Regi-
sterio
Westm.
mss. An. 3.
H. 3.
E Camera
Ducat.
Lanc. An.
55 H. 3.

Mat. West-
minster, p.
296, 297.

Math. Paris p. 465, n. 41.

nor doth His own Marriage prove more advantageous to Him with *Eliaenor*, the Second Daughter and co-heir of *Raymond Berengar* Earl of *Provence* and *Forcalquier*, son of Earl *Alphonso*, son of *Alphonso II.* King of *Aragon*; which notwithstanding is Solemniz'd with great State at *Canterbury*, upon the XIX of the Kalends of *February*, (viz. the 14th day of January) An. 1236, in the 20th year of His Reign, by *Edmond* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and Crowned at *Westminster* on the 19th day of the same Month by the said Arch-bishop. Her Mother was *Beatrice* Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Savoy*, Sister to the Earls *Amides* and *Peter*, and *Bonniface* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. Her three Sisters were also Queens, *Margaret* the eldest being Wife of *St. Lewis*, the IX. of the Name, King of *France* (this *Eliaenor* was the second Daughter.) *Sanchia* the third Daughter was Married to *Richard* King of the *Romans*, King *Henries* Brother; and *Beatrix* the fourth and youngest was the Wife of *Charles* King of *Sicilie*, Brother to the said *St. Lewis*. This Queen *Eliaenor* was His Wife 37 years, His Widow 19, and dyed a Nun at *Ambresbury* upon the 25th day of *June*, in the Twentieth year of the Reign of Her Son, *K. Edward I.* An. 1291 and was buried in Her Monastery the 11th of *September* following. She made use of two Seals, and in Her last abridgd Her Titles, as did King *Henry* Her Husband, as you may observe in the 57 Page of this Second Book, where the Figures of them are represented, having on the Counter-Seales the Armes of *England* (viz. 3 Lyons passant guardant) in Triangular Escutcheons hanging upon Trees.

In another Parliament at *London*, by reason of the Ex-
pence of His Sisters Marriage, a 30th part of all Moveables both of the Clergy and Laity is required, which, after much adoe, upon the Kings Promising to remove the Strangers, and to use the Council of the Naturalls, and to preserve to them their Liberties, is granted, so it be Collected by Four Knights of every Shire, and put into the respective Castles and Abbeys till some great necessity, but nothing of all this is performed on the Kings part; and, to the farther vexation of the Subjects, the Levies are made with great extremity. The Earl of *Provence* is sent for to participate of this Treasure, and *William de Valence* becomes the only Mignon of the King; Queen *Blanch* of *France* also entertains *Simon de Montford* a Frenchman, and secretly Marries him to *Eliaenor* the Kings Sister, who is, in right of his Mother, Daughter to *Blanchmains*, made Earl of *Leicester*. These concurrences of Disgusts and Oppressions so ineenfe the Nobility, and other Subjects in general, that it begets a new Confederation, into which Earl *Richard* the Kings Brother is drawn, whom, as being Heire to the Crown it is argued to concerne, and he is sent to King *Henry* to reprove Him for the vast profusion of His Estate, His Indulgence to Strangers, and neglect of the Natives. The King fearing the consequence, and finding the *Londoners* favour them, by advice of the Legate calls a Parliament at *London*, whether the

Henry III.
His Marriage.

Vide, the
Claims of the
Great Offi-
cers at Her
Coronation,
Mat. Paris, p.
420 421. & l.
15, fol. 55. d.
Miscellanea in
Officio Arm.

Her Death.

Anno 1237.

Anno 1238.

Anno 1239.

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF

Plowagenets Lords come Armed; but, *Montford*, making his Peace with the *Book II.*
Undivided. Kings Brother and the Earl of *Lincoln*, the businels coold, and the
Miseries of the Kingdom continue.

Besides the great Exactions of the King, the *Pope* is not wanting
in his, who requires 300 *Italians* to be Preferred to the first Va-
cancies in *England*, which forces the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* to
an Exile in the Abbey of *Pontinnac*, and the rest of the Clergy
to a Submission. And the King in the mean time makes an Expe-
dition into *Wales*, which being at discord within its self, with the
shew only of His Army obtains Prince *David's* Submission and
Fealty, and is now again Courtied by the *Poictavins* into *France*,
which Matter and Supplies to that end is moved in Parliament, but
no Money given; however, by Loans and otherwise he procures
30 Barrels of Silver, and with that (leaving the Arch-bishop of
Torke Governor) he goes into *France*, but is forced to a disho-
nourable Peace.

Upon occasion of a Revolt in *Wales* and *Scotland*, He Marches
first into that Kingdom, with the Officious Ayde of the Earl of
Flanders, which is also ill taken of the Barons, but a fair Peace
is concluded: and then Money must be had for an Expedition
against *Wales*, and to pay His Debts, which, with one Voice was
refused in this Parliament, which put the King upon other courses:
London is Amerced 5000 Markes, and great Fines exacted of the
possessors of Inforrestations, or else to be sold to others. This
gives occasion to enquire into the *Popes* yearly Exactions, which
were found to be 60000 Markes (more then the Revenue of the
Crown of *England*) which being Complained of in a General
Council then held at *Lyons*, the King forbids, under a Penalty,
any further Contributions, but wanted Relolution to conti-
nue it.

His necessities now cause another Parliament, wherein, notwith-
standing He ruffles with them, they boldly Tax Him with the
Breach of all His Promises, and will not be brought to grant any
thing, so that He is constrain'd to sell His Land and Jewells, pawn
Gascogne, and the Ornaments of St. *Edwards* Shrine, and give over
Houfe-keeping, to wring out of the *Londoners* 20000 l. and beg of
the Clergy some small sums; The Barons urge still His Promises
concerning the Election of Officers, but obtain nothing.

The Marriage is now Solemnized at *Torke* betwixt *Margaret* the
Kings Sister and the King of *Scots*, to which that Arch-bishop is
extravagantly generous. And the *Pope* solicites the King to take
the Crofs, for which he grants a Tenth of the Layety and Clergy,
which in a Parliament called to that purpose is absolutely denied.
But in the next, the Charters being once again Ratified, and Sen-
tence of Excommunication Solemnly Pronounced against the In-
fringers, a Tenth of the Clergy for the Holy Warr, and Scutage,
and three Markes upon every Knights Fee is granted. *Gascogne*
complaining of Earl *Richards* Government, to quiet them, the
King revokes His Grant thereof to Him, and gives it to His Son
Edward,

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c. 98

Chap. IV. *Edward*, sending the Earl of *Leicester* thither as Governour, with
whom they are no better pleased, and he is sent for over, who,
in Councel, disputes it very unductfully with the King, but returns
nevertheless to his Charge, which he executes now with more ri-
gour then ever; wherefore the *Gascoignes* put themselves under
the Protection of the King of *Spain*, and King *Henry* is forced to
take a voyage thither in stead of the Holy Land. *Leicesters* Com-
mission is nulled by Proclamation, who thereupon comes into
England, and the King, after He had quieted *Gasconne* (to take
off the King of *Spain*, who pretends likewise to *Aquitaine*) con-
cludes a Marriage for His Son *Edward*, with *Elleanor* that Kings
Sister, who thereupon quits his Claime to both, and arriving in
England Fines the *Londoners* and *Jewes* for not aiding Him.

In *Easter-Terne* another Parliament is called, but yields no re-
turnes but those of Grievances; and the *Pope*, to support His
Wars against the *Emperour*, demands a Tenth of *England*, *Scot-*
land and *Ireland*, and the better to dispose the King thereunto, Ab-
solves Him of His Oath for the Holy Land, invests *Edmond* His
second Son in the Kingdom of *Sicilie*, and in consideration of
that Promotion of His Nephew, desires to borrow 500 Markes of
the Earl of *Cornwall*, but his Answer was, *He would not lend them*
Money on whom he could not distraine.

At *Winchester* the *Gasconne* Merchants, by the Prince their Pa-
tron, complain of the taking their Goods without pay, which is
ill repented by the King; and the Princes Servants commit so
many outrages in *Wales* (of which he had now the Government)
that it revolts, for the quieting whereof Prince *Edward* requires
Money of his Father, but He is so farr from that, that to supply
His own necessities, He commands every Sheriff, and other Offi-
cers to bring in their Money by a precise day, upon severe penal-
ties, and daily, upon one quarrel or another gets Money out of
the *Londoners*; when, great hopes of Honour and Advantage is
conceived to accrue to His Crown, by the Election of *Richard*
Earl of *Cornwall* to be King of the *Romans*, and the Arch-bishop
of *Cologne* is sent to conduct him over, who hath a Prefent of 500
Markes, and a rich Mitre, and *Richard* is accordingly Crowned at
Aquisgrave, much to the dissatisfaction of *France* and *Spain*. The
King, to found the affections of the People, as to the Election of
His Son *Edmond* to the Kingdom of *Sicilie*, in a Parliament then
Summoned, brings him clad in *Apulian* Habir, and declares His
Obligation of 140000 Markes for obtaining the said Kingdom, to-
wards which he declares a Tenth and First-Fruits of the Clergy
were granted Him by the *Pope*, and therefore hopes they will not
be backward; but, nothing will be done but upon the usual Con-
dition of *Magna Charta*; and then they promise 52000, which fa-
tisfies not: For, the next year, in a Parliament at *London*, de-
claring His Engagements to the *Pope*, and His disappointment of
the Kingdom of *Sicilie*, He is plainly denied, and the Parliament
Adjourn'd to *Oxford* till *Barnabas-day*; in which time the Earles of
Leicester

Plantagenets
Undivided.

Leicester, Gloucester and Hereford resolve the effecting of their Designs by force, which puts the King to His shifts for Money, and when the Parliament meet again they come thither Armed, and force the new Confirmation of their Priviledges, and Twelve Conservators to Govern the Kingdom.

Book II.

And now Leicester, Gloucester, and l'Defpenser inforce the King to call a Parliament at London, wherein the Authority of the 24 is delivered unto them, and they absolved from their Allegiance if these things were not made good; when Richard King of the Romans comes over into England, but could not by the Barons be permitted to Land, till he had condescended to take an Oath not to alter the Government of the Kingdom as then established. Notwithstanding the King uses all means to revoke this, and recover His Power, and in order thereunto seeks to be absolved from Rome, hath Aides out of Scotland, and to be secure from France, for 300000*l.* resigns His whole Interest to Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Tourain and Main (does homage for Guien, Limosin s. Lnd. Fran. Reg. Math. Paris, p. 989, n. 12.) and thenceforth abridg'd His Sule, and changed His Seal, using a Scepter in place of a Sword, whereupon these Monkh Verses were written.

Anno 1259.

Anno 1259.

Math. Paris, p. 989, n. 10.

Nangius de Goff. s. Lnd. Fran. Reg. Math. Paris, p. 989, n. 12.

MCCLIX. God grant
Firm Peace thou fix,
Poitou, Anjou, Normans
To France range you,
New Seales are made,
Old Seales forsaken,
Down laid the Blade,
Scepters up taken.

Est MCCLIX utinam concordia felix,
Andegavis, Pic'tavis, Neustria, gente relicta
Anglorum, dantur tibi France, Sigilla novantur,
Nomina tolluntur, fugit Ensis, Sceptra geruntur.

Johannes
Tilius.

The Figures of both His Great Seals being delineated in the 56 Page of this Second Book, will more particularly satisfie the Reader in this Alteration; in the first of which He is stiled HENRICUS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLIE DOMINUS HIBERNIE; and on the Counter-Seal HENRICUS DUX NORMANNIE ET AQUITANIE COMES ANDEGAVIE, on which he is Figured sitting on His Throne, with a Sword in His Right hand, and a Globe in His Left. But, in His Second Seal He omits Normandy and Anjou, using on both sides of His Seal this Circumscription, viz. HENRICUS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLIE DOMINUS HIBERNIE DUX AQUITANNIE; and in place of the Sword in His Right Hand, He holds the Scepter of St. Edward, or the Dore.

The Barons on the other side use all arts to strengthen their association, and France is made Arbitr of the Quarrel, who condemns the Provisions of Oxford, but allows the confirmation of King Johns Charter, upon which Henry Son to the Earl of Cornwall, Roger de Clifford, Roger de Leyborne, Hamon l'Estrange, and many others depart from the Barons. The Earl of Leicester shortly after having combined with Llewellyn Prince of Wales, invades Mortimers Lands in those parts, who is aided by the Prince, whilst Leicester

Math. Paris, p. 992, n. 4.

Math. Paris, p. 982, n. 18.

recovers

An. 1263.

Chap. IV.
Math. Paris, p. 992, n. 5.

recovers the Castle and Town of Gloucester, makes the Citizens to Redeem themselves with 1000*l.* and subduing Worcester, Shrewsbury, and the Isle of Ely, begins to grow very considerable; which, the King fearing, calls a Parliament, and a Peace is concluded, upon Condition, That all the Kings Castles should be put into the Barons hands; The Provisions of Oxford observed; And, all the Strangers to depart the Kingdom: But, the Prince still holding out Windsor-Castle, it is besieged and taken by the Earl of Leicester.

Henry III.
Anno 1264.

Idem. p. 993, n.

Math. Paris, p. 985, n. 29.

The King calls another Parliament, and therein gains several Lords to His Party, and with them (the Prince, Richard Earl of Cornwall, Henry his Son, and William de Valence) Marches to Oxford, whither many Scottish and Northern Nobility repaire to Him, and thence with all His Forces to Northampton, where young Montford the Earl of Leicesters Son, with fourteen of the Principal of the Faction are made Prisoners; thence to Nottingham, making spoil of all the Barons Possessions in those parts. In the mean while Leicester draws towards London, and offers 30000 Markes to the King for Damages done in the Wars, so that the Statutes of Oxford might be observed; which, not being accepted, the Earl is constrained to put it to the hazard of a Battel near Lewes in Suffex, where, by a Stratagem he gains the day, 5000 are slain upon the place, the King, Prince, Earl of Cornwall, and his son Henry, the Earles of Arundel and Hereford, and all the Scottish Lords taken prisoners, Valence and Marshall save themselves by flight. Leicester carries the King along with him a whole year and a half to countenance his Actions, in which time he takes in most of the Strong Holds of the Kingdom, only the Prince escaping out of Hereford Castle gathers some Forces, and gaining the Earl of Gloucester, brought many more hands to him, with several places of strength both in England and Wales, and with them in a Plain near Evesham gives Battel to Simon Montfort Earl of Leicester; who, finding himself not able to withstand Prince Edwards Forces, said, Let us commit our Soules to God, for our Bodies are theirs; and so undertaking the weight of the Battel, like another Catiline, fell there, accompanied in his death by his son Henry and eleven other Barons.

Battel of
Lewes.
The King in
this battel had
a Dragon car-
ried before
Him for His
Royal Embleme
and Simon
Montfort, to
signifie the
justness of His
Quarrel, cau-
sed his Soldi-
ers to put
white Crosses
upon their
Armour.

Math. Paris, p. 997, n. 998.

Battel of Evesham.

An. 1265.

Math. Westm. p. 398, n. 20.

Math. Paris, p. 1004, n. 47.

The Captive King thus freed by His victorious Son, calls a Parliament at Winchester, wherein all the Barons of Leicesters party (who still maintain several strong Holds in the Kingdom) are disinherited, and the King Marches against them; and at Northampton two of Leicesters sons submit; but, they that escape the Battel at Evesham, make good the Isle of Ely, where the Prince goes to reduce them, causes Bridges to be made of Boates, enters the Island in several places, and confines them to yield. Then revenge must be taken upon Llewellyn for succoring Montfort and Gloucester, but he redeemes Himself with 32000*l.* Sterling.

Anno 1266.

(**)

The

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF

Plantagenets
Undivided.
Anno. 1269.

The next year Prince *Edward* undertakes the Holy Warr, and for supplies *Pawnes Gascoigne to France* for 30000 Markes, and two yeares after, with His Wife (then as it prov'd) young with Child, sets forward, with great resolution, towards the Holy Land, but effects no great matter. And, whilst this preparation is in hand, King *Henry* labours to establish the Peace of the Kingdom, and to reforme the excesses which the Warr had bred, and the same year Assembles His last Parliament at *Marleborough*, where the Statutes of that Title were Enacted; from whence not long after He went to *Normich*, where He punished several of the *Citizens* for a Riot committed upon the Monkes of that place, and burning their Church; and, returning by *St. Edmondsbury*, and doing His Devotions at *St. Edmonds Shrine*, He there fell somewhat ill, from whence hastning to *London* His sickness so much increased upon Him, that calling before Him His Lords, and especially *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Glocester*, He exhorted them to be true and faithful to His Son Prince *Edward*, who was at that time farr from home, and therefore had the more need of their care, which consisted chiefly in their agreement one with another, and within few dayes after He departed this Life in His Pallace at *Westminster*, upon the 16th day of *November*, An. 1272. having lived 65 years, and held the Scepter 56 years and twenty seven dayes.

Anno. 1271.

His Death.
Anno 1272.

Upon the 20th day of the same Moneth, being the Feast of *St. Edmond*, King *Henry* was Interred in the Abbey of *Westminster* (before the High-Altar) which he rebuilt from the ground, and laid the first Stone, having ordained by His Will, that His Heart should be buried at *Font-Evraud*, which to that end was delivered to the Abbess of that Monastery by the Abbot of *Westminster*, in the presence of many of the Nobility, upon the Monday next before the Feast of *S. Luce the Virgin*, An. 20 E. 1. had been also the Founder of a Church in *London* for Converted *Jewes*, an Hospital at *Oxford* for Passengers and Diseased Persons, and caused a Chest of Gold to be made for the laying up the Relicks of *K. Edward the Confessor* in the said Church of *Westminster*.

Upon the North-side of which Saints Shrine, in the Chappel of the Kings, King *Edward* His Son erected for Him a Magnificent and Elevated Sepulcher of Mosaick Work of Grey Marble, Chequered with *Gaspers* and *Opalls*, and other rare Stones, and inlaid with large Tablets of *Porphyre* and *Serpentine*, which He brought out of *France* in His returne from the Holy Land: Upon the Superficies of which, being Copper Gilt, (and Carved Lozenge, every Lozenge containing a *Lyon passant Guardant*) lies the Figure of the King in his Royal Robes, with his Crown on his head, and his feet placed upon two Lyons all of the same Metal (but by Sacrilegious hands dispoiled of his Globe and Scepter) as you may observe more exactly by this Representation. About the Verge of which Tombe I find this Inscription in *Saxon* Capitals embossed, beginning on the South-side at the head,

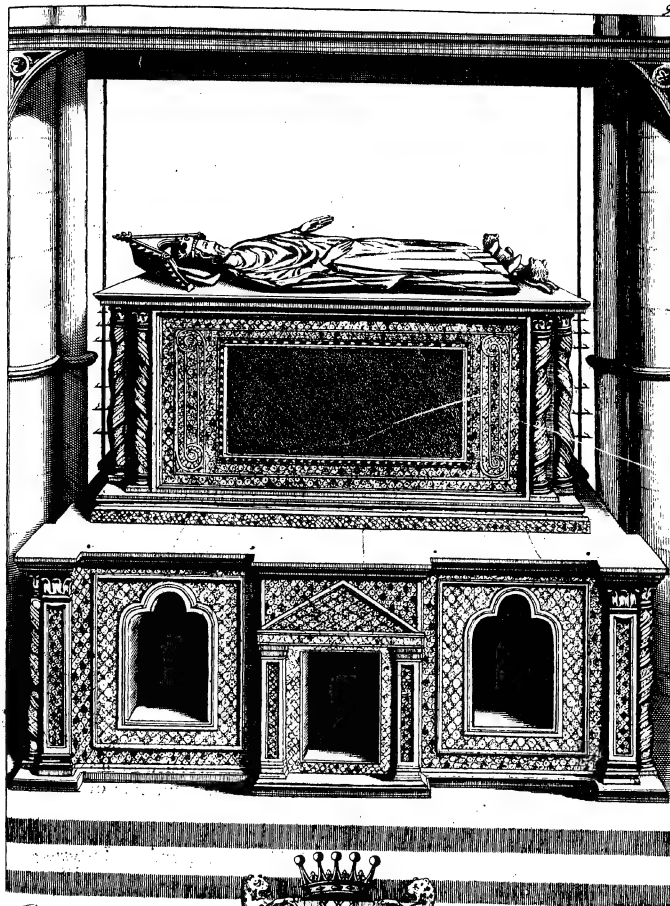
ICI:

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c.

92

Chap. IV.

Henry III.



Illustrissimo Domino
de DORSET, et Ba-
Buckhurst, hanc
rici tertij Figuram,

Dono RICARDO Comiti
Armoni (Sackville) de
Tumuli Regis Hen-
humilime D.D.D.F.S.

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF

Plantagenets
Undivided.

Book II

ICI: GIST: DENRI: IADIS: REY: DE: ENGLETERE: SEYGNVR
DE: DIRLAUNDE: DUC: DE: AQUITAYNE: LE: FILZ: LI: REY
JOHAN: IADIS: REY: DE: ENGLETERE: A: KI: DE U: FACE
QERCY: A: MEN.

And upon the North-side of the said Monument this Memorial
in Gilt Characters.

TERTIUS HENRICUS EST TEMPLI CONDITOR HUIUS. 1273
DULCE BELLUM INEXPERTIS.

Also upon a Tablet hanging on a Pillar, near the Tombe of
King Henry III.

Thus Engraved
on the same
Tablet.

The Friend of Piety and Almes-deed:
Henry the Third wilcome of England Kings
Who this Church brake, and after his meed
Again renewed into this fair building:
Now refresh here, which did so great a thing.
He yield His meed that Lord of Deities,
That as one God reigns in Persons Three.

Certius Henricus jacet hic pietatis amicus,
Ecclesiam stravit istam, quam post renobavit
Reddet ei munus qui regnat trinus et unus.

Children of King HENRY the Third, by Queen
ELIANOR of Provence, His Wife.

7. EDWARD, The eldest Son of Henry the III. was King of
England, after His Fathers decease, by the Name of Ed-
ward I. and continued the Succession, Vide Book III,
Chap. I.

7. EDMOND, Second Son of King Henry III. by Queen
Elianor of Provence, was Earle of Lancaster, &c. from
whom the Earles and Dukes of that House derive their
Descent, as you may see in the VII. Chapter of this
II. Book.

7. RICHARD, Third Son, bearing the Name of his Uncle
Richard, King of the Romans and Almain, deceased in his
youth, and lyeth buried at Westminster, on the South-side of
the Choir.

7. JOHN, Fourth Son, deceased in his Infancy, and was In-
terred in the Abbey of Westminster.

7. WILLIAM, The Fifth Son of King Henry III. dyed al-
so young, and was buried at the New-Temple in London about
the year 1256.

7. HEN-

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c.

93

Chap. IV.

Henry III.

7. HENRY, The Sixth Son of King Henry the Third and of
Queen Elianor of Provence his Wife, departed this World al-
so in his Infancy.

Math.
Paris p.
829. n. 36.
Fol. An.
36 H. 3.

7. MARGARET Queen of Scots, eldest Daughter of King
Henry III. and Queen Elianor, born in the year 1241 (Anno
26 H. 3.) was the first Wife of Alexander II. King of Scots,
a youth of nine years old, being married to him at the City
of York upon St. Stephens day Anno 36. of his Reign, and year
of our Lord 1251. who was there also knighted by her said
Father King Henry III. and did him homage for the King-
dom of Scotland.

Math.
West.
p. 550. n.
48.

Math. Pa.
r. 6. p. 830.
n. 19.

In Arch.
Flandria.
Hedow
Bostius
fol. 99. b.
et 301. b.

Their Nuptials were celebrated with all splendor and mag-
nificence imaginable, both the Kings being present thereat,
with many of their Nobility, a thousand Knights of England
and six hundred of Scotland, attired in rich habit, besides a
multitude of people; all which were notably feasted; for be-
sides other provisions, the Archbishop of York contributed 600
Oxen towards this grand Entertainment.

Queen Margaret had issue by Alexander III. two Sons, Alex-
ander and David, and a Daughter called Margaret; Alexan-
der took to Wife Margaret Daughter of Guydo Earl of Flan-
ders and Marquis of Namur, and deceased without issue in
the life time of his Father King Alexander, David also died
Childless; and Margaret their Daughter was the Wife of Erick
King of Norway, by whom he had issue Margaret the Heir of
Scotland and Norway, that died unmarried. She was Queen
of Scotland 22. years, lived 33. and deceased before her Hus-
band in the 23th. year of his Reign, and the first of her Bro-
ther Edward's in England, and was interred in the Abbey of
Dunfermling in Scotland.

within a Treasure House; counter-flower Gules; and is over-written, ALEXANDER TERTIUS
REX SCOTORUM.

Math. Pa.
rin p. 594.
n. 28.
Math.
Westm.
p. 308. n.
49.
Fol. An.
37 H. 3.
a terge.

7. BEATRICE Duchefs of Britain (so named after her
Grandmother Beatrice of Savoy, Countess of Provence) was
the second Daughter of King Henry III. She was born at Bour-
deaux in Gascoigne (in Crastino Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Bap-
tiste, viz.) upon the 25th. day of June in the year 1242. An-
no 26 H. 3. in the 37th. year of whose Reign there were Pro-

bert de Nevill) dated in February Anno 1287, in which he is filled; JOHANNES DUX BRITANNIE COMES RICHMONDIE; to which a large Seal of Green Wax is appendant. On the one side of which is the Portraiture of the Duke in his Coat of Mail, his Surcoat, Shield, and the Caparisons of his Horse are charged with his Arms: which were Chequy, Or and Azure, a Border Gules (being the Arms of the Counts of Dreux, of which Family he was) over all a Canton Ermine, the Coat Armour of the Earls and Dukes of Britaine. His Border is plain, not charged with Lyons, as Mr. Vincent makes it to be, p. 66. nor was he dead in the 12th. year of the Reign of Edw. 1. 1284, or 85, (as he would prove by an Eusebius, of that date, against the authority of Henningus, Albritus, the Book of Richard (by him cited against himself) and many other authentic Authors, who truly say that this Duke John died Anno 1295.) but lived to seal this Infeximus above-rected in February 1287, which was two years after; and Anno 16 of Edw. 1. so that it appears much more unlikely that this Duke should seal a Grant two years after his death, than that he should survive 18. years, to die Anno 1305, as all those Authors do aver.

The Seal of King Alexander III. is exhibited by O. Ivostrin Preb. in Grad. logia Corv. tum Flandria; p. 15. upon both sides of which he is filled, ALEXANDER DEO RECTORE REX SCOTORUM. On the Reverse he is figured on Horsback with his Shield on his left Arm, and Caparisons upon his Horse, upon which the Lyon of Scotland within the Tressure is embossed. In the South Title of the Abbey of Westminster; his Shield also is carved in stone upon the Wall (next to that of his Father in law King Henry III.) which is Or & Lyon rampant.

(***)

posals

Plantagenets
Undivided.

posals of a Marriage betwixt this Beatrice and the Eldest Son of the King of Arragon, which took not effect. But she was afterwards (Anno 44. of her Fathers Reign, and of our Lord 1260.) married to John de Dreux Duke of Britain in France and Earl of Richmond in England, slain at Lyons by the fall of a Wall Anno 1305. at the Inauguration of Pope Clement V. one of the Reins of whose Horse he held; and interred in the Church of the Carmelites of Ploermel, which he had founded. By this Duke John she had issue

Book II.

Math.
Westm.
p. 371. n.
19.
Henning-
ger p. 65.
Albicus
fol. 4

Arthur their Eldest Son, Duke of Britain after the death of his Father, who marrying two Wives, had issue by the first of them (*viz.* Beatrice Vicountess of Lymoges) John Duke of Britain, who notwithstanding his triple marriage, died issueless; and Guy Earl of Pontbierre. This Arthur by his second Wife Yoland Daughter and Heir of Almerick Earl of Montfort, had also issue another John surnamed Breno, after the death of his Brother John, Duke of Britain and Earl of Montfort, who taking part with King Edward the Third against the French King, had those Honours seized; whereupon the said King Edward gave him the Earldom of Richmond. He was the Father of John Mountfort, surnamed The Valiant, Duke of Britain and Earl of Richmond, deposed from that Earldom by Act of Parliament, Anno 19th. of Richard the Second, who by marriage with the Daughter of Philip of Evereux, had issue Richard of Britain, Count of Estampes, who by Margaret of Orleans his Wife had issue Francis Duke of Britain, who married Margaret of Foix, and had also issue Anne the Heir of Britain, Wife of Lewis the Twelfth, by which Marriage that Dukedome immersed in the Crown of France.

Peter and Henry, the second and third Sons of John de Dreux Duke of Britain, and Beatrice Daughter of King Henry III. died young.

John de Dreux, fourth Son of John Duke of Britain and Duchess Beatrice of England, was by King Edward I. made Earl of Richmond. He died Anno 1330. having been a Noble Benefactor to the Grey Fryars within Newgate in London, to whom he gave Three hundred pounds towards the rebuilding of their Church, and glazing their Windows, in which (on the North side the Church) stood his Arms painted in Glass, being Chequie Or and Azure, a Border Gules charged with 8. Lyons passant guardant of the first, over all a Canton Ermine. The same Escoccheon of Arms is painted on the North Wall of the Abbey of Westminster, with this Supercription, JOHANNES DE BRITANNIA COMES RICH. MUNDIE. In both which Shields his Border is charged with Lyons of England, not only as a distinction from his Elder Brother Duke Arthur, who did bear a Plain Border Gules, but also to shew his descent from a Daughter of the King of England.

Allice

Chap. IV.

Alice their Eldest Daughter, was Lady Abbess of Font-
Eraud. Henry III.

Mary their Second Daughter was married to Guy Earl of St. Paul, and Blanche of Britain their youngest Daughter, was the Wife of Philip Seigneur de Conches and Damsfront, (Son and Heir of Robert Earl of Artois) who had issue (besides other Children) Robert of Artois, Earl of Beaumont le Roger, Pair of France, Lord of Conches and Mehun, and Earl of Richmond in England, who first moved King Edward III. to set on foot his Title and Claim to the Crown of France.

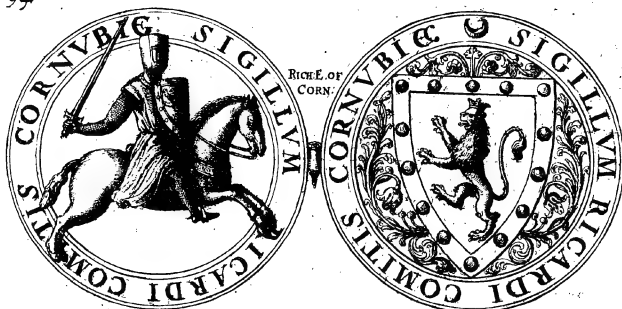
Ibidem

The Duchess Beatrice when she had been Duke John's Wife 12 years, and lived about 30. died in Britany in the first year of the Reign of King Edward I. her Brother; and her Corps being brought into England, received a Depository in the Choir of the Grey Fryars Church within Newgate, in the City of London.

Math.
Paris p.
879. n. 18.

7. KATHERINE Third and youngest Daughter of King Henry III. and of Queen Elianor of Provence, was born at London on St. Katherines day, being the 25th. day of November (the Name of which Saint was given her at the Font by Boniface Archbishop of Canterbury) her Great Uncle and Godfather, Anno 1253. in the 38th. year of her Fathers Reign; she deceased young (not five years of Age) and in the Abbey of Westminster, her bones lie interred, with two of her Brethren, in the space betwixt the Chappels of St. Edmond and St. Bennet.

RICHARD



Rich. K. of Rom.



EDM. E. OF CORN.



Generosissimo Viro EDUARDO KINASTON
de Oley in agro Salopianensi. Armigeri. ss.
quidam bene Tibullum. D. D. P. P.



Chap. 5.

Richard Earl
of Cornwall.

6. RICHARD,

King of the ROMANS, and of ALMAIN,
and Earl of POICTIERS and
CORNWAL.

CHAP. V.



Robert of
Glocester,
p. 284.
Lib. The-
obertaria
M. S.
Vincent,
p. 135.
2 Matt.
Paris, p.
317. num.
30.
6 Ibidem,
p. 312.
num. 10.
c Ex Car-
in Edu.
Walker
Militia
Gent.
Prin. Re-
gh Armo-
rum.

King John had Issue onely Two Sons, Henry that succeeded Him in His Kingdom, &c. by the Name of King Henry the Third. And this RICHARD, his second Son (both by Isabell of Englesm his third Wife.) He was born in the year 1209. the Tenth of His Fathers Reign, when He died, left him very young, not eight years old.

Afterwards this RICHARD was by King Henry the Third his Brother made Knight on Candlemas-day, An. 1225. And in the same year (viz. The Ninth of Henry the Third) he created Earl of Poictiers and Cornwall; by which Titles he wrote himself in a Grant, whereunto his own Seal is annexed: Dederat ei Rex (as Paris recites it) *antequam illum miserat ad partes transmarinas Cornubie Comitatum cum tota Pictavia; unde ab omnibus Comes Pictavenfis vocabatur.* In the Twelfth year of whose Reign the said King gave him all the Lands in England, belonging to Reginald Dampmartin Earl of Bollogne, and after the death of William Earl of Holland, Emperor of the West. This RICHARD was elected King of the Romans, An. 1256. and the next year (viz. 1257.) he went into Germany with a Noble Train, and was upon the Twenty seventh day of May, being Ascension-day, Crowned King of the Romans and of Almain, at Aquisgrave in Germany, by Conrade Archbishop of Cullen. In a Letter to Simon de Montford and Gilbert de Clare, he wrote himself RICHARD By the Grace of God King of the Romans, ever Augustus

To give you His Character, He was a Prince both skilful and valiant in the time of War; so prudent in His Councils, that what Fortune denied him in Battel, He supplied by his Wisdom and Advice. And though it was feared, that those unkindnesses

Great, Earl of Vermandois, Third Son of Henry the First, King of France, taking to Wife Alice the Heir of that County, did bear Chequy Or and Azure. Robert of France Earl of Dreux, Fourth Son of King Lewis the Gros, gave for Arms also Chequy Or and Azure a Border Gules. And Peter of France, Fifth Son of the said King, marrying Isabel Lady of Courtenay and Montargis gave the Arms of Reginald de Courtenay her Father, viz. Or three Tortises, and called himself by that Surname. This Richard being afterwards Elected King of the Romans, gave for an Eagle displayed Sable, which is Carved on the Wall of the North Isle in Westminster Abbey; and also over the Gate of the Abbey of Rely near Oxford, Founded by the said Richard.

C c

which

Plantagenets
Undivided. which he received from King Henry his Brother in the beginning of his Reign, might have inclined him to take part with the Barons: Yet came they to so timely a good understanding, that he ever after faithfully adhered to him in all the changes of his Fortune, being taken prisoner with the said King at the Battel of *Lewes*, and having with others been twice constituted Governor of *England*, during the Kings absence, and employed in several other Commands both abroad and at home.

He got much Money by Farming the Mint, and the Jews of the King; and had to great an Estate in *England*, that he is reported to be able to dispend Four hundred Marks *per diem* during Ten years, being indeed as well furnished with Wealth, as his Brother was needy: Whereupon, as if Money had made the way to his New Kingdom, this Verse was common in every ones Mouth.

Nummus ait pro me, nubit Cornubia Romæ.

For me my Money sayeth this,
Cornwal to Rome now wedded is.

Or thus.

Money saith, that for her sake,
Rome did Cornwal to wife take.

But now as he who pays dear for an Office, expects that it should repay him again; so Earl Richard having given infinitely to compals his advancement, looked to re-emburse himself by the place; and this, and the desire he had to revenge himself upon those that had opposed his Election, put him upon such violent courses, that he came soon to be dispossessed, forsaken, and forced to return into *England*, a poorer King, then he went out an Earl.

Of Wives this RICHARD had a Pair Royal, Three; the first of which, was *Iabel* the Third Daughter of *William Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke* (Sister and Coheir of *Anselm Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*, Brother to *William, Richard*, and *Gilbert*; and Brother and Heir to *Walter*, all Earls of *Pembroke* successively) Widow of *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Gloucester*, whom he took to Wife in the year 1230. *An. 14 Hen. 3.* She wrote herself Countess of *Cornwal* and *Gloucester*, and deceasing, her Body was buried at *Beilum*, *locum* or *Belleland*, but her Heart she ordained to be sent in a Silver Cup to her Brother, the Abbot of *Theokesbury*, to be there Interred before the High Altar, which was accordingly done. Upon which, these following Verses were composed.

Postremo

Chap. 5.

Lib. M. S.
in Officiis
Armerum
Notar. L.
15. p. 2.

*Postremo voto legavit Cor Comitissa,
Pars melior toto fuit hic pro corpore missa,
Hæc & dimisit Dominum recolendo Priorem
Hæc Cor quod misit verum testatur amorem.*

Richard Earl
of Cornwall.

Cart. 36
Hen. 3.
part. 1. m.
10.
Robert of
Gloucester,
p. 290 b.
Math.
Forsy. p.
187.
Miles. p.
553.

His Second Wife was *Sanchia*, Third Daughter and one of the Heirs of *Raymond Berengar* Earl of *Provence* (Sister to Queen *Eleanor*, Wife of his Brother King *Henry*) married to him *An. 1243.* Being one of those Four Daughters of an Earl, that by Marriage came to be exalted to the Thrones of so many Kings; an Example not to be paralleled in any History. She was Crowned with her husband, and died at *Berkhamsted* on the Fifth of the Ides of *November*, *An. 1261.* and was buried at *Hayles*.

Chapter-House Windows; and several other Windows in the said Abbey.

A Third Wife he had called *Beatrice*, married to him *An. 1267.* (Niece to *Conrade* Archbishop of *Cullen*, that Crowned King *Richard* at *Aquisgrave*) who survived him, as appeareth by good Authority; for after her husbands death, there grew some question betwixt *Edmond* Earl of *Cornwal* her Son in Law, and her self for the Mannor of *Weldon* in *Northamptonshire*, and other Lands wherein she claimed her Dower.

Lastly, For the Death of RICHARD King of the Romans it bears date *An. 1271.* at his Castle at *Berkhamsted* in *Hertfordshire*, whose Epitaph I find thus written.

Edm. 1.
4 Edm. 1.
num. 44.
a Math.
Earl. p.
975. num.
50.
Math.
Wolm. p.
401. num.
30.
Vincent.
p. 136.

*Hic jacet in Tumulo RICHARDUS Theutonicorum
Rex, vivens propria contentus sorte honorum
Anglorum Regis Germanus, Pictaviensis
Ante Comes dictus, sed tandem Cornubiensis,
Demum Theutonicis tribuens amplissima dona,
Insignitus erat Caroli rutilante Corona.
Hinc Aquilam gessit clipeo, sprevitque Leonem
Regibus emigens præcellens per rationem.
Dives opum mundi, sapiens convivia modestus
Alloquitur, gestus, dum vixit semper honestus,
Ipse Regnum Regno Committens pro meliore
Regi Cælorum summo conregret honore.*

Richard Plantagenet lieth here intomb'd,
That Brother was to Henry, England's King,
Of Poitiers and of Cornwall, was Earl,
Whole Mind did always such contentment bring;
As he was never found Ambitious.
Th' Electors made him King of *Almaine*, where
His Noble Mind procur'd, both Love and Fear.
At length with Charles his Crown was Royaliz'd,
By which the Eagle in his Shield he wore,
(Excelling other Kings in Wealth and State)
Andicorn'd the Lion, which he bare before
But Kings and Kingdoms have this certain Fate,
That though their Reign on Earth be just and even;
Yet Time lays they must die to live in Heaven.

Thus Eng.
lified in
Miles. p. 552.

The Body of King RICHARD being removed from the Castle of *Berkhamsted*, received Burial at his Monastery of *Hayles* in *Gloucestershire* of the *Cistercian* Order, which he Founded in the year 1246. But his Heart at *Oxford* in *Renly* Abbey of the Order of *Fryers Minors*, also of his Foundation, under a Pyramid of admirable Work; of which there is not at present any Remains. In his Grants he stiled himself *Ricardus Comes Pictaviæ & Cornubiæ*; and the Seal of his Earldom was charged with these words, SIGILLUM RICARDI COMITIS CORNUBIE. But his Royal Seal was Circumscribed thus, RICARDUS DEI GRATIA ROMANORUM REX SEMPER AUGUSTUS. Both which Seals are exhibited in this Second Book, *Page 94.*

Children

His First
Marriage.
Marshal did
bear Party
For Pale, Or,
and Vert, a
Lion Rampant,
Gules.
Which Arms
were Painted in
the Chapter-House
of the
Cathedral at
Salisbury.

Rob. of
Gloucester,
p. 290 a.
ibidem.
Rogus
Warw.
capit.

Miles. p.
553.
Vincent.
p. 135. In
the Mar.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

Book II.

Children of RICHARD Earl of Cornwall,
(afterwards King of the Romans) by
ISABEL MARSHAL
His first Wife.

7. JOHN the Eldest Son died young *An.* 1232. and it seemeth ^{Miller, p. 553.} was buried at *Reading in Berkshire*, near to King Henry the First.
7. HENRY, Second Son of Earl Richard was born in the year 1235. upon the Fourth of the Nones of November; and Knighted on the day of his Fathers Coronation: With whom he was taken prisoner by Simon Montfort Earl of Leicester, at the Battel of Lewes in Suffex. There was a Treaty of Marriage betwixt him and Constance the Daughter of Gastion Viscount of Bearn, at Westminster, the Sixth day of March, *An.* 53 Hen. 3. King Henry the Third his Uncle, gave him the Mannor of Norton in Northamptonshire, upon the forfeiture of William Marshal Earl of Pembroke the Kings enemy. *An.* 50 H. 3.

This Henry afterwards undertook the Croisade for Siria, and being in Italy on his return from that voyage, was murdered (at his devotion in the Church of S. Laurence in Viterbium) by Guy and Simon, Sons of Simon Montford Earl of Leicester, in Revenge of their said Fathers Death, slain in the Barons Wars in England, (as Rishanger says) *An.* 1271. in the Five and fiftieth year of Henry the Third. Another delivers it *An.* 1272. Which if so, he outlived his Father, and consequently was Earl of Cornwall, for Earl Richard his Father died, *An.* 1271. Whereupon those of Viterbium, in memory of this HENRY de Alemannia thus assassinated, caused the manner thereof to be depicted upon the Wall of the said Church, which one beholding, versified upon, as you may observe in Vincent, *pag.* 135. To whom I refer my Reader.

7. RICHARD, Third Son of Richard Earl of Cornwall, and Isabel his first Wife, died without issue.
7. NICHOLAS (the Fourth and youngest Son of Earl Richard and Countess Isabel) was Christned in haft; for my Author tells me, That his said Mother being dangerously sick of the Jaundis, and great with Childe, fell in Travail; and in the end, with some difficulty, was delivered, who together with her little Babe, *Ahuc vivo, sed non vivo, & idcirco statim Baptizato, cui nomen Nicholaus aptatum est, migravit ad dominum.* Within a small time died.

7. ISA-

Chap. 5.

Lib. The-
sauraria

7. ISABEL of Cornwall, Onely Daughter, born in the year of our Lord One thousand two hundred thirty and three. Died the next year about the Feast of S. Faith, and was buried at Reading near to her Brother John.

Richard Earl
of Cornwall,

Children of RICHARD King of the Romans
by SANCHIA of Provence his
Second Wife.

7. EDMOND Earl of Cornwall Fifth Son, and at length Heir of Richard King of the Romans, whose History followeth in the next Chapter.
7. RICHARD Sixth Son of Richard King of the Romans, but Second by Queen Sanchia his Second Wife, was slain at the Siege of Barwick with an Iron-shot in his head, *An.* Dom. 1296.

Natural Children of RICHARD King
of the Romans.

Chari. An.
9 Edm. 3.
num. 70.
B. 1297.

7. RICHARD de Cornwall, One of the Natural Sons of Richard King of the Romans, was Ancestor of the Knightly Families of the Cornwals, commonly called Barons of Burford, in Shropshire; and of those of Berington in the County of Hereford.
7. WALTER de Cornwall, another Base Son of Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans; to whom Edmond Earl of Cornwall Granted 18. Libras Terræ in his Mannor of Branel, by the name of *Waltero de Cornubia fratri suo*. These two Brethren (*viz.* Richard and Walter) *Notbi erant* (saith my Authority) and will you know his Reason. Nam *times, Lord of Richards Castle and Burford* having taken prisoner the Duke of Brittain, had given him in reward, The Field Emine, being the Arms of Brittain, whereas before he did bear his Lion in a Field Argent.

Vincent,
pag. 136.

7. ISABEL de Cornwall, a Natural Daughter of Richard King of the Romans, whom King Henry the Third, called his Niece. She was the Wife of Manrice, Lord Berkley, from whom all those flourishing Families of the Berkleys now, and formerly (except those of Dursley) derive their descents. It seemeth she was in

Did the

Plantagenets
Undivided.

the end driven to some want; for the said King by Warrant Book II.
dated at S. Pauls on the Tenth of August, in the Eight and
fortieth year of his Reign, commanded the Sheriff of Kent to
deliver the Mannors of Herietesham and Trottesclive in the said
County. *Isabelle uxori Mauricii de Berkele nepoti nostrae, cuius
paupertati non mediocriter compatimur, ad sustentationem suam,
& liberorum suorum; which fell into the Kings hands, by rea-
son of the Minority of Stephen de Cressies Heir.*

Chap. 6.

Edmond E.
of Cornwall

7. EDMOND of ALMAINE, Earl of CORNWAL.

CHAP. VI.



His Edmond was the Fifth Son of Richard Earl of Cornwall, (but Eldest by his Second Wife Queen Sanchia) and after the Death of his Brethren John, Henry, Richard, and Nicholas, Sons of his said Father by the first Venter, came to succeed him in his Earldom of Cornwall. He with Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, his Brother in Law, had the Government of England, in the absence of King Edward the First, beyond the Seas; and also, when that King went to meet Philip King of France. This Edmond with the Bishops of Worcester and Hereford, and Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln, were also appointed the said Kings Lieutenants, during his abode in France. He espoused Margaret the Daughter of Richard de Clare Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and had not any Issue, he was divorced from him in the Two and twentieth year of King Edward the First, and compelled before the Bishop of Rochester (*Vitam vivere coelibem*) to live a single life. After which, I finde not that Earl Edmond did ever marry, but deceased without Issue at Aylbrugge in Buckinghamshire, where he had built an Abbey of the Order of Bonhomers, (the Inquisitions after his death say) in the Twenty eighth year of King Edward the First (who is in all of them found to be his Cousin, and next Heir) and was buried by his Father in the Abbey of Hayles. He wrote himself, *Nos Eadmundus Clare memorie Ricardi Regis Alemannie filius, & Comes Cornubie*. And upon his Seal used this Circumscription, **S. EAD-
MUNDI DE ALEMANNIA COMITIS
CORNUBIE**, as you may see in the 94 Page of this Second Book.

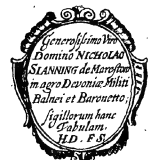
Berkley in the One and twentieth year of the said Kings Reign. Peter Eliam Ashmole Ar. Facilem nomine Wind-
for. Edward Byshe Esquire (now Sir Edw. Byshe Knight, Clarenceux King of Arms) in his Notes upon De Bido
Aureo, p. 92. hath exhibited the Figure of the Seal of Margaret de Clare, this Edmonds Wife, in which their Arms
are demitiated, or impaled in the same Escutcheon; hers being Or, three Cheverons Gules. Which is thus, Both
Escutcheons being Parted by a Perpendicular Line, Or per Pale, the Dexter side of the Husbands Shield is joined to
and of more Antiquity, then the Impalement or Conjunction of both the intire Arms. *Isabella de Ferrars Countess
being Sister and Heir of Baldwin de Rivers V. and last Earl of Devon of that Surname, hath her Seal circum-
scribed with this Pentameter, very much to the purpose*

Peter
Edw. Wat-
son
Ger-
trum
Pinc. Re-
gem Ar-
morum.

NON CARET EFFECTU QUOD VOLUERE DUO,

In which her Arms are demitiated with those of her Husband William de Ferrars Earl of Albemarle, according
to the fashion of that time; for I cannot find as yet, that Arms of Women were joined in one Escutcheon with
those of their Husbands, of a more ancient date. I could exhibit several other Examples, but let these two
suffice.

7. ED



THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c. 103

Chap. 7.

Edmond E.
of Lancaster.



EDMOND,

Earl of LANCASTER, LEICESTER,
DERBY, and CAMPAIGNE, Lord of
MONMOUTH, and Steward
of ENGLAND,
Surnamed
CROUCHBACK.

CHAP. VII.

King Henry the Third had Issue by Queen Eleanor His Wife, Second Daughter and Coheir of Raymond Earl of Provence, two Sons, Edward that succeeded Him in His Kingdom, by the Title of Edward the First; and this EDMOND, His Second Son, born on the Feast day of S. Marcellus the Pope, being the Sixteenth day of January, An. 1245. in the Thirtieth year of his Fathers Reign.

Matr.
Paris, p.
635.

Pat. An.
14 Hen. 3.
num. 8.

Pat. An.
49 Hen. 3.
m. 2, num.
73
Chart. An.
49 Hen. 3.
m. 1.

Chart. An.
51 Hen. 3.
m. 4.

He was Surnamed *Crouch-back*, from the bowing of his Back; others say he was so denominated from his wearing the Crofs (aniently called *A Crouch*) upon his Back, which was usually worn of such as vowed Voyages to *Jerusalem*, as he had done An. 54 Hen. 3. grounding their conceits upon the word *Crouch* (the Wooden-supporter of Impotent and Lame Men, made like a Crofs at the top,) further confirming their opinions, from the name of *Crouched Fryers*, that wore a Crofs upon their Garments, and bore the Crofs for the Badge and Arms of their House.

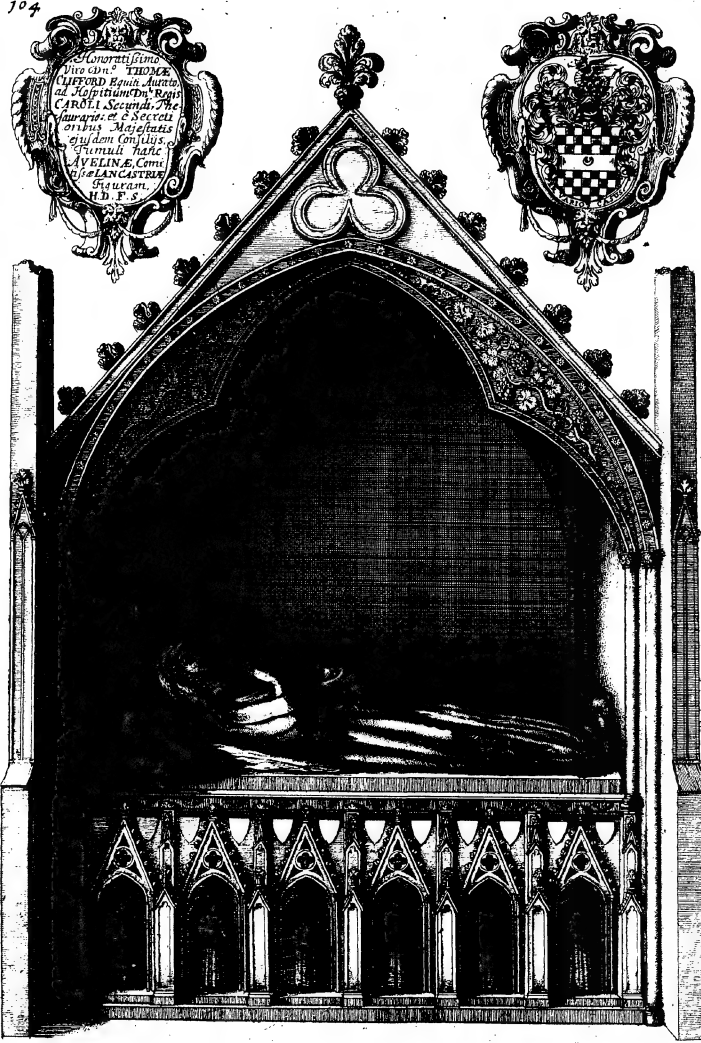
Upon the Twenty fifth day of October, in the Forty ninth year of his Fathers Reign, An. 1264. (upon the forfeiture of *Simon Montford* Earl of *Leicester*, who was slain at the Battel of *Evesham* in *Worcestershire*) he obtained the Earldom of *Leicester*, and the Seneschalcy or Stewardship of *England*.

Then in the One and fiftieth year of King Henry the Third, he had given him the Earldom of *Lancaster*; and afterward, when *Robert de Ferrers* Earl of *Derby*, in the Civil Wars lost his Titles,

In the other Charter he is stiled *Domino Edmundus inclite Recordationis Henrici Regis filius*, and in the Circumference of his Seal, *EADMUNDUS FILIUS REGIS ANGLIE DOMINUS MONMUT*: In which, there is an Elkocheon charged with Three Lions Passant Guardant, on a Label of Three Points, Nine Flowers de Lize. Upon his Monument at *Westminster* he is figured on Horseback in his Coat of Mail, having upon his Surcoat, and the Caparisons of his Horse, his Arms Embossed and Depicted, viz. Gules Three Lions Passant Guardant Or, a Label of Five Points Azure, each charged with Three Flowers de Lize Or. Sometimes using the Label of Five Points, and sometimes that of Five Points, as his Seals, and other places, would most conveniently receive them.

E c

and



THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c. 105

Chap. 7. and a great estate also by forfeiture; they were likewise added to Edmond E. of Lancaster. this Earl *Edmonds*, together with that of *Campaigne*; on whose person was originally founded the great contention betwixt the two Royal Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*.

This *Edmond* was prevented of the Kingdoms of *Sicilia* and *Apulia*; into which, Pope *Alexander* the Fourth had invested him in vain (*Conradus* King thereof being still alive,) by sending unto him a Ring, not without ridiculous disgrace to our English Nation, and caused in honor of him (the better to scurve himself into the good opinion of this Ambitious, although but Titulary-King) certain Peecces of Gold to be stamped with this Inscription, *Aimundus Rex Sicilia*, having first in this regard suckt a great mass of Money from him.

Earl *Edmond* was twice married; the first of his Wives being *Aveline* the Daughter and Heir of *William de Fortibus* Earl of *Albemarle*; by *Iabel* Daughter of *Baldwine*, Sister and Heir to *Baldwine de Ripariis* (or *Rivers*) Earl of *Devon*, married to him in the Three and fiftieth year of King *Henry* the Third, upon the Sixth of the *Ides* of *April*, An. 1269. by whom *Edmond* had a right to the Earldom of *Devonshire*, and the *Isle* of *Wight*. But it seemeth she deceased without Issue in the same year of our Lord 1269. and was interred in *Westminster* Abbey, in a Monument of Grey Marble (with her Figure thereon, Painted and Gilt) on the North side (and in the next Arch to that where her Husband was afterwards buried, parallel with the High Altar) contiguous to the Tomb of *Aymer de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*; the form of which I have represented in the precedent Page, copied from the Original now in being An. 1671.

In the Fourth year of King *Edward* the First, I find this *Edmond* married to his Second Wife *Blanch*, Queen of *Navarre*, Countess *Palatine* of *Campaigne* and *Brye*, Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Artois*, (Brother to *S. Lewis* King of *France*) Widow of *Henry* of *Campaigne*, King of *Navarre*, unto whom she bare *Joan*, married to *Philip* the Fair, King of *France*) and by her had Issue Three Sons. *Vincent*, against the Authority of *Rensherus*, *Heninges*, *Albitus*, *Fayrianus*, and others, would prove this Queen of *Navarres* name to be *Eleanor*, onely depending upon the Authority of one Record for the same; but with the current of so many Authors, I have seen above half a dozen Records, that plainly prove her name to be *Blanch*, and not *Eleanor*.

This Earl of *Lancaster*, being sent with an Army into *Gascoign*, performed notable service, which he survived not two Moneths; for in the year 1296. he deceased at *Bayon*, was brought over into *England*, and interred in the Abbey of *Westminster*, on the North side of the High Altar. The Figure of his Monument is represented in the following Page, being of Grey Marble, having in the Niches on the sides thereof, several Statues of the Kings and Queens of *England*, and others of his Relations and Kinred, and adorned with Escudocheons of their Arms in proper Colours.

The

Pageant
of Paper.
Lib. 6. p.
116.

Robert of
Gloucester,
p. 299 a.
Pat. An.
13 Hen. 3.
m. 16.
Robert of
Gloucester,
p. 299 a.

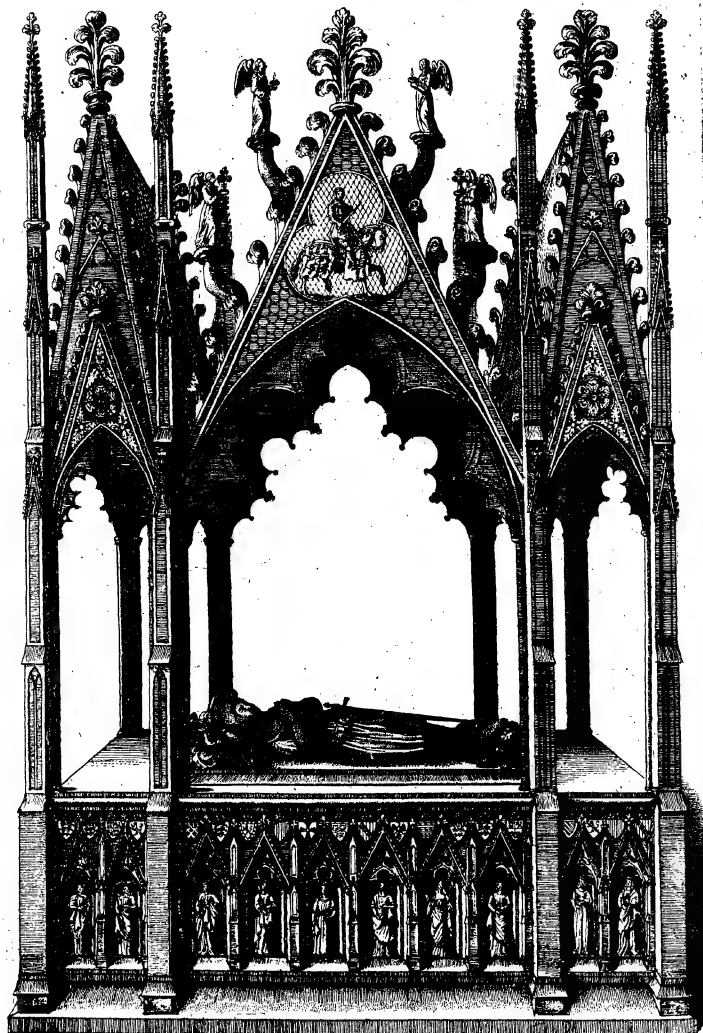
Weever,
p. 478.

Pat. An.
4 Edm. 1.
Vincet,
p. 293.
Mr. Vincet
p. 660. in a
Pedigree
under his
own hand,
writes her
name
Blanch.

Tho. Wal-
ingham in
Trodig.
Nugir.
413.
nom. 13.
Mizzi.
Westm. p.
428. num.
40.
Hol. Pal.
3. p. 296.

His First
Marriage.
Fortibus did
bear, *Gules* a
Crest Flowery
Fair; which
is Embossed
and Painted
on the Monu-
ment of Earl
Edmond her
Husband in
Westminster
Abbey.

His Second
Marriage.
The Arms of
Robert Earl
of *Artois*,
were Azure,
Seme of
Flowers de
Label Or, a
Three Points,
Gules, each
charged with
as many
Castles of the
Second.
Which *Castles*
he did bear to
shew his de-
scend from
the Kings of
Castile, his
Mother being
a Daughter
of that King.
The laforesaid
Arms are de-
picted for
Queen *Blanch*
upon the said
Monument in
the Abbey of
Westminster.



THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c. 107

Chap. 8. The Tomb is inlaid with coloured Glass, and neatly Painted and Thomas E. of Lancaster.

Children of EDMOND Earl of Lancaster, by BLANCH Queen of Navarre his second Wife.

8. THOMAS of Lancaster Eldest Son succeeded his Father in his Honors and Estate, and was afterwards beheaded at Pontefract without Issue. Vide the next Chapter.
8. HENRY of Lancaster Second Son, was Lord of Monmouth, and after the death of his Brother Thomas, had the Earldom of Lancaster, &c. of whom you may see more at large in the Ninth Chapter of this Second Book.
8. JOHN of Lancaster, Third Son of Edmond Earl of Lancaster, died in France with Queen Joan his Half-Sister, being unmarried. He was Lord of Beaufort, and of Nogent-Lartault in France.

8. THOMAS, Earl of LANCASTER, LEICESTER, DERBY, and LINCOLN, and Steward of ENGLAND.

CHAP. VIII



His Thomas was the Eldest Son and Heir of Edmond, Surnamed Crouch-back Earl of Lancaster (by Blanch of Artois his Second Wife) after whose death he possessed all his Honors.

He sided with the Barons against King Edward the First, in hatred of Piers Gaveston, for whose death he had a pardon, upon the 16th

day of October, An. 7 Edw. 2. Which King Granted and Confirmed unto him several Privileges and Lands in the same year. A second time also he took up Arms for the expelling and banishing of Hugh le Despencer the younger, another Favorite of that King, whom he, with the Barons, prosecuted to death. But afterwards, the Army of Earl Thomas, and his Confederates, being defeated by the Kings Forces, he was taken prisoner at Borough-bridge, by the treachery of Robert Holand and Andrew of Herkeley

on his Helme stands a Wivern or Dragon, and from his Crest his Lambrequin or Ancient Mantling extends its self, which is the first Crest and Mantle that I have observed in the Kingly Family. His Horse is Caparisoned also with his Arms, viz. Gules Three Lions Passant Guardant Or, a Label of Three Points Azure, each charged with as many Flowers de Lize, Or. The Wivern also being fixed upon his Horles Head. The Great Shield on his Countersail is charged with a Label of Five Points.

I have exhibited the Figures of Two several Seals of this Thomas Earl of Lancaster, pag. 102. The one is in the Office of Arms affixed to a Charter dated An. 14 Edw. 2. The other is in Sir John Cottons Library (a very large one) upon which Earl Thomas is represented on Horseback in his Coat of Mail, and Surcoat of his Arms.

F f

(An.

Plantagenets Undivided. (An. 15 Edw. 2.) And within few days afterwards beheaded at Book 11, his Castle of Pontefract, on the Monday after our Lady-day in Lent. His death was followed by the execution of several of his Confederates, whose Blood the King sacrificed to his Beloved Gaveston, and the Spencers. After this Thomas had lost his Head, the common people (honoring him as a Canonised Man) made great resort to his Picture hung up in S. Pauls Church, attributing great things to him; of which, the King being informed, knowing him to have been an open enemy to the State, sharply reprehended Stephen then Bishop of London for suffering the same; and withal, charged him upon his Allegiance, to restrain them, and not to suffer any such Adoration. The King it seemeth grew afterwards sensible of the loss of this great Man, which he discovered upon this occasion; some about him making earnest suit for a pardon for one of this Earls followers, and pressing the King hard to it, he fell into a great passion, exclaiming against them as unjust and wicked Counsellors, who would urge him to save the life of a notorious Varlet, and would not speak one word for his near Kinsman, the Earl of Lancaster; *Who (said he) had he lived, might have been useful to me, and the whole Kingdom; but this fellow, the longer he lives, the more mischief he will do: And therefore, By the Soul of God, he should die the death he had deserved.*

His Marriage.

There had been (An. 18 Edw. 1.) some Proposals for a Marriage between this Thomas (in his Fathers life time) and one Beatrice, the Daughter of Hugh, a Son of the Duke of Burgundy, but it came to nothing. And he afterwards took to Wife Alice, the Daughter and Heir of Henry Lacy Earl of Lincoln, by Margaret Daughter and Heir of William Longespee, and Grand-daughter of William Longespee Earl of Salisbury, in her right he was Earl of Lincoln, but by her had not any issue. So that his Inheritance came to his Brother Henry Lord of Monmouth.

This Alice had to her second Husband Eubulo Lord Strange, who in her right obtained the Title also of Earl of Lincoln, he deceased An. 9 Edw. 3. in Scotland. She was thirdly married to Hugh de Frenes, who usurped the Title of Earl of Lincoln in her right. Which Alice having no Issue by her Four Husbands (if we may call that match of hers with Richard de S. Martin, in the life time of her first Husband, a marriage; for indeed she was of very light behavior, which was no small stain to her good name) her large inheritance devolved upon Henry of Lancaster, Son of her first Husbands Brother. She deceased in the Two and twentieth year of King Edward the Third, upon the Thursday next after the Feast of S. Michael. Upon the Seal of this Thomas (full as large as those of King Edward the first or second) is this Circumscription. SIGILLUM THOME COMITIS LANCASTRIE ET LEICESTRIE SENESCALLI ANGLIE. See an exact copy of it in the 102 page of this Second Book.

8. HENRY,

Chap. 9.

Henry Earl of Lancaster.

8. HENRY.

Earl of LANCASTER, LEICESTER, DERBY, and PROVENCE, Lord of MONMOUTH, and Steward of ENGLAND.

CHAP. IX.



Fines An. 17 Ed. 2.

After the death of Thomas Earl of Lancaster (beheaded at Pontefract as aforesaid) this Henry of Lancaster, Lord of Monmouth, his younger Brother, came to be Heir to him; and also to their Father Edmond. For upon the Tenth day of May, An. 17 Edw. 2. it was agreed at Westminster by that King and his Council (saith the Record) that Henry de Lancaster, (Brother and Heir of Thomas de Lancaster, and Son and Heir of Edmond Earl of Lancaster) who did his Homage, and had Livery, &c. the Nine and twentieth day of March last past, should have the Name and Honor of Earl of Leicester, and that in the Kings Court, and other places, he should be written unto, by the Title of Earl.

He took part with Queen Isabel afterwards for the setting up of her Son Prince Edward, against his Father the said King Edward the Second; who being taken prisoner, was put into this Earl Henries custody, and used no worse then was fit for a Captive King; although he could not forget that that King had taken off the Head of his Brother Thomas. The Queen finding Earl Henry no fit Instrument for the execution of Her wicked intentions, took the King Her Husband out of his hands, under pretence that he gave him too much Liberty, and by the advice of the wicked Bishop of Hereford caused him to be murdered.

He girt King Edward the Third with the Sword of Knighthood immediately before His Coronation; and in the first year of His Reign, had the Stewardship of England granted to him and the Heirs of His Body, as belonging to the Earldom of Leicester. And King Edward the Third also in the Ninth year of His Reign, confirmed to this HENRY the County of Provence, being the Inheritance of Queen Eleanor, Wife of King Henry the Third, and had been granted by the said Eleanor to Thomas de Lancaster, and this Henry Her Grand-children.

He married Mauld the Daughter and Heir of Sir Patrick (de Cadurcis or) Chaworth Knight, Lord of Kidwelly and Ogmore in Wales; and by her having several Children, deceased at Leicester of Matiles Sibbe.

This Henry did bear Gules Three Lions Passant Guardant Or, a Beazle Azure. Which Arms are Painted upon the Tomb of Earl Edmond in the Abbey of Westminster. The same Arms are upon his Seal (the Figure of which is exhibited in the 102 Page of this Second Book) annexed to a Grant dated 34 Ed. 1. in which he is styled Henri de Lancaster Seigneur de Monmouth.

The Arms of Chaworth, are Barry of Ten pieces Argent and Gules, an Orle of Matiles Sibbe.

in

Plantagenets in the year One thousand three hundred forty and five, and was Book III
 Undivided. there buried in the Monastery of the *Canons*.

Children of HENRY Earl of Lancaster, by MAULD
 CHAWORTH his Wife.

9. HENRY of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, onely Son, succeeded his Father in his Honors, and was afterwards created Duke of Lancaster; of whom you may read more in the next Chapter.

The Arms of this *Blanche* are upon her Seal in the 101 Page of this Second Book, impaled with those of *Thomas Lord Wake* her Husband; viz. Or, Two Bars Gules, in chief Three Torreaux.

9. BLANCHE of Lancaster Lady Wake, Eldest Daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster, was married unto Thomas Lord Wake of Lydell, who died without Issue upon the Fourth day of July, An. 1349. leaving his Sister Margaret Wake his Heir, Wife of Edmund of Woodstock Earl of Kent, Sixth Son of King Edward the First. In the 102 Page of this Second Book, you have the Figure of her *Seal, which is of Red Wax, to a Deed dated the Fourth day of June, An. 24 Edw. 3. in which she styles her self, *Blanche Wake, Dame de Lydell*.

* Ex Car.
 in Domit
 Hen. Cui
 mittit de
 Peterbo.
 rough.

The Arms of *Ulster* are Or, a Croft Gules, which I have seen upon the Figure of a Seal of *William Earl of Ulster*.

9. MAUD of Lancaster Countess of Ulster, Second Daughter, was twice married. Her first Husband being William de Burgh Earl of Ulster (Son of John de Burgh, who died in the life time of his Father; and of Elizabeth his Wife, third Sister and Coheir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford) by him she had Issue her onely Daughter and Heir Elizabeth Burgh, Wife of Lionell of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, Third Son of King Edward the Third.

The second Husband of this Maud, was Sir Ralph Stafford Knight, a Son of Ralph Earl of Stafford.

Inq. 21
 Edw. 3.
 num. 194

Mowbray did 9. bear Gules a Lion Rampant Argent.

9. JOAN of Lancaster Lady Mowbray, third Daughter, was the Wife of John Lord Mowbray of Axbolme, by whom she had issue John Lord Mowbray, that married Elizabeth the Daughter and Heir of John Lord Seagrave, by Margaret Dutchess of Norfolk his Wife, Daughter (and at length Heir) of Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, Fifth Son of King Edward the First.

C. p. 256.
 Lib. in
 Custodia
 Guistemi
 Dugdale
 Arm.
 Norrey
 Regis Ar.
 morum.

From this Marriage are descended all the Dukes of Norfolk, and Earls of Nottingham, of the surname of Mowbray and Howard, the Earls of Suffolk, Berksbire, and Peterborough, the Viscounts Stafford and Mordaunt; and the Barons Howard of Escrick, and Castlerising, and several other Noble Families.

9. ISABEL of Lancaster, Fourth Daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster, was Abbess of Ambresbury.

9. E-

Chap. 9.

C. p. 255.
 256.
 Ibidem.

9. ELEANOR of Lancaster, Lady Beaumont, and afterwards Countess of Arundel, Fifth Daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster, was first married to John (Son and Heir of Henry de Bellomonte, (or Beaumont) Earl of Boughan in Scotland) who deceased; An. 36 Edw. 3. And from them did descend the Viscount Beaumont, and Lord Bardolph, attainted in the first year of King Edward the Fourth; and also the Beaumonts of Cole-Orton and Gracedien in the County of Leicester.

This Eleanor was afterwards the second Wife of Richard Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel, third of that Surname (who died An. 49 Edw. 3.) in Arundel Castle, and was buried in the Priory of Lewis in Suffex.) And from them all the succeeding Earls of Arundel, both of the Family of Fitz-Alan and Howard, the Earls of Lindsey, and Lords Willoughby of Parham, and others, are derived.

And lastly, the Countess Eleanor departed this world in the Nine and fortieth year of the Reign of King Edward the Third.

Azure, each charged with as many Flowers de Lize Or, being her own Arms. In the same Window is also the Effigies of her Husband Richard Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel, in his Surcoat of Arms aforesaid. Vide C. 27. Page 153 & 154 in Officio Armorum.

Henry Earl of Lancaster.

The Portraiture of this Eleanor, Countess of Arundel, is curiously Painted in the great Window of the Chancel in Arundel Church in Suffex, her Mantle being adorned with the Arms of Earl Richard her Husband; viz. Quarterly Gules, a Lion Rampant Or, and Chequy Or, and Azure, and upon her Kirtle, Gules, Three Lions Passant Guardant Or, a Label of Three Points.

Vincent,
 p. 611.

9. MARY of Lancaster, Lady Percy, Sixth and youngest Daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster, was espoused to Henry Lord Percy of Alnwick, and had issue Henry Lord Percy, First Earl of Northumberland, and Sir Thomas Percy Earl of Worcester, beheaded at Shrewsbury without issue. But Earl Henry his elder Brother, by Margaret his first Wife, Daughter of Ralph Lord Nevil, had issue Henry Lord Percy Surnamed Hotspurre, Ancestor of the late Earl of Northumberland, and Sir Thomas Percy the younger, who took to Wife Elizabeth eldest Daughter, and Coheir of the last David de Strabolgy Earl of Athole, and by her had issue Sir Henry Percy of Athole Knight, and afterwards died in Spain.

Henry Lord Percy did bear Or a Lion Rampant Azure, which Arms are set up in Painted Glass in several Windows in the Cathedral Church at York.

Which Sir Henry by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter of Sir Matthew Bruce of Gower Knight, was Father of Two Daughters his Heirs, viz.

Elizabeth Percy, married to Thomas Burgh Esquire, by her Ancestor of the late Lord Burgh, &c. And

Margaret Percy, first espoused to Henry Lord Grey of Codnor (by whom she had not any Child; and then after his death, she was the Wife of Sir Richard Vere Knight.

Gg

9. HENRY,

Platagenets
Undivided.

Book II.

9. HENRY,

Duke of LANCASTER, Earl of DERBY,
LINCOLNE, and LEICESTER;
Steward of ENGLAND, and
Lord of BRUGGIRACK
and BEAUFORT,

Surnamed

GRISMOND or TORT-COL.

CHAP. X.

See a Charter of this Henry Duke of Lancaster, bearing date the first day of June, An. 33 Ed. 3. (in which he is styled, Duc de Lancastre Comte de Derby & de Leicester & Seneschal d'Angleterre) his Seal of Red Wax is Appendanted, upon which is his Atchouement, viz. Or a shield Three Lions Passant Guardant, a Label of Three Points charged each with a many Flowers de Lige. And for his Crest upon a Chapeau turned up Ermine, A Lion Passant Guardant, crowned, and gorged with a Label of Three Points, each charged with a many Flowers de Lige. Vide the Figure of this Seal, pag. 103. The Original being in the Office of Arms.



His Henry Surnamed Grismond, from the place of his Birth, being Grismond Castle in the County of Monmouth or Castrum de Grossa Monte; and also Tort-col (or with the Wry Neck) was the onely Son of Henry Earl of Lancaster, Second son of Edmond also Earl of Lancaster, the Second son of K. Henry the Third.

He was created Earl of Derby to him and his Heirs (upon the Sixteenth day of March, An. 11 Edw. 3.) his Father being yet alive; after whose death he had the Earldoms of Lancaster, and Leicester, and the Stewardship of England. Upon the Twentieth day of August, An. 23 Edw. 3. he was created Earl of Lincoln; and at a Parliament held at Westminster, the Sixth day of March, An. 25. of the said Kings Reign, he was created into the Dignity of Duke of Lancaster; it being the second Dukedom that had been erected in England since the Norman Conquest, the Dutchy of Cornwall (granted to Edward the Black Prince) being the First.

This HENRY when he was onely Earl of Derby, had the command of Twelve hundred Men at Arms, Two thousand Archers, and Three thousand other Foot, with which he took in most of the Towns of *Xaintoigne* and *Pisson*, and also besieged and sacked *Poitiers*; returning triumphant with his spoils to *Bordeaux*. He performed many other signal services in France, and when a Peace was concluded betwixt that Crown, and this of England. Duke Henry for some disgraceful words, supposed to be spoken by him against the Duke of *Bruswick*, was by the said Duke challenged to a single combate, before John King of France, which this Henry willingly accepted of, and at the appointed time, they being both provided, entered the Lists with much courage for the tryal of their Fortune; but King John reconciled them, to the great

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c.

Cha. 10. great satisfaction of the Duke of Lancaster. He was a great favourer of the Person of *John Wickliff* a Divine, and an extoller of his Doctrine, and Integrity of Life; inso much, that by his adherence to him, there grew so high a distaste betwixt the Duke, and the Bishop of London, that the City of London never favored him afterwards.

He took to Wife *Isabel* the Daughter of Henry Lord Beaumont (Cousin-German to Queen Isabel Wife of King Edward the Second) by whom he had two Daughters his Heirs.

In his Will made at Leicester Castle, upon the Fifteenth day of March, An. 1360. he is styled, Henry Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, Leicester, Steward of England, Lord of Bruggirack and Beaufort: In which Will also, he desires to be Buried in the Collegiate Church of our Lady at Leicester (where his Father is Interred) which was accordingly performed, he dying of the Plague in the Five and thirtieth year of the Reign of Edward the Third.

Children of HENRY Duke of Lancaster, by ISABEL
BEAUMONT his Wife.

Pat. An. 35 Ed. 3. m. 17. Imp. An. 35 Ed. 3. 10. MAUD of Lancaster Dutches of Bavaria, Elder Daughter and Coheir of Henry Duke of Lancaster, Two and twenty years old at the death of her Father, was married to William the Fifth of the Name, Duke of Bavaria, Earl of Henault, Holand, Zealand, and Friesland, but died without Issue soon after her marriage, leaving her younger Sister *Blanch* her Heir.

The Arms of the Duke of Bavaria, are Embossed and Emptied upon the South side of the Tomb of Q. Philippa, Wife of King Edward the Third in the Abbey of Westminster, Being, Pale, Bendy, Lozengy, Argent and Azure, in the First and Fourth Quarter: and Quarterly Or, a Lion Rampant Sable, and Or, a Lion Rampant, Gules, in the Second and Third Quarter.

Imp. An. 35 Ed. 3. Orig. An. 35 Ed. 3. Rot. & Vide P. 115. 10. BLANCH of Lancaster Dutches of Lancaster, younger Daughter, Fourteen years old at her Fathers death, was the Wife of John of Gaunt, Earl of Lancaster and Richmond (afterwards Duke of Lancaster) she was Coheir to her Father, and Soleheir to her Sister; and from this Match are descended the Kings of England of the Royal House of Lancaster; the Kings of Spain and Portugal, and many of the Nobility of this Kingdom.

On the same Monument on the North side are also the Arms of Blanch of Lancaster, viz. Gules, Three Lions Passant Guardant, Or, a Label of Three Points Azure, each charged with a many Flowers de Lige. Being quarterly Azure, Sable of Flowers de Lige, Or, and Gules, Three Lions Passant Guardant, Or, over all a Label of Three Points Azure.

5. WIL-

Plantagenets
Undivided.

Book II.



5. WILLIAM,
Earl of SALISBURY and ROSMAR
(a Natural Son of King HENRY
the Second) Surnamed
LONGESPEE.

CHAP. XI.

Agree Six
Lions Ram-
pant Threes,
two, and one,
Or, were the
Arms of this
William Long-
espee Earl of
Saresbury, which
are Painted
on his Tomb,
and Embossed
upon his
Shield in the
Cathedral
Church of
Salisbury.
Having mar-
ried Ela the
Daughter
and Heir of
William Fitz-
Patrick Earl
of Salisbury,
he took the



Before we come to speak of this William the Son, (Surnamed Longespee, from a Long-Sword which he usually wore) it will not be impertinent to mention something of his Mother, Rosamond the Beautiful Daughter of Walter Lord Clifford, and the most Beloved-Concubine of King Henry the Second. Her the King kept at Woodstock in Lodgings so cunningly contrived, that no stranger could find the way in, yet Queen Eleanor did, being guided by a Thred. So much is the Eye of Jealousie quicker in finding out, then the Eye of Care is in hiding. What the Queen did to Rosamond, when she came in unto her, is uncertain, (some report she poysoned her) but it is most true, that Rosamond outlived this visit but a short time; and deceasing, lyeth buried at Godstow near Oxford, with this Epiraph,

Rob. of
Gloucester,
p. 296 b.

Baker his
Chronicle.

Arms of his said Father-in-Law; for in the Cathedral Church of Mans in the County of Maine, the Figure of William d'Evereux or Fitz-Patrick is Enamelled upon a Copper-Plate, affixed to a Pillar in the South-Isle, near the Cross of the said Church, being about a Foot and half high, Armed in Mail, and with his Left-arm leaning upon his long Triangular Shield, upon which are the Six Lions; but by reason of the Embowing thereof, only four of the Lions are obvious to your sight. Sir Edward Walker Knight, Garter, Principal King of Arms, being in those Parts, upon his view of the said Cathedral, made this observation, An. 1647.

Rose of, not to the
World, here Rosamond lies,
Sweet once the way,
But now 'tis otherwile.

Hic jacet in Tumbo Rosamundi, non Rosamunda,
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

This Marri-
age.

The Figure of
the Seal of
this Ela
Counts of
Salisbury is
represented in
the 57 Page
of this Second
Book. Having
upon the
Counterfeit,
an Echocheon
charged with
The Six Lions
inferred a-
bout the Bor-
der with these words, SECRETUM ELE COMITISSE SARESBERIE. Ex Cart. Edm. Walker
Eq. Aur. Garter. Prin. Regis Arm.

By this Rosamond, King Henry the Second had Issue this William, who marrying Ela (born An. 1196.) the Daughter and Heir of William Fitz-Patrick Earl of Salisbury. King Richard the First his Half-Brother gave with her to him, the Earldom of Salisbury, and restored unto her the Earldom of Rosmar in Normandy, which belonged also to the said Ela, by Right of Succession, as being descended from Edward de Saresbury, Son of Walter d'Evereux Earl of Rosmar.

This Counts Ela for her Souls health, as also of her Husband, and of all her Ancestors, Founded two Monasteries in one

Robert of
Gloucester,
p. 297 b.

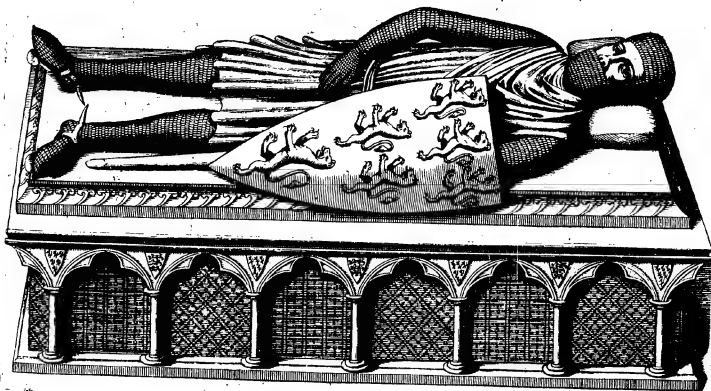
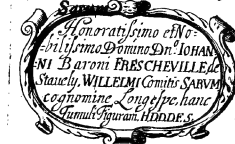
Lib. La-
coch. fol.
19.

day

Chap. 11. day. The one was Lacock, Founded the Sixteenth of the Kalends of May, in the Morning, An. 1232. The other was the Priory of Hemton, of the Carthusian Order, whose Foundation, bears date on the Evening of the same day; the Foundress at that time being in the Forty fifth year of her age. She outlived her Husband seven years, and died in her Widowhood about the year M. CC. XXXIII.

This William Longespee Earl of Salisbury, was Constable of Dover Castle, and sailing with Richard Earl of Cornwall his Nephew, and Philip de Albaney, into Gascoign (An. 10 Hen. 3.) recovered Poitiers, which was before lost by King John; and in their return into England, hardly escaped shipwrack, being strangely cast upon the Cornish shoars.

He departed this life (he was poysoned (as is reported) by Hubert de Burgo Earl of Kent, and Chief Justice of England) in the Nones of March, An. 1226. and his Body was buried at Old



From thence his Corps was removed and brought to the New City, and Interred in a Monument on the North side the Chappel of our Lady, in the Cathedral Church, in a Tomb of Wood richly Painted, Diapred, and Gilt; his Effigies lies thereon of Grey-Marble, in his Coat of Mail; his Sword by his side, and upon his Antick Shield are Six Lions Rampant Embossed; the

Hh

like

Plantagenets like number of Lions are Painted also upon his Surcoat, which by Book II.
Undivided. reason of the many Foldings thereof, are not easily perceived.

The Figure in the precedent Page exactly represents the said Tomb, which is now in being *An. 1670. Matthew Paris* gives him this Epitaph, alluding to his name.

In *Speed*, pag.
513. thus
Englished.

Royal born *William*;
Flower of Earls lies here.

A Sheath thus short,
Doth *Longsword* serve to bear;

Flos Comitum Willielmus obit, Stirps Regia, Longus

Enfis vaginam cæpit habere brevem.

Math.
Paris, p.
317. num.
10.

*Children of WILLIAM LONGESPEE Earl
of Salisbury, and of ELA his Wife.*

6. *WILLIAM Longespee*, Eldest Son and Heir succeeded his Father in the Earldom of *Salisbury*; of whom see more in the next Chapter.

6. **RICHARD** Longespee, Second Son of *William* the first Earl of *Salisbury*, was a Canon of *Salisbury*. He witnessed a Grant of his Elder Brother *William* made to *Stephen Longespee* his younger Brother, of the Mannor of *Bamberge* with the Appurtenances. He lieth Interred at *Lacock*.

6. **STEPHEN Longespee** Third Son, was appointed Chief Justice of Ireland, by King Henry the Third. He took to Wife *Emelina* Countess of *Ulster*, in whose right he was Earl of *Ulster*, and by her had issue his onely childe *Ela Longespee*, married to *Roger de la Zouche*, by whom she had issue *Alane de la Zouche*, Father of two Daughters his Heirs, *Elena de la Zouche*, first married to *Nicholas S. Maur*; and secondly, to *Alan Charleton*, Father of *John Charleton*; and *Matilda de la Zouche* Wife of *Robert Holand*.

The Body of this *Stephen Longespee* was Interred at *Lacock*, but his Heart received Burial at *Bradenstock*.

6. *NICHOLAS Longespee* Fourth Son of *William Earl of Salisbury*, was consecrated Bishop of *Salisbury*, An. 1291. ^{*C. Rollers of Gloucester, p. 290 B. Godwin in the Prejuzum, p. 280.*} whose Body lies Intombed in our Ladies Chappel in the Cathedral Church under a large Marble Stone, sometime Inlaid with Brads, and Adorned with the Arms of their House. His Heart was Interred at *Lacock*, and his Bowels at *Ramesbury*. He deceased in the year of our Lord 1297.

6. **ISALEL** Longespee Lady Vescy, Eldest Daughter of William Earl of Salisbury, was the first Wife of William Lord Vescy.

6. *ELA Longespee Countess of Warwick*, Second Daughter *Lib. L.*
was first married to *Thomas* the Seventh Earl of *Warwick*; after *cock*
whose decease, in her Widowhood she Grants in Frank Al- *M. 8.*
main

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c. 117

Cha. 11.

Ex Cartis
Ed. Wal-
ker Equi-
tibus aurati.
Garteri
Principalis
Regis
Armorum.

Miles, p.
793.

main for the health of her Soul, and of the Souls of her Ancestors, all her Lands and Tenements in the Town of *Dodington*; to which Deed is annexed her Seal (of Yellow Wax) having on the one side her Picture, and on the Counterseal a Shield with Six Lions Rampant thereon, Circumscribed on both sides thus. **S. ELE LUNGESPEYE COMITISSE WARWIC.** The Figure of which Seal is exhibited in the 57 Page of this Second Book.

Her Second Husband was that worthy Gentleman *Philip Basset*, the Son of *William Basset* Cheif Justice of *England*, as it appeareth by a Charter of the said *Philip* and *Ela*, bearing date the Forty seventh year of King *Henry* the Third. She died the Eighth of the *Ides* of *February*, *An. 1297.* in the Twenty sixth year of King *Edward* the First, on a Sunday, and was buried at *Osney*, near *Oxford*, without issue.

6. *IDA* Longespee, called also *Canryle*, Third Daughter of *William Earl of Salisbury*, was the Wife of *Walter Fitz-Robert*, by whom she had issue *Katherine* and *Lorica*, who took upon them the habit of Nuns at *Lacock*.

6. *E L A Longespee* the younger, Fourth Daughter, mentioned also in the Book of *Lacock*, was married to *William d'Odingfelles*, by whom he had issue *Robert*, &c.

6. WILLIAM
LONGESPEE, Second of the Name, Earl
of SALISBURY.

CHAP. XII.



HE was the Eldest Son and Heir of *William Longespee* the First, and of *Ela* his Wife aforesaid; after whose death he was seised of the Castle and Town of old *Salwey*, and the Sheriffwick of *Wiltshire*. But this *William* afterwards presuming to go out of the Kingdom, without the Kings Licence first had and obtained, King *Henry* the Third made seizure of the said Castle, Town, and Office, and detained them in

See his Armis upon his Seal p. 57. being *Acure* & his *Leons Rumours* Or, *Shroves* two and one.

Math. Paris, p. 709. num. 6.

By the name of *William Longespee* (without any other Addition or Title) he gave to *Stephen Longespee* his Brother, the Manor of *Sutton* near *Barnburgh*, with the Hundred thereunto belonging. To this Grant his Seal of Arms (in Yellow Wax) is annexed. On the one side of which is his Shield, with the Six Lions; and on the

Plantagenets Undivided. the Reverse, his Sword (having reference to his Name) with this Circumscription, SECRETUM WILLELMI LONGESPEE. Vide, the form thereof in the 57 Page of this Second Book.

He took to Wife *Idonia* the Daughter and Heir of *Richard de Fines*, *Camvile*, and of *Eustace* his Wife Daughter of *Gilbert Basset*, by whom he had issue a Son, and a Daughter, and afterwards was slain in the *Holy Land*, manfully fighting against the Infidels, in the year of our Salvation M. CC. XLIX.

Children of WILLIAM LONGESPEE Earl of Salisbury, by IDONEA de CAMVILE his Wife.

7. WILLIAM Longespee Third of the name, Elder Son, of whom see more in the next Chapter.

7. EDMUND Longespee Second Son of William Earl of Sarum.

Audley, Giles Evely, Or. 7. ELA Longespee, Lady Audley, only Daughter of William the Second Earl of Salisbury. By Idonea de Camvile his Wife, was married to James Lord Audley of Heleigh, from whom the Lords Audley, and Earls of Castlehaven are derived.

7. WILLIAM LONGESPEE Third of the Name.

CHAP. XIII.

Longespee, Azure six Lions Rampant Or, Three, two, and one.



His William Longespee Third of the Name, only Son and Heir of William Longespee Second of the Name (whom King Henry the Third deprived of the Earldom of Salisbury) by Idonea Daughter and Heir of Richard de Camvile espoused Mand the Daughter of Walter Lord Clifford, (afterwards the Wife of John Lord Gifford, Baron of Brimmesfield in Gloucestershire) by whom he had issue his only Daughter named Margaret Longespee, married to the illustrious Man (saith my Author) Lord Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln; and by her the said Henry had issue, Edmond Lacy drowned in a Well in Denby Castle, in the life time of his Father, John de Lacy, who also deceased before his Father, and Alice Lacy his only Daughter and Heir, married to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, by whom she had no issue. So that her inheritance devolved upon Henry of Lancaster, Son and Heir of her Husbands Brother.

BOOK III.

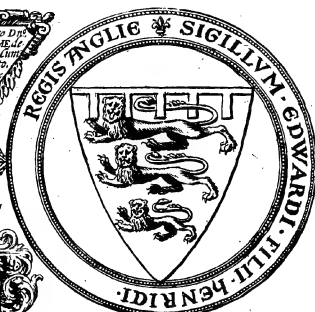
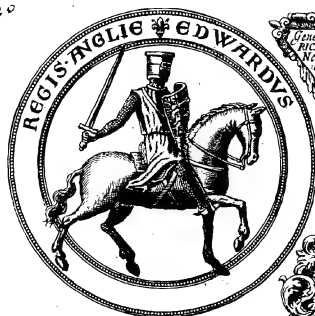
Plantagenets Undivided.

CONTAINING A Genealogical History

OF THE K I N G S OF ENGLAND, &c.

From EDWARD I. to HENRY IV.

From the Year 1272. to the Year 1400.



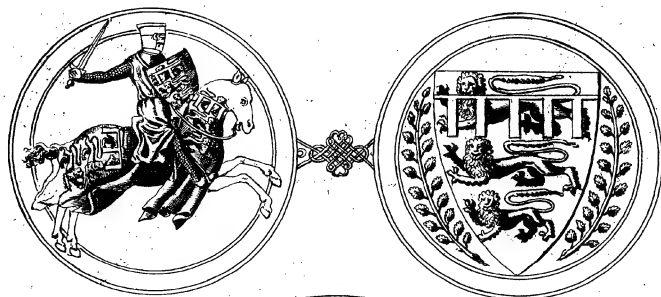
EDW.

I.

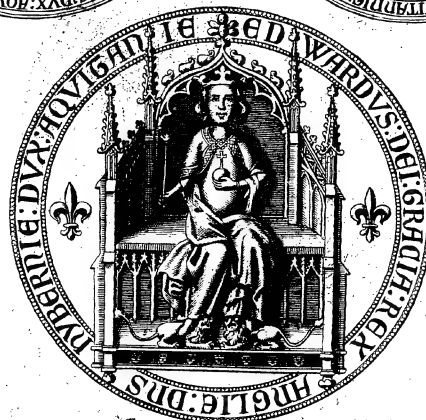
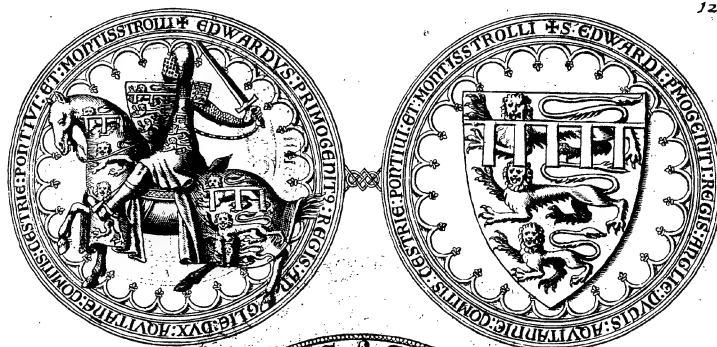


EDW. II.

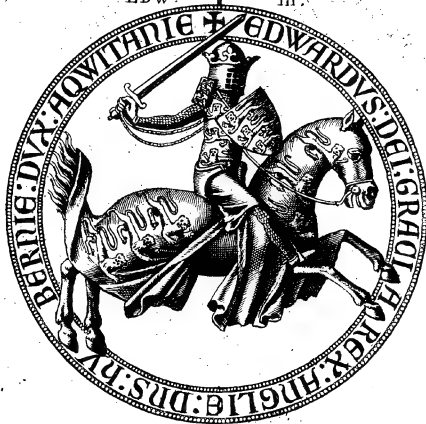




Edw. III.



Edw. III.

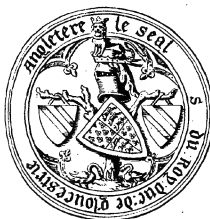




EDW. IV.



EDW. IV.

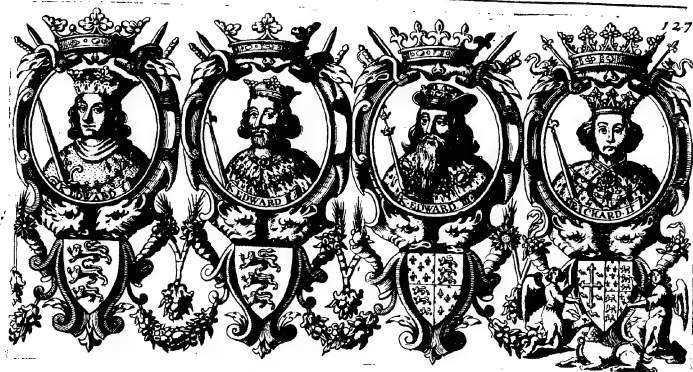


THO. D. GLO.



A GENEALOGICAL TABLE of the Third BOOK.

7. ELIANOR of Castile — EDWARD I. of the Name, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, p. 127. — MARGARET of France second Wife, p. 133.
8. JOHN, EDWARD II. ELIANOR JOANE MARGARET IREN. MARY, BEATRIX, THO. EDMOND ELEANOR, of England, Lord of Counties of Acres, Bachelors of GAR, p. 123. p. 144. MAS Earl of NOR, ALPHON, Ireland, and Duke of Burp. p. 139. Count. Bribant, p. 143. ELIZA. BLANCHE Earl of Kent, p. 144. SO, 138. Aquitaine, p. 145. tals of 143. ALICE, Countess p. 144. Nor. 213. fols, p. MARGA. 205. RET Wake ISSABEL of France page Ibidem. Gloce- ster and Hert- ford, p. 139. p. 143. of Holand and Hert- ford, p. 143. ALICE Page 113. RALYS p. 206.
9. EDWARD III. King of England and France, and El- Queen. Dukes of Burgundy, Flanders, Brabant, and Normandy, p. 145. 155. JOHN JOANE ELIANOR ED- JOHN MARGA. Sir WAL- ALICE, EDMOND JOANE WARD Lord RET TER Man- Wife of E. of Kent, Countess of York, p. 145. 155. p. 206. fols, Segreave Duchesi of York, p. 206. Hub. p. 207. Norfolke, Hub. p. 207. 1207. p. 208. of Kent, ob. tals of f. p. 148. Water, p. 215.
10. EDWARD WIL- LIO. JOHN EDMOND WIL- THO- ISSABEL BLANCH EL- ANNE THO- ANNE Prince of Wales, Duke of Lancaster, Duke of York, Duke of Gloucester, Duke of Aquitaine, and Duke of Normandy, p. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.



An. Dom.
1272.
Novem-
ber 16.

7. EDWARD I. King of ENGLAND, Lord of IRELAND, and Duke of AQUITAINE, Surnamed LONGSHANKS.

CHAP. I.

Nath.
Westm.
p. 300. n.
39.
Math. Pa-
tr. p. 488.
n. 38.



His Prince Edward (from the Talmels of His This Edward
Stature called Longshanks) Eldest Son of King in a Charter
Henry III. and Queen Eleanor of Provence dated at Bri-
born at Westminster upon the XV. of the Ka- stol upon the
lends of July, (viz. the 17th day of June) the 9th day of
An. 1239. was within four dayes after Christ- the 54 year of
ned by Orho the Legate, and Confirmed by Ed- K. Henry 3d.
mond Archbishop of Canterbury, by the Name of Edward. (An. 1247, his
Name He had given Him in Memory of the Glorious King and Regis Anglie
primogenitus. (Ex carnis

Dim. Henrici Com. Peterborow.) His Seal (of Green Wax) is appendant thereto; the representation of which you have in the 120 Page of this Third Book: On the one side whereof He is delineated on Horseback, in His Maille and armed by a File of 3 Points: and upon the Counter-leaf in a large Triangular Escutcheon are also 3 Lyons, and a File of 5 Lambes contiguous to the Chief thereof, and interwoven with the Tyle of the uppermost Lyon; which is the belis, for Honoris reporteth that one of the 3 Points betokeneth the Father of the Bearer, the other His Mother, and Grandfather living; but His Grandfather being deceased, then He leaveth this, and taketh that of Three, which same Seal and Revere beare a Label both of 3 and of 5 points, and yet had no Grandfather living. The like Labels Grandson, in the life-time of their Fathers Kings of England, as appears in those exhibited in the 122 and 123 Pages of this Third Book. The Seal also, and Revere of Robert Count of Nevers, eldest Son of the Earl of Flandres (An. 1272.) is charged with a Label of 3 Points, and another of 5. Olivarius Vredius in Sigilla Com. Flan- dria, p. 50.

And as this Edward was the first Son of a King of England that differenced His Armes with a File, so was He the first King of England that bare His Armes upon the Caparions of His Horse, as you may observe in His Royal Seal exhibited also in the 120 Page of this Third Book.

L I

Confessor

plantagenets
Undivided.

Confessor St. Edward, whose Corps lie Magnificently deposited in the Abbey of St. Peter in the City of *Westminster*, whom King Henry III. ever honoured as His Tutular Saint, at whose decease viz. *An. 1272*, our Prince Edward His Son was in *Palestine*; and though the Estates of *England* knew not whether He were then living or dead, they Proclaim Him King, cause a New Seal to be made, and appoint fit Persons for the Custody of His Treasure and His Peace; who, having fortified *Acon* which He went to Relieve, He returns homewards, is received with great Honour by all the Princes through whose Territories He passed, and at the foot of the *Alpes* is met by many of the Nobility of *England*. Two years more He spends in settling His Affairs in *Aquitaine* and those parts, which being ended, He is with *Eleanor* His Queen Crowned at *Westminster* by Robert Archbishop of *Canterbury* upon the XIV. of the Kalends of *September* (viz. the 19th day of *August*) *An. Dom. 1274*. at which Solemnity were present Alexander King of *Scots*, and John Duke of *Britaine* the Kings Brothers-in-Law, who dying not long after, turned the Joy of this Coronation into Mourning.

And now whilst King Edward had the Opinion and Reputation of His Subjects, He thought it His fittest time to pursue His Designs of abating the Power Ecclesiastical; to which end He takes away the Return of *Writts* from the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, abridges the Liberties of many other famous Monasteries of *England*; and lastly, causes the Enacting of the Statute of *Mortmaine*, to hinder the encrease of their Temporal Possessions for the future.

The Subduing of *Wales*, which had ever strugled for Liberty, and the rule of a Native Governor, is His next enterprize, and the quarrel grounded upon this occasion: Prince *Leoline* having refused to come to His Coronation or Parliament, the King Marches against Him with a powerful Army; and besides the Fine of 50000 *l.* Sterling, and payment of 1000 *l.* per Annum for what He held, which was only for his life, He forces him to accept a Peace upon such conditions, that made his Principality differ but little from the tenure of a Subject; but this his haughty spirit could not brook long, for within three years *Llewellyn*, and with him his brother *David* (on whom the King, besides many other graces, had conferred the Order of Knighthood) makes a Revolt, and a Roll of their Grievances (as the cause thereof) is sent to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who endeavors to persuade them to a Submission, but could not prevail, so strong was the conceit of a Prophecy of *Merlin* (that Ginn of Error) That *Llewellyn* should one day possess the Diadem of *Brute*. The King thereupon sets forth from the *Vixes* in *Wiltts* with great Forces against him, *Llewellyn* is slain in *Battel*, his Head cut off by a private Souldier, and presented to the King, who causes it to be Crowned with Ivy, and placed upon the Tower of *London*, *David* is afterwards taken, drawn at a Horsetail through the streets of *Shrewsbury*, and then beheaded, his quarters

Book III.

Ibidem, p.
401. n. 15.Math.
Westmin.
ser. p. 407.
n. 32.Math.
Westmin.
ser. p. 409.
n. 7.

Chap. I.

ters set up at the four great Towns of *Tork*, *Bristol*, *Winchester* and *Northampton*, and his Head sent to accompany that of his Brother. After whose death, Edward, the Kings Eldest Son then living, by His appointment, born at *Caernarvon* in North-Wales, was, in regard of the place of His Nativity, with consent of the *Welsh*, made Prince of *Wales*, being the first of the Sons and Heires apparent of the Kings of *England* that bare that Title, which afterwards became ordinary to most of the rest.

Having effected His Work here, He goes over into *France*, to confirme such conditions as His State required in those parts, with the new King *Philip IV.* Intituled *Le Bell*: where He Reconciles the Kings of *Sicily* and *Aragon*; and paying 30000 *l.* for His Ransome, Redeemes Charles Prince of *Achaia* Prisoner in *Aragon*; and after three years and a half being abroad He returns into *England*, where, upon Complaint of the ill Administration of Justice in His absence, He Fines 13 of His Chiefest Officers in above 100000. Markes, and the next year to the no less ease of the People He Banishes the *Jewes*, for which the Kingdome very willingly granted Him a Fifteenth, they had before offered a Fifth, but then the *Jewes* out-bid them. The King Confiscates all their Immoveable Tallies and Obligations to an infinite value, making thus His last Commodity of this miserable People, never under other Protection than the Will of their Prince, and made to serve their turnes upon all occasions.

The Crown of *Scotland* (upon the death of King Alexander III.) is now in controversie, and had Six Competitors; but Two especially betwixt whom the Right lay, John Baliol Lord of *Galloway*, and Robert Bruce Earl of *Anandale*; all the best Civilians of *France* are consulted in this Affair, and King Edward makes Himself Arbitrator, who, the better to sway the business with His presence, takes His Journey Northward, but by the way, in the House of one Richard de *Weston* at *Herdeby* in *Lincolnshire*, upon the V. of the Kalends of *December* (viz. the 27th day of *November*), *An. 1290*. in the 19th year of His Reign, dyed Queen *Eleanor* that Honour of Womanhood, who sucked the Poyson out of the Wounds given Him by an Assassin in the Holy Land, when no other means could preserve His life, and He in extrem grief returns with Her Corps to *Westminster*, where it was Interred upon the XVI. of the Kalends of *January* next following, Erecting goodly Crosses at *Stamford*, *Northampton*, *Waltham*, *Cheapside*, *Charing*, and in all other places

Placita
coram Re-
ge & Con-
silio suo
ad Parlat.
Ed. 1. Rot.
2. in der-
fo.
Math.
Westmin.
ser. p. 414.
n. 28.

the Third as the Second, the Fourth as the Fifth, which were the Armes of *Ferdinand III.* King of *Castile*, and Leon Her Father, and Quartered by Him, when both those Kingdomes were united in His Person, and are noted to be the First two Coates that were borne Quarterly in one shield, which our King Edward III. next imitated, when He Quartered *France* and *England*. I have seen these Armes standing in a Glass Window on the West-side of the North-Cross in *Westminster*-Abbey, which (with those of Her Mother the Countess of *Pentance*, viz. Or, 3 Bendlets Azure within a Border Gules) are Carved in Stone in several places upon the Cross (Erected to Her Memory) near *Northampton*, and also on both sides of Her Tombe in the Abbey of *Westminster*. The Figure of Her Seal (of Green-Wax) is represented in the 120 Page of this Third Book, annexed to a Charter dated the second day of *February*, *An. 9th. Edm. 1.* in which She is stiled *Alisandra Regina Anglie Domina Hibernie & Dunelii Aquitanie*, on the one side of which Seal is the Effigies of the Queen, standing betwixt a Castle and a Lion on her right hand, and a Lion and a Castle on Her left, demonstrating Her to be of the Royal House of *Castile*, &c. And upon the Counter Seal, in a large Escutcheon hanging upon a Tree, are the Armes of Her Husband K. Edward I. viz. 3 Lions passant guardant. Peter E. *Almoner* Ed. *An. num. Windsor*.

where

An. 1283.

Math.
Westmin.
ser. p. 411.
n. 33.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

where Her Body rested, to Her grateful Memory. She was Sister to *Alphonso* King of *Castile*, Daughter of *Ferdinand III.* and only Child by *Joane* His second Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John* Earl of *Pontine*. She was Married to Prince *Edward* at *Bures* in *Spain*, An. 39 of King *Henry III.* His Father, in the year of our Lord 1254. was Crowned with Him, and lived His Wife (in lovely participation of all His Troubles and long Voyages) 36 years. Her Bowels were buried in our Ladyes Chappel in the Cathedral Church at *Lincolne*, where King *Edward* erected a Cenotaph for Her, upon which is placed Her Figure, of Gilt Copper, on the Verge whereof you may read this Inscription in *Saxon* Capitals.

+ DIC : SUNT : SEPULTA : VICERA : ALIANORE : QUAN-
DAM : REGINE : ANGLIE : UXORIS : REGIS : EDWARDI : FILII :
REGIS : HENRICI : CUJUS : ANIME : PROPITIETUR : DEUS :
AMEN : PATER : NOSTER.

King *Edward* also Erected for Her (in the Chappel Royal in the Abbey of *Westminster*, at the feet of His Father King *Henry III.*) a goodly Tombe of Gray Marble (the Figure of which I have represented in the following Page) having upon the North-side the Armes of *England*, *Castile* and *Leon* quarterly, and *Pontine*, curiously carved in Shields hanging upon *Oake*-Trees and *Vines*, on the Superficies of the Monument (engraven with the Armes of *Castile* and *Leon* in *Lorenge*) lies the Figure of Queen *Eleanor* as large as the Life, of Copper gilt: about which Tombe this Epitaph is Circumscrib'd, and Embossed also in *Saxon* Letters.

+ ICI : GIST : ALIANOR : JADIS : REYNE : DE : ENGLETERE :
FEWME : AL : REY : EDWARD : FIZ : LE : REY :
..... VNTIF : DEL : ALME : DE : LI : DEV :
PVR : SA : PITE : EVT : MERCI : AMEN.

And on a Tablet of Wood hanging in an Iron Chain near to Her Tombe, these old Verses are written in *Latin* and *English*, viz.

Queen *Eleanor* is here Inter'd;
A worthy Noble Dame,
Sister unto the *Spanish* King,
Of Royal blood and fame.
King *Edward's* Wife first of that Name,
And Prince of *Wales*, by Right:
Whose Father *Henry* just the Third,
Was sure an English wight,
Who crav'd Her Wife unto His Son;
The Prince Himself did goe
On that Embassage luckily
As chief with many more,
This Knot of Linked Marriage
Her Brother *Alphonse* lik'd,
And so 'tween Sister and this Prince,
The Marriage was up-brink'd.
The Dowry rich and royal was,
For such a Prince most meet:
For *Pontine* was the Marriage Gift,
A Dowry rich and great;
A Woman both in Counsel wife,
Religious, Fruitful, Meek,
Who did increase Her Husband's friends
And larg'd His Honour eke.

LEARNE TO DIE.

Nobilis Hispani jacet hic soror inclita Regis

Ermini Consortis Aleanora thori,

Edwardi primi Wallorum principis uxor

Cui pater Henricus tertius Anglus erat.

Hanc illa uxorem gnato petit: omne princeps

Legati munus suscepit ipse bono:

Alphonso fratri placuit felix Hymeneus,

Germanam Edwardo nec sine dote dedit,

Dos preciosa fuit, nec tali indigna marito,

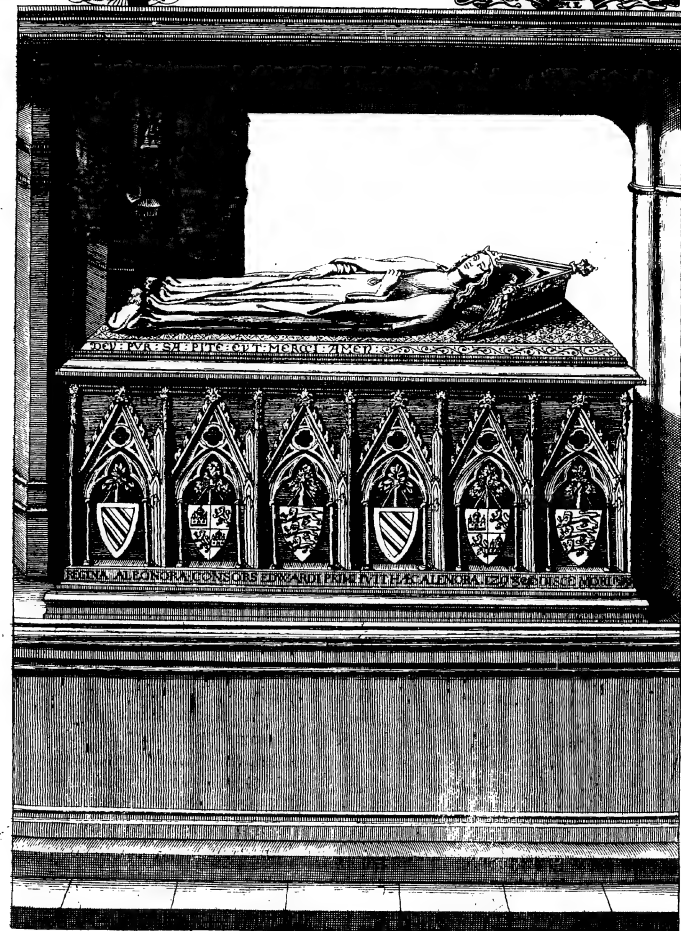
Pontius Princeps munere dives erat.

Femina consilio prudens, pia, prole beata,

Auret amicis, auret honore virum,

Disce mori.

The



Plantagenets
Undivided.

An. 1292.

An. 9312.

An. 1297.

The Funeral of Queen *Elianor* being Solemnized, King *Edward* returns back to His Scottish business, to *Bruce*, who had the weaker Title, but the more Friends, to him He offers the Crown if he would yield him fealty and homage, but *Bruce* refuses, the like offer is made to *Baliol*, which he accepts, and accordingly at *Newcastle upon Tyne* (where King *Edward* then lay) all the Chief of the Nobility (except *Bruce*) doe him homage; but an Appeal from the Sentence of *K. Baliol* to the Court of *England*, being made by the Brother of the Earl of *Fife*, which Earl had been slain by the Family of *Abernethy*, *Baliol* appears in the Parliament of *England*, but being denied to Answer by a *Procurator*, is forced in the ordinary place to defend his Cause himself, with which indignity he is so disgusted, that he thereupon makes a League with *France* (glad to embrace any thing to the prejudice of *England*) and defies King *Edward*, who counter-leagues with other Princes, proposes his Son *Edward* to the Daughter of *Guy* Earl of *Flanders*, Marries one of his Daughters to *Henry* Earl of *Barr*, and another to *John* Duke of *Brabant*, and buys the Emperours Alliance for 15000 *l. Sterling*: having made these Confederates, *Edward* Earl of *Lancaster*, the Earls of *Lincoln* and *Richmond*, with 28 Banners, 700 men at Armes, and a Navy of 36 Saile are sent into *France*.

In the mean time King *Edward* sets upon *Baliol*, wins *Barwick* with the death of 15000 *Scots*: the Castles of *Dunbar*, *Roxborough*, *Edinburgh*, *Sterling*, *St. Johns Town* are Surrendred, King *John Baliol* submits himself, and again takes his Oath of Fealty, but notwithstanding is sent Prisoner into *England*; Then a Parliament for *Scotland* is held at *Barwick* wherein all the Nobility (except *William Douglas*) do homage, and confirm it under their Seals; *John Warren* Earl of *Surry* and *Suffex* is made Warden of *Scotland*, *Hugh Cressingham* Treasurer and *Ormesley* Chief Justice, with Commission to take the Fealty of all that held of that Crown.

And now the *French* business is wholly intended, for which in a Parliament at *Bury* an Eighth part of the Goods of the Citizens and Burgeses of Great Towns, and a Twelfth of the Lesser is granted, but the Clergy upon a Prohibition of Pope *Boniface*, procured by themselves, refuse to give any thing, and are thereupon put out of the Kings Protection (a Strain of State beyond any of his Predecessors) and were thereby to have no Justice in any of his Courts, which so amazes them, that for their Peace the Archbishop of *Tork*, the Bishops of *Durham*, *Ely*, *Salisbury* and *Lincoln* yield a Fifth of their Goods, which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* refusing, had all his Seized, and all the Monasteries within his Diocels and part of *Lincoln* taken into the Kings hands, only necessities allowed to the Monks, but the rest to the Kings use.

The King of *France* having notice of our Alliance with *Flanders*, invites that Earl to *Paris*, and there makes him and his Daughter Prisoners. He by great Mediation is released, but She remains

Chap. I. remains still in durance, who therefore (presuming upon the strength of his Confederates) defies the King of *France*, who comes against him with 60000 Men; and King *Edward*, notwithstanding the revolt of *Scotland*, and the discontentment of His own People, goes with 500 Saile and 18000 men at Armes for his reliefs; but finding *Flanders* distracted with popular Factions, after he had obtained a further supply of a 9th Penny of the Layety, and a 10th of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, and of *Tork* a 5th in a Parliament held there by the Prince in His absence, upon the Confirmation of the great Charter, and Indemnity to all that attended Him not in this Journey, of which *Humphrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, High Constable of *England*, *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolke*, Lord Marshal, were Chief: He concludes a Truce with *France* for two years, and so returns into *England* to reduce *Scotland* once again to obedience, which by the encouragement of one *William Wallace* a private Gentleman, had beaten His Officers and People almost out of the Kingdom, kill'd *Cressingham*, with 6000 English, recovered *Barwick* and many Castles; The King, to bring His work the nearer together, Removes His Exchequer and Courts of Justice to *Tork*, and at *Roxborough* musters 7000 Horse, and an Army of Foot proportionable; the Earles of *Hereford*, *Norfolke* and *Lincolne*, (notwithstanding their former contempt) lead His Vanguard, and won the famous Battel of *Fonkirk*, wherein were slain 30000 *Scots*, 260 Knights; but *Wallace* escaping was afterwards betrayed and sent Prisoner into *England*, where he suffered as for Treason, though he would never own the Jurisdiction of *England*, alledging, he never Swore Fealty to that King. The Titles and Estates of the Scottish Lords that stood out, were given to the English: And in another Parliament for *Scotland* held at *Saint Andrews*, all the Nobles Swore Fealty again to King *Edward*, who carried away Captive all such as had the least possibility of stirring, Establishes the English Laws, brings away their Regalia and Antiquities, and sends to *Westminster* the Stone, wherein as the vulgar were perwaded, the Fate of the Kingdom consisted, according to the old Distich.

*Ni fallat satum, Scoti quocunque locatum
Inveniunt Lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Math.
Westmin-
ster. p. 432.
n. 17.Ibidem,
Walsing-
ham fol.
94.

By the Mediation of Pope *Boniface* a peace is concluded with the King of *France*, and King *Baliol* permitted to live a private life in that Kindom. At which time also King *Edward* takes to His Second Wife *Margaret*, Sister to *Philip IV.* Surnamed the Fair King of *France*, eldest Daughter of *Philip the Hardy*, Son of *St. Lewis*, who was Married to Him at *Canterbury* upon Thursday the VIII. day of

His Second
Marriage.

The Seal of *Queen Margaret* (of Red-Wax) represented in the 120 Page of this Third Book, is affixed to a Pardon Granted to *Johan de Daplyngrige*, dated at *London* upon the 14th day of *November*, An. 9th of King *Edw. II.* Her Son in Law. She is stiled therein *Margarite par la Grace de Dieu Roine d'Engleterre*; and on the said Seal Her Armes (viz. *Some of Flowers de Life*) are demitiated with King *Edward*, being the first Queen of *England* that did Bear Her Armes with Her Husbands in one Blcockeon; which kind of bearing is more antient then the impaling of the intire Coates of Armes, as you may observe in my Annotations, Book 21. Page 101.

Sep.

Plantagenets Undivided. September, in the 27th year of His Reign, *An. Dom. 1299.* after al- Book III.
most Eight years Marriage, surviving Him, She remained a Wid-
dow Ten years, and departing this life in the 10th of Edward II.
Reign, *An. 1317.* was Interred in the Gray-Fryars in London, in the
Choir before the Altar, which Monastery Her Self had Built.

Besides this Marriage of King Edward with Margaret of France,
he had Contracted the Prince his Son to that Kings Daughter, upon
which the French King made Restitution of all he had usurped in
Cascoigne. Burdeaux returns to the obedience of the King of
England, and had 150000*l.* paid them for his Brother Edmonds
Expences in the late Warrs.

The Scots being excluded in this Peace, send their lamentable
Complaint to Pope Boniface of the King of Englands Usurpation
upon them, but have no redress: for, in a Parliament at Lincoln
(upon a Confirmation of their Charters) a Fifteenth is granted,
with which King Edward makes a Fourth Expedition and a Fourth
Conquest of Scotland, after which He removes His Exchequer
from York, Feasts His Nobility at Lincoln; And being received
with great Solemnity at London, there He renders Thanks to God
and St. Edward for His Victory. Then he began to shew his Re-
signment of the Stubbornness of his Nobility in times past, and so
terrifies them, that the Lord Marshall makes him heir of all his
Lands, though he had a Brother living. Hereford escapes by death,
the rest redeem themselves with great Sums: the Archbishop of
Canterbury is sent over to Pope Clement (who succeeded Boniface)
to be consulted by him, who being a Native of Burdeaux, and ha-
ving received a great present from the King, gratifies his desire in
this, and also absolves him from all his Covenants made to his Sub-
jects in the three last Parliaments. But all this was quashed by
the appearing of a new King in Scotland, Robert Bruce Earl of Car-
rick, Son to the Competitor with Baliol, who escaping out of Eng-
land where he was a Pensioner, becomes the head of that distract-
ed People, and is Crowned their King, of which advice being gi-
ven to King Edward, by John Comyn, Bruce his Cousin German, a
rider also himself, he is violently pursued by Bruce, and by him
Murdered in Dunfrayes Church.

The King vows to revenge Comyns death, and himself upon the
perjured Scots, adjuring his Son and the Nobility, if he dyed in the
attempt, to carry his Corps about Scotland, and not to bury it, till
the Usurper and Country were subdued. Aimer de Valence Earl of
Pembroke, the Lords Clifford and Percy are sent with a strong power
to relieve his Wardens of Scotland, retired since this revolt into
Barwick, whilst himself prepares to follow, 300 young Gentle-
men, the Sons of Earles and Barons, at the Feast of Pentecost, re-
ceive with great Solemnity the honour of Knighthood from the
Prince at Westminster, and presently after with a great Army, and
these honourable Attendants he sets forward, but before he arrives
in Scotland, the Earl of Pembroke with the Aide of the Family of
Comyn, in a Battel near St. Johns Town, had routed the whole Ar-
my

Chap. I. my of the new King, who escaped very hardly in a disguise. His Brother Nigel Bruce and two Priests were Executed as Traytors at Barwick; the King notwithstanding to terrify the Scots, and to shew them His power, passes all over Scotland with his Army, making strait inquisition for the Abettors of the Murder of Comyn, of which he spared neither Sex, Age, nor Quality. The Earl of Atholl, though of the Blood Royal, found no other favour then to be Hanged on a Gallows higher then the rest; the Wife of Robert Bruce is sent Prisoner to London, and her Daughter to a Monastery in Limsey, the Countess of Boughan put into a Wooden Cage, and hung out for a spectacle over the Walls of Barwick: King Robert Bruce shifts privily from place to place, attended only by the Earl of Lenox and Gilbert Hay, who never forlook him in any of his fortunes.

The King spends this Summer in Scotland, and Winters in Carlisle, to be ready against the next Spring, about which time appears the hidden King, surprizes the Earl of Pembroke, and gives him a great Overthrow, forces the Earl of Gloucester into Air Castle, and there besieges him, till the Castle being relieved by the Kings Forces, he was again driven to his former Retirement.

King Edward hereupon commands all that held by Knights-Ser-vice, by Midsummer to attend Him at Carlisle, and sending the Prince to London about his Marriage, in July following, although he found himself not well, with a fresh Army he enters Scotland, but finding His distemper (which was a Dysentery or Bloody-Flix) increase upon him, he returned to Carlisle, where he sent for the Prince his Son, whom, besides many Admonitions to Piety, He Commanded three things especially; That He should carry His Bones about with him through Scotland till he had subdu'd it: That he should send his Heart to the Holy Land, with Seventycore Knights to that Warr, and the 32000*l.* he had provided to that purpose: And that he should never recall Piers Gaveston from Banishment. And soon after he dyed at Borrough upon the Sands on the VII. day of July, in the year 1307, when he had ruled the Scep-ter 34 years and 8 Moneths wanting nine dayes, and lived 68 yeares.

Being dead, his Corps was brought to Waltham, and there re-
mained the space of sixteen weeks, and after on Simon and Jude's
day (viz. 28 October) was buried in the Abbey of Westminster, at
the head of King Henry III. his Father, on the North-side of the
Shrine of St. Edward. His Sepulchre (the Figure of which is re-
presented in the following Page) is composed of 5 gray Marbles,
two compose the sides, two the ends, and a fifth covers it (a plain
Monument for so great and glorious a King) upon the North-
side whereof are pencill'd these words,

EDWARDUS PRIMUS SCOTORUM MAL-
LEUS HIC EST. 1308. PACTUM SERVA.

N n

And

Math.
Westmin-
ster. p. 458.
n. 3.

Tridigme
Westmin-
ster. p. 459.
Math.
Westmin-
ster. p. 458.
n. 13.

And upon a Tablet this *Epitaph* in *Latin* and *Englsh*.

Edward I.
A.

Hæc est moesta nimis, magnos que jungit in imis,
 Maxima mors minimis, conjungens ultima primis;
 Nullus in orbe fuit homo vivens nec valet esse
 Qui non morte ruit; est hinc exitu necesse.
 Nobilis & fortis, tibi tu confidere noli,
 Omnia sunt mortis, sibi subdit singula soli,
 De mundi medio magnum mors impia movit,
 Anglia pre tedio satis anxia plangere nobis:
 Coxit EDWARDUS hæc veneratus honore,
 Rex nuper ut Nardus fragrans virtutis odore,
 Coxe Leopardus, invisus & absque pavore,
 Ad ritam tardus, discretus & eucharis ore,
 Acribus armorum quasi gigas ardua gessit,
 Colla superbozum prudens per prelia pressit,
 Inter Flandrenses fortuna tibi bene fabit,
 At quoque Wallenses & Scotos suppeditavit,
 Rex bonus absque pari strenue sua regna regebat:
 Quod natura dare potuit bonitatis habebat,
 Actio justitie, par regni, sanctio legis,
 Et fuga nequitiæ premunt precordia Regis:
 Gloria tota ruit, Regem capit hec modo fossa,
 Rex quandoque fuit, nunc nil nisi pulvis & ossa:
 Filius ipse Dei quem coxe colebat, & ore,
 Gaudia fecit ei nullo permitta dolore.

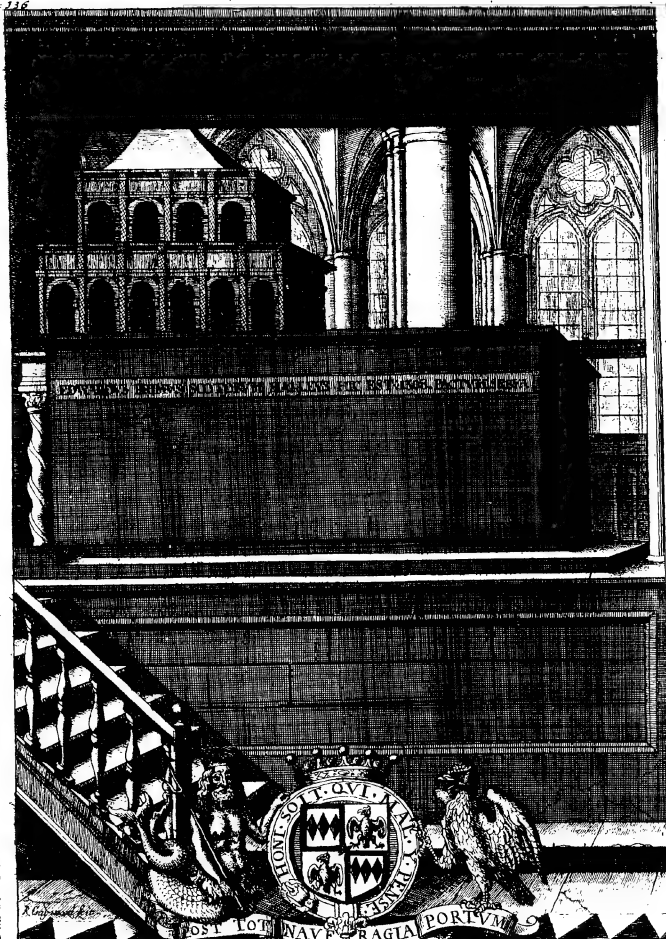
Death is too doleful which doth joyne
 The highest Estate full low:
 Which coupleth greatest things with
 And last with first also, (least,
 No man hath been in World alive,
 Nor any may there be
 Which can escape the dint of Death,
 Needs hence devout must we,
 O Noble and victorious Man,
 Trust not unto thy strength,
 For all are subject unto death,
 And all must hence at length,
 Most cruel fate from worldly stage
 Hath weelt a worthy wight;
 For whom all England mourned loud
 To see his doleful plight:
 Edward is dead, which was adorn'd
 With divers graces here,
 A King or fragrant Nardus height,
 A gracious Princely Peere.
 In heart the which was Lybard-like,
 Right pulling voide of fear:
 Most slow to strife, discreet and wile,
 And gracious every where,
 In Armes a Giant fierce and fell,
 Attempting famous facts,
 Most prudent, did subdue the proud
 By feare of Martiall acts:
 In Flanders fortune gave to him
 By lot right good success:
 In Wales he won: the Scottish rout
 With Armes he did suppress,
 This King without His like alive;
 Did firmly guide His Land:
 And what good nature could conceive
 He had it plight at hand,
 He was in Justice, and in Peace,
 Excelling: Lawes took place,
 Desire to chafe all wicked workes
 Did hold this Kings good grace,
 He now doth lie Intomb'd here
 Which further'd each good thing:
 Now nought He is but dust and bones,
 Which was a worthy King,
 The very Son of God whom erst
 This King did love right deere,
 Hath given to Him immortal bliss,
 For his good living here,

Dum vixit Rex & valuit sua magna potestas,
 Fraus latuit, par magna fuit, regnabit honestas.

Whilst liv'd this King by Him all things
 Were in most goodly plight:
 Fraud lay hid, great peace was kept
 And honestly had might.

The Seal of King Edward I. (the Figure of which is exhibited
 in the 120 Page of this Third Book, and also that of Queen Elia-
 nor his Wife) is annexed to a Confirmation of the Great Char-
 ter of King Henry III. his Father, dated upon the 28th day of
 March, An. 28 Ed. I. Circumscribed on both sides, + EDWAR-
 DUS: DEI: GRACIA: REX: ANGLIE: DO-
 MINUS: HYBERNIE: DUX: AQUITANIE:
 Upon the Counter-seal the King is figured on Horseback, in his
 Coat of Maile and Surcoat, his Shield is Charged with the *Three*
Lyons of England, and the same Armes are Embossed on the Ca-
 parizons of his Horse.

Also



Illustrissimo Domino Dn. EDWARDINO Comiti SANDWICI, vicecomiti Hinchinbroke, et Baroni
 Mountagu de St Neots, regie (lasis Viceprefecto, Magne Gardembe Custodi, Dn. Regi Car. 2^{do}
 a Secretoribus Consilijs, Nobilissimisq; ordanis Carterij Equiti; hanc Tumuli Regis EDWARDI
 Primi Figuram, Humil. D.D.D.F.S.

Penes Eli-
 am. Ap-
 mole Arm.
 Facia-
 tem non.
 Windfor:

Plantagenets
Undivided.

Book III.

Also in a Grant of the Marriage of *Duncan*, son and heir of *Duncan* Earl of Fyf, to *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, Dated at *Barwick upon Tweed* the xxv. day of *June*, in the 20th year of his Reign, he is stiled *Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hybernie & Dux Aquitanie, & Superior Dominus Regni Scotie, &c.* In cuius rei testimonium has literas patentes Sigillo regimini Regni Scotie deputato fecimus figillari. The Circumscription of which Seal is obliterated, but the Figure of the Crucifixion of *St. Andrew* on the one side, and the Armes of *Scotland* (viz. a *Lyon Rampant within a double Tressure Flowry*) on the reverse are apparent.

Children of King **EDWARD I.** by Queen **ELIANOR** of **CASTILE** his First Wife.

8. **JOHN**, The eldest Son of King *Edward* and Queen *Elia-*
nor, was born at *Windfor* in the Reign of King *Henry III.* his
Grandfather, before His Fathers voyage into *Syria*; He was
committed to the Charge of *Richard* King of the *Romans*, and
dyed in his youth.

8. **HENRY**, The Second Son of King *Edward*, &c. deceased
also being a Child.

8. **ALPHONSO**, Third Son, was Borne at *Maine* in
Gascoigne: As his Father and Mother returned into *England*
from *Jernsalem*, he offered up a *Golden Coronet* of *Llewellen*
Prince of *Wales*, and other Jewels at the *Tombe* of *St. Ed-*
ward at *Westminster*, which remained there to Adorne
his Shrine, and dyed in the Eleventh year of his age,
upon the XIV. of the Kalends of *September* (viz. the 19th.
day of *August*) in the year of *Grace* 1284, and his Body
was buried in the Abbey of *Westminster*, on the South-
side the Shrine of the before-named Confessor *Saint Ed-*
ward, among his brothers and Sisters that lie there Inter-
red.

8. **EDWARD**, Fourth Son of King *Edward I.* and Queen
Elianor of *Castile* his first Wife, borne at *Caernarvon*, was
the First Prince of *Wales* of the Royal House of *England*,
and after the death of his Father, succeeded him in his
Kingdome, and his other Dominions, by the Name of
Edward II. whose history followeth in the II. Chapter of
this III. Book.

8. **ELIANOR**,

Chap. 1.

8. **ELIANOR** Countess of *Barr*, Eldest Daughter of King
Edward I. was born at *Windfor* in the 50th year of the Reign
of King *Henry III.* her Grandfather: She was Elpoused by
Proxy to *Alphonso* King of *Aragon*, who deceased before the
solemnization of their Marriage. And afterwards, *An. 1294.*
this *Elianor* was Married at *Bristol*, to *Henry* Earl of *Barr* in
France, and by him had issue *Edward* Earl of *Barr*, from whom
the Dukes and Earles of that Country are descended. And
Joane de *Barr* Countess of *Surrey*, the Wife of *John* *Plantage-*
net, Earl *Warren* and of *Surrey* and *Suffex*, who dyed *An. 1347.*
by whom she had no issue. The said Countess *Elianor* was the
Wife of *Henry* Earl of *Barr* five years, and deceased in the
year of our Lord 1298.

Conquest de son Regne d'Angleterre vint & premier & de France oyctifme, under her Seal of Red-Wax, in the Centre
of which are the Armes (in Lozenge) of her Husband *John* Earl *Warren*, and of *Surrey*, viz. Chequie, Or and A-
zure betwixt a Lozenge of the Armes of *England* and *Barr* in Crois; and 2 Lyons and 2 Castles in Sable. So that
although the Diameter of the Seal be not above an Inche and a half, yet it comprehends the Armes of her Father,
her Mother, her Husband, and her self, the Figure of which is delineated in p. 122.

8. **JOANE** of *Aeres*, or *Acon*, Countess of *Gloucester* and
Hertford, second Daughter, she was born at a City in the Ho-
ly Land called *Acon* (but formerly *Ptolomais*) in the year 1272,
where her Mother remained during the Wars her Father had
with the *Sarazins*. She was the second Wife of *Gilbert* de



Island,
Col. vol. 1.
p. 663.

Clare, surnamed the *Red*, Earl of *Gloucester* and *Hertford*, who had
lost the favour of the King her Father, in refusing to go beyond
Sea with him, to the ayde of *Guy* Earl of *Flanders*, against the
King of *France*, for which cause King *Edward* seized all his
Lands; But, the breach was made up in this Marriage, consum-
mated at *Westminster* on the second day of *May*, *An. 1290.* in
the 18th year of her age, without any Dower on the Kings
part; which done, King *Edward I.* re-granted all the Lands so
seized, confirming them to the said *Gilbert* and *Joane* his Wife,
and the issue begotten of their two bodies, in Fee-farm. This

O o

Earl

Edward I.

Henry Earl of
Barr did bear
Azure 2 *Bar-*
rels *barriant*
enlois, and
some *crusily*
fished or.
I have seen
an Acquit-
tance in
French of
Joane de *Barr*
Countess of
Surrey his
Daughter (in
the custody of
Thomas *Lee*
Eliques, *Cher-*
ter *Merauld*)
bearing date
en la feste de
noel l'an du
Roy *Edward*
le premier.

I have here
exhibited the
figure of *Gil-*
bert de *Clare*
Seal, which I
copied from
an Original
in the hands of
the Honoura-
ble *William*
Pierrepont
Eliques, on the
one side of
which he is
represented on
Hortebuck as
Earl of *Hert-*
ford; both
his Shield and
the Caparisons
of his Horse
being charged
with the 3
Chevronell,
and on the ce-
verse as Earl
of *Gloucester*
with the same
Armes on his
shield, but
without Ca-
parisons upon
his Horse.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

He did bear the Armes of his Father, viz. Or 3 cheverons Gules. These were painted upon his Surcoat, which he had forgot to put on at the Battle of Striveling, where he lost his life. The Family of Clare was so Great and Eminent in the Reign of K. Henry III. that the Armes of Richard de Clare Earl of Gloucester, stand embosell'd and painted on the North-Wall of Westminster Abbey, next to those of St. Lewis K. of France. There being few Cathedrals or Religious Houses in England, in the Reigns also of the Kings Edward I. and II. the Windows of which were not adorned with the 3 Cheverons Gules in a Field Or, so vast were the Revenues of this Illustrious Family of Clare.

Quarterly, Argent, and Gules a Fess or, over all a Bendlet Gable, were the Armes of Hugh le Despenser, which are carved in Stone on two several Tombs in the Abbey of Tewkesbury, and also on a Key Stone in an Arch of the Cloyster of Westminster-Abbey.

Earl Gilbert dyed in the Castle of Monmouth the VII. of the Ides of December, An. 1295. and was buried in the Priory of Tewkesbury by his Father, leaving his Wife a Widdow (he was afterwards Married to Ralph de Monthermer) and also issue by her a Son named Gilbert, and three Daughters, Elianor, Margaret and Elizabeth.

9. GILBERT DE CLARE Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, their only Son, to whom his Father-in-Law Ralph de Monthermer surrendered the said Earldomes (who had enjoyed them during this Gilberts Minority) in the first year of King Edward II. An. 1307. In which year young Gilbert being at age, was admitted to his Lands and Honours, and sat in Parliament always after as Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. He Married Matilda Daughter of John de Burgh, son and heir of Richard Earl of Ulster in Ireland, and had issue a son named John, which dyed in his infancy, and was buried at Tewkesbury.

This Gilbert being with King Edward II. in Scotland to raise the Siege of Strivelyn, was at Bannocksborrow near the same place slain (with near 300 Barons and Knights) upon the 24th day of June, An. 1314. when the Scots would gladly have saved him for ransom; but, he had that day neglected to put on his Sur-Coat of Armes over his Armour. King Robert Bruce caused the bodies of this Earl Gilbert, and Sir Robert Clifford, to be sent to King Edward, being then at Warwick, to be buried at his pleasure, demanding no reward for the same. He was born at Tewkesbury in the year 1291. and was there buried near to his Father, Grandfather, and Great Grandfather, leaving his Inheritance to be divided betwixt his three Sisters his heires, which Partition was made in the 10th year of the Reign of the said King Edward II.

9. ELIANOR DE CLARE, Lady Le Despenser, Eldest Daughter of Gilbert, and Sister and coheir of Gilbert, Earles of Gloucester, &c. was Married to Lord Hugh le Despenser the younger, son of Hugh Earl of Winchester, who in the 15th year of Edward II. was adjudged to be disinherited, and exiled out of the Realm for ever. This Elianor by Lord Hugh her husband, had issue Edward le Despenser, Father of another Edward, Father of Thomas Lord le Despenser, Created Earl of Gloucester in the Feast of St. Michael, An. 22 Rich. II. but being depofed from his Earldome by Act of Parliament, An. 1 Henry IV. was beheaded at Bristol in the year 1400. This Thomas le Despenser Earl of Gloucester, Married Constance daughter of Edmond of Langley Duke of Yorke, by whom he had issue Richard, that dyed the Kings Ward; Elizabeth that deceased also young; and Isabel le Despenser first Married to Richard Beauchamp Earl of

Book III.

Par. An.
18 Ed. 2.
Par. An.
19 Ed. 2.
Leland, Col. vol. 1.
p. 192.

Leland, Col. vol. 1.
p. 785.
Ibidem p.
291.
The. de la More, p.
594. n. 3.

Rat. Parl.
An. 21 K.

Wor-

Chap. I.

Worcester, by whom she had Issue Elizabeth, &c. and secondly to Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, and had issue also by him Richard Beauchamp Duke of Warwick and Anne Beauchamp, &c. Of the Descendents of this Issue see more in the History of Edmond of Langley Duke of York.

9. MARGARET DE CLARE Countess of Cornwall and Gloucester, second sister and coheir of Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, was the Wife of Piers Gaveston (a Gascon born) created Earl of Cornwall, An. 3 Ed. 2. who received this stranger into so high favour (notwithstanding the commands of King Edward I. his Father to the contrary) that he thereby highly disoblighd His Nobility, and through his ill Counsel was carried away into many unkingly actions. This Piers Gaveston (having been twice Banished) was upon his return into England taken by Guy Beauchampe Earl of Warwick (whom he had formerly in a jeering way called, the Black Hound of Arden) and beheaded near Warwick, at a place called Gravesbithe (or Blacklow) and buried in the Fryers at Loughley, leaving issue by Countess Margaret a daughter called Joane Gaveston, whom her Father intended to have Married to Thomas the son of John Wake; but, he taking another Wife without the Licence of King Edward II. was fined to pay 1000 Markes to Thomas de Moulton of Egremund, which Thomas by Indenture (bearing date the 25th day of May, An. 10 Edw. 2.) betwixt him and the said King, had engaged to Marry this Joane to his son John, as soon as they should come to age. But this new-borne Joane dyed young, and was buried at Malmesbury.

The Second Husband of Margaret Countess of Cornwall, was Hugh de Audley (after her Brothers death) created Earl of Gloucester (at a Parliament holden at Westminster) upon the 16th day of March, An. 11 Ed. 3. in the year 1336. This Countess Margaret deceased An. 16 E. 3. and was buried at Tunbridge. And Hugh Earl of Gloucester outliving her about five years, departed this World upon the 10th day of November, An. 1347. and was Interred in the same place with his Wife, leaving Issue their only Daughter and Heir Margaret Audley, 18 years old at the death of her Mother, and at the same time Wife of Ralph Baron of Stafford, afterwards created Earl of Stafford, March 5th, An. 25 Ed. 3. in the year 1350. and from this Marriage all the Earles of Stafford, Dukes of Buckingham of that Surname did descend, and the Viscountess Stafford now in being is derived.

9. ELIZABETH DE CLARE Lady Burgh, third Daughter of Joane of Acres, by Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, and Sister and coheir of Earl Gilbert, was Married

of April, An. 29 Ed. 3. This Elizabeth is stiled La tres honorable Dame Elizabeth de Bourc Dame de Clare. In her Seal are the Armes of Clare, impaling Burgh (viz. 3 Cheverons and a Croft) within a Border gulle, which since have been, and are the Armes of Clare-Hall in Cambridge of her Foundation,

three

Edward I.
The Armes of Gaveston were Vert 6 Eagles Or, 3, 2, and one, which stand painted in the fourth Window, on the South-side the body of the Cathedral Church at York. And although in his Seal exhibited by Edward Bysshe Esq. in his Notes upon Hutton; present you only with 3 Eagles, it was because there wanted room for three more. The like example I find in a Seal of Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford, who wanting place therein for his 6 Lyons, did bear his bend and Coitres between two Lyons supplying a greater, by a lesser number.
Hugh de Audley Earl of Gloucester did bear Gules a Fess or, and a Border argent.

In her Grant (in my Custody) dated upon the 24 day

Plantagenets
Undivided.

three several times. Her first Husband being *John de Burgh* that dyed (in the life-time of his Father *Richard* Earl of *Ulster*) in the year 1313. and by him she had issue *William de Burgh* Earl of *Ulster*, who Married *Maud*, Sister to *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, and one of the Daughters of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*; and left issue *Elizabeth* their only daughter and heir, wife of *Lionel of Antwerpe*, Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of King *Edward* the Third.

This *Elizabeth de Clare* had to her 2d. Husband *Theobald*, Lord *Verdon*; after whose decease she was the third time Married to Sir *Roger Damory* Baron of *Armoir* in *Ireland*. She Founded *Clare Hall* in *Cambridge*, and lyeth buried by the same Sir *Roger* in the Church at *Ware*, with this Epitaph, *Hic jacet Rogerus Damory Baro tempore Edwardi secundi, & Elizabetha tertia filia Gilberti Clare Comitis* Glocestrie & *Johanne uxoris ejus filie Edwardi primi vocate Johannæ de Acres*.

Which said *Joane de Acres*, after the death of *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Glocester* her first Husband, was Married to a Servant of his named *Ralph de Mountbethermer*, in the year 1296. which being done without the knowledge of her Father King *Edward* I. this *Ralph* was committed to Prison in the Castle of *Bristol*, and all those Lands and Castles formerly made over to Earl *Gilbert* and Countess *Joane*, seized into the Kings hands. But by the Mediation of *Anthony Bec* Bishop of *Durham*, Peace was made betwixt the King and His Daughter, and her new Husband, and her Lands restored with advantage, and not long after *Ralph* summoned to Parliament by the Title of Earl of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, which he enjoyed till his Son in Law, Earl *Gilbert de Clare* came of Age, and had the same Honours; and afterwards in all Parliaments was summoned and sate as Lord *Mountbethermer*, who by the said *Joane de Acon* or *Acres* had Issue two Sons *Thomas* and *Edward de Mountbethermer*, to whom King *Edward* II. granted the Mannour of *Warblington* in general taile: Sir *Thomas de Mountbethermer* Knight had issue his only Child *Margaret*, Married to *John Mountague*, by whom he had issue *John Mountague* Earl of *Salisbury*, from whom the Earles of *Manchester* and *Sandwich*, and Baron *Mountague* of *Boughton* derive their original. The Countess *Joane* lived 38 yeares, and deceased on the 10th day of *May*, An. 1305. in the first year of Her Brother King *Edward* II. Raig, and was buried in the Church of the *Augustine* Fryers at *Clare*, in a Chappel of her Foundation. At whose Tombe that Dialogue in *Latin* and *English*, betwixt a Secular Priest and a Fryer is fancied to be spoken (exhibited in *Weevers* Funeral Monu-

Book III.

Weever, p. 444.

Tudigma
Newfir,
p. 499.
n. 28.Pat. An.
4 Edw. 2.
p. 1.Pat. An.
4 Edw. 2.
para primaWeever, p.
734. ufti
44732.

ments) containing the Lyneal descent of the Lords of the Honour of *Clare*.

Walffing-
ham, fol.
94. Typo-
dig. New-
fir, p.
499. n. 29.Pat. An.
18 Edw. 1.

8. *MARGARET* Duchefs of *Brabant*, third Daughter of King *Edward* I. and Queen *Eliano* his first Wife, was born at *Windfor* in the third year of her Fathers Reign, An. 1275. when she came to be 15 yeares of age she was Married at *Westminster*, upon the 9th of *July*, Anno 1290. in the 18th year of her said Fathers Reign, to *John* II. Duke of *Brabant*, and had a Dower of 3000 pounds per Annum, and issue by him *John* III. Duke of *Brabant*, Father of *Margaret*, Wife to *Lewis* of *Mechlin* Earl of *Flanders*, and Mother of the Lady *Margaret* the Heire of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, who was Married to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*.

8. *BERENGER*, Fourth Daughter, dyed an Infant.

8. *ALICE*, Fifth Daughter, deceased in her Childhood.

Walffing-
ham, fol.
94.

8. *MARY*, Sixth Daughter of K. *Edward* I. by Queen *Eliano*, was born at *Windfor* the 22th day of *April*, in the 7th year of her Fathers Reign, and of Salvation 1279. and at ten yeares of age, An. 1289. she took a Religious Habit in the Monastery of *Ambresbury* in *Wiltshire*, and An. 20 *Edward* I. I find her to be a Nun in the Abbey of *Font-Eurand* in *Anjou*.

Pat. An.
10 Ed. 1.Thomas
Walffing-
ham, fol.
94.Typo-
dig. New-
fir, p.
499.
n. 31.

Ibidem.

8. *ELIZABETH*, Countess of *Holland* and *Hereford*, seventh daughter of King *Edward* I. by Queen *Eliano* his first Wife, was born at the Castle of *Ruthland* in *Flinshire*, in the 13 year of her Fathers Reign, An. 1284. In the 14th year of her age she was Married at *London* to *John*, first of the name, Earl of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and Lord of *Friesland* (and had a Dower of 8000 l per an.) who deceased within two yeares without issue, and made way for her second Husband *Humphrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, Lord of *Brecknock*, and Constable of *England*, (who had no other Portion with her but the Kings favour, which he before had lost by refusing to go with him into *Flanders*) by whom she had issue *John* and *Humphrey*, both Earles after their Father, and dyed without issue. *Edward* and *William* Twins, and two Daughters, *Margaret de Bohun* married to *Hugh Courney* Earl of *Devon*, from whom did descend the Archbilhop of *Canterbury* of that Surname, the Courneys Earles of *Devonshire*, and Marquesses of *Exeter*, and the Courneys of *Hacombe* and *Powderham*: And *Eliano de Bohun* the Wife of *James Butler* (*Pincerna Hibernie*) Earl of *Ormond*, from whom the present Duke, Marquess and Earl of *Ormond*, and several of

In the 121 Page of this Book is the Figure of this Countess Elizabeths Seal, Copied out of *Olivarius* *Wredius* his *Genealogia* *Flandricæ*, p. 80. in which her Portraiture stands betwixt a Colateral Effigiecheor. That on her right hand is charged with a Lyon Rampant, (the Armes of *Holland* being Or, a Lyon Rampant) and that on her left with the 3 Lyons of *England*. The Seal being thus Circumscrib'd, S. CLISABETH T. CO.

SE: DOLLANDIE: ZELANDIE: ET: DOMINE: FRIGIE. The Armes of *Humphrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, &c. were Azure, a Bend Argent, inier a Gules, and a Lyon Rampant, Or.

P p

the

Plantagenets
Undivided.

the Nobility of the Kingdom of Ireland, derive their descent. Book III.

William de Bohun, fourth Son of Humphrey Earl of Hereford, &c. by Elizabeth aforesaid, Daughter of King Edward I. was created Earl of Northampton upon the 16th day of March, An. 11 Edw. 3. and taking to Wife Elizabeth Daughter of Bartholomew de Badelismere Lord of Leeds Castle in Kent, had issue by her Humphrey de Bohun the last of that Surname, Earl of Northampton after the death of his Father, and Nephew and Heir of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Constable of England, whom he succeeded in all his Honours, and by his Wife Joan daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel left two Daughters his Coheirs married into the Royal Family, Elianor de Bohun the Elder espoused to Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, and Mary de Bohun the younger was the Wife of Henry of Bullingbroke Earl of Derby (who in her right was created Duke of Hereford) afterwards King of England, by the name of Henry IV.

8. BEATRIX, the eighth daughter } Of King Ed. I. and Qu.
8. BLANCH, the ninth daughter. } Elianor dyed in their Childhood.

Children of King EDWARD I. by Queen MARGARET of France his second Wife.

8. THOMAS of Brotherton, the Fifth Son of King Edward the First, and eldest by Queen Margaret, was Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, of whom see more in the VI. Chapter of this III. Book.
8. EDMOND of Woodstock, the Sixth Son of King Edward I. and second by Queen Margaret of France, was Earl of Kent, whose History followeth in the VIII. Chapter of this III. Book.
8. ELEANOR the Tenth daughter, and sixteenth Child of King Edward I. and only daughter of Queen Margaret, deceased in her Childhood.

8. EDWARD

8. EDWARD II.

KING of ENGLAND, LORD of IRELAND, and DUKE of AQUITAIN, Surnamed of CAERNARVON.

CHAP. II.

Tpodigma
Neukrie,
p. 499. n.
25.



After the death of John, Henry, and Alphonso, the three eldest Sons of K. Edward I. and Queen Elianor of Castile his first Wife; this Edward their Fourth Son succeeded Him in the Kingdom by the Name of EDWARD II. He had His Surname from Caernarvon in North-wales, the place of His Birth, where, by the appointment of His Father, Queen Elianor was delivered of Him, (upon St. Marks Day, viz. the 25th of April, An. 1284.) who in his Charter upon the 24th day of March, dated in the 33th year of his Fathers Reign, is styled *Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie filius, Princeps Wallie, Comes Cestrie Pontini & Montistrolli*.

Never came Prince to the Crown with a more general applause of the Nobility and People, and not without reason; for He had seen the excellent Government of His Father, been initiated in the Principles of State, left Governour of the Kingdom, and presided in Parliament in His Fathers absence, and now succeeded to His Crown at 23 years old, a fit age for bearing the weight of a Scepter: These indeed were rare advantages, but soon lost He this good opinion, when by His Management of Affaires, He seemed to do nothing less then either to imitate His Father, or to performe those three positive Commands He had enjoyed Him by His Will; for, in opposition thereunto, Gaveston is recalled from banishment, and gratified with the 20000*l.* designed for the Holy Warr, and Walter de Langton, Bishop of Chester, the then Lord Treasurer, who was busie in preparing for the Burial of the deceased King (for an old Grudge) Imprisoned at Wallingford.

His Fathers Funerals performed, over He passes with His Ganimed to Bolougne, where His Marriage with Isabel the daughter of philip IV. of the Name, surnamed Le Bell, King of France (Sister

The Armes of this Edward, when he was Prince of Wales, are Embossed upon his Seal (delivered in the 122. Page of this third Book) upon one side of which He is represented on Horseback, His Shield and the Caparisons of His Horse being charged with 3 Lyons passant guardant, and a fess of 3 points. And upon the reverse on a large Escutcheon, are at; so 3 Lyons, with a Label of 5 Lambes. Chorus in Officio Armarum. Vide His Royal Seal in the same Page, differing from that of his Father only by the addition of 2 Castles; one on each side his Throne. The Armes of Isabel His Queen were Azure (sme of Flowers de Lys Or, which are denominated

with those of her Husband in one of her Seales, p. 121. and in her other Seal (there also exhibited) her Effigies is placed betwixt an Escutcheon of the Armes of England on her right hand, and on her left a Shield, containing the Armes of France, impaling Navarre, Queen Joane her Mother being the Daughter and Heire of Henry the First, King of Navarre.

Math.
West. p.
411. n. 52.
Charia in
Officio
Armarum.

Tpodig-
me Kri-
stie, p.
499. n. 47.
Walfing-
ham, p. 95.
n. 41.

Thomas
Walfing-
ham, p. 95
& 96.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

to the *Lewis Hutin Philip le Long*, and *Charles le Bell* also Kings of France) a Lady of 12 years old, was solemniz'd in the Church of our Lady, upon the V. of the Kalends of February (viz. the 28th day of January) 1307. and graced with the presence of 4 Kings and 3 Queens, besides the Bride, who having been His Wife twenty years, and His Widow thirty, deceased in her great Climacterical year (viz. 63.) at *Rifings* near *London*, the 22th day of August (an Inquisition Records it, upon Wednesday before the Feast of *St. Bartholomew*) in the 31 year of the Reign of Her Son King *Edw. III.* An. 1357. and was buried in the midst of the Choir of the *Gray Fryars* Church in *London* the 27th of September following. At this Grand Solemnity *Gaveston* exceeds all the Company in Bravery and Richness of Attire, which vanity of his, together with his filling the Court with Buffoons and Parasites, so stings the Nobility, that at the instant the King and Queen were to be Crowned, they require *Gaveston* might be removed from the Court and Kingdom, otherwise they would hinder His Coronation at that time; to avoid which disgrace He was forced to promise that what they desired should be performed the next Parliament, and so on the VII. of the Kalends of March (viz. the 23 day of February) An. 1307. He and His Queen were Crowned at *Westminster*, by the hands of *Henry Bishop of Winchester* (by Commision from *Robert Archbishop of Canterbury*, being then in Exile) and the Solemnity performed with great haste, but little reverence, wherein *Gaveston* carrying *St. Edwards* Crown before the King, aggravates the hatred already conceived against him.

An. 1309.

And accordingly in the next Parliament the Clergy and Nobility procure his Banishment, and away he is sent into *Ireland*, where he lived not as an Exile, but as Lieutenant of the Country; yet the King never left working till He had recalled him again, and marched him with His Niece *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Joane de Acres*, and Sister to *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Glocester*, a man highly esteemed of the Nobility, hoping he might thereby find the more favour; but, such was his infolency, and the Kings immoderate bounty to him, that the Barons sent plain word to the King, that unless He put *Gaveston* from Him, they would rise against Him as a Perjur'd Prince, so that He is again forced to condescend to his second banishment, and in *Flanders* he lives a while, but in great danger, and finding no where any security, back he returns into the Kings bosome, by whom he is received with as great joy as ever, and to be the further out of the eye of Envy, is carried with Him into the North parts: But the Barons with great Forces under the command of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster* follow Him, beseeching the King, either to deliver *Gaveston* into their hands, or send him and his Trayn out of *England*. The King withdraws to *Newcastle*, but having notice of the strength of the Lords, imbarquing Himself there, lands at *Scarborough* Castle, whereinto He puts *Gaveston* with the best Forces He could provide for his defence. The Earles of *Pembroke* and *Warren* lay Siege to the Castle, which he surrenders, and

Book III.

Ibidem.
Tho. de la
Moore, p.
593.
n. 4.
Ibidem.Escheat.
An. 3 E. 3.
n. 43.Walsing-
ham, p. 96.
n. 42.
Tho. de la
Moore, p.
593. n. 5.Walsing-
ham, p. 95.
n. 25.Ibidem. p.
98. n. 2.
An. 13.
Thomas de
la Moore,
p. 593. n.
27.
Thomas de
la Moore,
p. 593. n. 27.Walsing-
ham, p. 98.
n. 45.Ibidem. p.
100. n. 59.
An. 13.
An. 13.
n. 9.

Chap. 2.

and begs he might once more speak with the King, which *Pembroke* undertakes for; but as he was going under Guard of some of the Earles servants, he is taken from them by the Earl of *Warwick*, committed to his Castle, and there notwithstanding the Kings earnest Solicitation for his life, Beheaded.

Walsing-
ham, p. 101.
n. 50. &c.

The Barons having had their desires in this, with great Forces, as far as *Dunstable* on their way towards *London*, where the King then lay, urge the Confirmation of the Articles formerly granted; the great Prelates of the Kingdom, the Earl of *Glocester*, with two Cardinals (sent expressly from the Pope to that purpose) labour a Reconciliation, which the King consenting unto, they yield to Him such Horses, Treasures and Jewels as they had taken from *Gaveston*. And although the King in the next Parliament complains of the stubbornness of His Barons, yet by the Mediation of the Queen, the Prelates, and the Earl of *Glocester*, they are not only brought to a Submission, and thereupon received into favour, but particularly pardoned for the death of His dear favourite *Gaveston*.

Walsing-
ham, p. 103.
n. 59.
Thomas de
la Moore,
p. 594. n.
3.Walsing-
ham, p. 103.
n. 12. &c.Thomas de
la Moore,
p. 594. n.
36.Walsing-
ham, p. 107.
n. 13.
Thomas de
la Moore, p.
594. n. 45.Walsing-
ham, p. 3.
n. 25. &c.
57.
Tho. de la
Moore, p.
595. n. 1.

Whilst the State of *England* stood thus diseased at home, *Robert Bruce* King of *Scots*, both recovers most of his own Country, and layes waste all the borders; so that King *Edward* awakened by the Complaints of His People, with most of the Nobility and especial Men of *England*, with an Army consisting of 100000 men enters *Scotland* (the Earles of *Lancaster*, *Warwick*, *Warren* and *Arundel* refused to go, for that the King protracted the execution of the aforelaid Articles) and near *Striveling* is this numerous Army defeated by the *Scots*, being the greatest overthrow given to *England* that ever it received. There dyed in this Battel *Gilbert* Earl of *Glocester*, the last of the surname of *Clare* (whose Body lay among the dead for some time undiscovered, he having that day forgot to put on his Coat of Armes) the Lords, *Mawle*, *Clifford* and *Tiptot*, &c. and 700 Knights and Esquires; the slaughter of the common Souldiers was very great, though not so great as *Hector Boetius* speaks of, who saith they were 50000. *Humphrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, with many other persons of Quality, were taken Prisoners, The King Himself, with the Bishops, and some few of the Nobility escaped by flight. This sad disaster is accompanied with a great Dearth, and so extreme a Pestilence, that for three years the Living could scarce bury the Dead.

This defeat put *Scotland* into Armes and Money, and King *Robert* sent his Brother *Edward Bruce* with an Army into *Ireland*, whereof he got a great part, and the Title of a King, which he held for three yeares, whilst himself having *Berwick* betrayed unto Him, advances as far as *York*, where he had like to have surprized the Queen.

Upon this a Parliament is called at *London*, wherein an Ayde of Men is granted against the *Scots*, *London* sets out 200 Men, *Canterbury* 40, *St. Albans* 10, and so all other Cities and Boroughs according to their proportion. The King laid close siege to *Berwick*, and was in great probability of regaining the Town, (had

Q. 9

not

Edward II.

An. 1315.

An. 1314.

The Battel of
Striveling.Ibi occubuit
Gilbertus co-
mes Gloce-
strie, quem
Scoti liben-
ter ad re-
demptionem
servassent &
cognovissent;
at vero is To-
gam propriam
armaturae eo
die induere
neglexerat.
Tho. de la
Moore, p. 594.
n. 32.

An. 1311.

An. 1311.

Plantagenets
Undivided
An. 1319.

not Lancaster (perceiving the Kings intentions of giving the keep- Book III.
ing thereof to the Lord Hugh le Despenser, successor to the Office, ham, p.
and private favour of Gaveston) withdrawn himself upon discontent. 112. n. 7.
York and the Countreys adjacent being the Seat of Warr, receiving inestimable damages by the Scots, raise an Army of 10000 men, and encounter them at Milton upon Swayle, but are defeated with the loss of 3000 Men, so that King Edward is forced to conclude a Truce for two years, and again returns with distonor from those parts.

An. 1320.

Lancaster, since his deserting the King at Barwick, becoming the refuge of Male-contents, at Sherborne with the Earl of Hereford, and divers other Barons, enters into a Confederation to procure the Banishment of the Spencers, Father and Son, as the Seducers of the King, and Oppressors of the State; and coming armed to St. Albans, by the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Hereford and Chichester, sent from the King to mediate a Peace, requires the banishing the Spencers, and Indemnity to themselves and adherents: But, not receiving a satisfactory answer, they advance to London, and lodge in the Suburbs, till they had the Kings leave to enter the City, where they renew their Demands, and by the mediation of the Queen and the Prelates obtain it: Hugh le Despenser the Father keeps beyond Sea where he then was, and Hugh the Son absconds in England to expect the returne of a better season.

An. 1321.

Queen Isabel is in her progress denied Lodging in the Castle of Leedes belonging to the Lord Badlesmere, which Indignity she complains of to the King, who thereupon besieges the Castle and takes it, hangs the Governour, sends Badlesmeres Wife and Children prisoners to the Tower, and seizeth all his Goods and Treasure, and at Cicester Armes against the Barons; the Lords Andeley and Berkeley with many others, seeing the Kings Power increase, submit themselves to Mercy, but are notwithstanding made Prisoners. Lancaster and Hereford retreat Northwards, and at Burton upon Trent where they had made Head, are put to flight; and seeking to escape farther Northwards, are again encountered at Burrrough-Brigg by Sir Simon Ward Sheriff of Yorke, and Sir Andrew Harkley Constable of Carlisle. The Earl of Hereford is slain in gaining the pass, and Thomas Earl of Lancaster and many other Lords are taken by Harkley and brought to Pomfract, where the King Himself sitting in Judgment with His Brother Edmond Earl of Kent, the Earles of Pembroke and Warren, and Hugh le Despenser lately created Earl of Winchester; Lancaster is Sentenced to be Drawn, Hanged and Quartered; but, in regard of his Princely blood, the rigor was indulged him, so that on the same day he was Beheaded before his own Castle of Pomfract: By the like Judgment were condemned the Lords Roger Clifford, Warin Lisle, William Touchet, Thomas Maudit, Henry Bradborne, &c. and Executed at Yorke. Shortly after Henry Lord Teyes is taken, Drawn, Hanged and Quartered at London, and others of the Nobility were executed after the same manner in other places, to make it more exemplary over the Kingdome.

Walsing-
ham, p. 113
n. 45.
Thomas
de la Moer
p. 595. n. 8.Ibidem, p.
114. n. 53.
Tho. de la
Moore, p.
595. n. 29.Walsing-
ham, p. 115.
n. 52.Tho. de la
Moore, p.
595. n. 15.
Walsing-
ham, p. 116
n. 33.
Tho. de la
Moore, p.
596. n. 29.Chap. 2.
Walsing-
ham, p.
117. n. 32.
36.Ibidem, p.
118.Walsing-
ham, p.
119. n. 32.Ibidem,
p. 120.Tho. de la
Moore, p.
597. n. 37.Walsing-
ham, p.
122. n. 16.
Tho. de la
Moore, p.
598. n. 15.
Walsing-
ham, p.
123. n. 19.

dome. And, whilst the terror of this lasted, with a mighty Army he marches again into Scotland, but returns very unsuccessfully, and the Earl of Richmond is taken Prisoner. And now Misfortune makes Him have a fence of the death of the Earl of Lancaster, with which He upbraides His Counsellors, and Sir Andrew Harkley who took the Earl Prisoner, and was therefore made Earl of Carlisle, upon a suggestion of a correspondence with Scotland, was formally Degraded, Hanged and Quartered.

The King this Parliament requires a Subsidy for the Redemption of John of Britaine Earl of Richmond, but is denied. The Bishop of Hereford is Arrested for aiding the Kings Enemies in the late Rebellion, but refuseth to answer, he being a Consecrated Bishop, and twice by the Archbishops of Canterbury, York and Dublin, and their Suffragan Bishops, with their Crosses erected, taken from the place of Judgment. Then the King causes enquiry to be made Ex Officio Judicis, where he is found guilty, and all his Goods and Possessions seized, which quite lost him the Clergy.

A Summons is now sent from France to King Edward, to do Homage for Gascoigne, which He omitting, all His Territories are adjudged forfeited, and many places of importance seized by the French. Edmond Earl of Kent the Kings half-brother is first sent over, but could effect little, and therefore the Queen puts her self on for the Accommodation of the business, which She going over into France does, upon condition, that the Duchy of Aquitaine and the Earldome of Ponthien should be given to Prince Edward, and he to do Homage for the same, which the King with great difficulty yielded unto, but Queen Isabel therein had Her desire, for then with the young Lord Mortimer Her Mignon, She has private Consultations, which being discovered to the King by the Bishop of Exeter, she is sent for back; but delaying her returne, she and her adherents are Proclaimed Enemies to the Kingdom, where, finding no great encouragement from Her brother the King of France, She applies Her self to the Earl of Henault, to whose Daughter Philippa she contracts the Prince, and having got Men and Money, with the Earles of Kent and Pembroke, the Lord Mortimer, and John brother to the Earl of Henault, with 2000 Heno-waves and Flemings she arrives at Harwich, and to Her flock all the discontented Nobility and others, especially the Bishops of Hereford and Lincolne.

The King, upon notice of Her arrival, commands that none upon pain of death should aide the Queen, but destroy all the Invaders, excepting only Her own Person, the Prince, and his brother Edmond Earl of Kent, and offers a 1000 l. for the Head of Roger Mortimer, and having committed the Ward of the Tower to His younger Son John of Eltham Earl of Cornwall, He departs toward the West, hoping there to have the same ayde He formerly had against the Barons, but finding none regard Him, after having put Hugh le Despenser the Father into the Castle of Bristol with what Force

Edward II
An. 1323.

An. 1324.

An. 1325.

1326

Plantagenets
Undivided.

Force He had, the King hides Himself first in the Isle of *Lundy*, Book III.
and afterwards in the Abbey of *Nesb*. *Tho. de la Moore*, p. 599.

The Queen (whose Army daily increased) follows Him first to *Oxford*, and thence to *Glocester*, where the Lord *Percy* and other Barons with the Northern Forces meet Her, thence to *Bristol*, which Castle She wins, and causes *Hugh le Despenser*, lately made Earl of *Winchester*, without forme or Tryal of Law, to be Drawn, Hanged and Quartered on the common Gallows in his Coat of Armes. This done she passes to *Hereford*, where Proclamation is made, that if the King would return and Govern as He ought; He should be received with the General Consent of the People; but He not daring to trust this offer, advantage is taken of making the Prince Guardian of the Kingdom, and hath Fealty sworn to him.

After which, it was not long ere King *Edward* was discovered, and by *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*, brother to the late Earl *Thomas*, *William* Lord *Zouch*, and *Rice ap Iowel*, conveyed to *Kenelworth* Castle. *Hugh le Despenser* the younger, *Robert* of *Baldock* the Chancellor, and *Simon* *Reading* are taken with Him; *Glocester* likewise in his Coat Armour, on which was written *Psalm* 52. *Quid gloriaris in malitia*, to the Verse *Ego autem sicut Oliva*, is Drawn and Hanged on a Gallows 50 Foot high: upon whose Execution a certain Author thus Versifieth,

Fanis cum lignis, a te miser, ensis, & ignis
Hugo securis, equus, abstulit omne decus.

Reading was hanged 10 foot lower then *Spencer*, and *Baldock* because a Priest Pined to death in Newgate. And a little before *Richard Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, *John* *Daniel*, and *Thomas* *Michehdene*, at the instance of *Mortimer* are all three beheaded; In the mean time the Commons of *London* possess themselves of the Tower, and put to death *Weston* the Constable, and the Bishop of *Exeter*.

After a moneths stay at *Hereford* Queen *Isabel* returns to *London*, where the Parliament being assembled agree to Depose the King, and Ele& His Eldest Son *Edward* in His place, which He hearing refused, unless His Father would freely resign. Whereupon by common Decree, 3 Earles, 2 Bishops, 2 Abbots, 4 Barons, the Knights of every Shire, and a certain number of Burgeses of every City and Borough are sent to the Imprisoned King to *Kenelworth*-Castle, to require His Renuntiation; who being brought in Mourning Robes before the Assembly (and the Bishop of *Hereford* declaring the cause of their coming) as soon as His Passion would give Him leave, answered them, That as He was much grieved His People should be so hardened against Him, as utterly to reject Him, so it was some comfort to Him, that they would yet receive His Son to be their Sovereign: After which *William* *Trussel* Speaker of the Parliament, in Name of the whole Kingdome Pronounced a Forme of renouncing all Allegiance to

Edward *ibidem*, p. 601. n. 16.

Chap. 2. *Edward* of *Caernarvon*, which was the first example of a Deposed King; no less Dishonourable to the State, then to Him. *Edward II.*

After His Deposing, he remained a Prisoner at *Kenelworth*-Castle, with an Allowance of 100 Markes a Moneth; but, not being thought safe enough under the Custody of his Cousin the Earl of *Lancaster*, he is committed to other Guardians, the Lord *Maltravers* and *Thomas* *Gourney*, and removed to *Berkeley*-Castle, and thence to *Corfe*-Castle, and so carried up and down to disappoint his Friends, if any Plot should be laid for his Restauration; and, to disguise him the more, *Gourney* caused this miserable King in the open Fields to sit upon a Mole-hill whilst his Barber shav'd his head and beard with water out of the Ditch; many other vile Reproaches these Villains put upon their Sovereign as they carried him back to *Berkeley*-Castle, where many wayes were attempted to take away his life, by vexing him in his dyer, lodging him in a Chamber over Carrion, and also by Poyson, none of which succeeding, that Pestilent *Achitophel*, *Adam* *Torleton* Bishop of *Hereford* devised a Letter to his Keepers, blaming them for giving the King too much liberty, and for not performing the Service which was expected from them, and finish'd his *Epistle* with this Line.

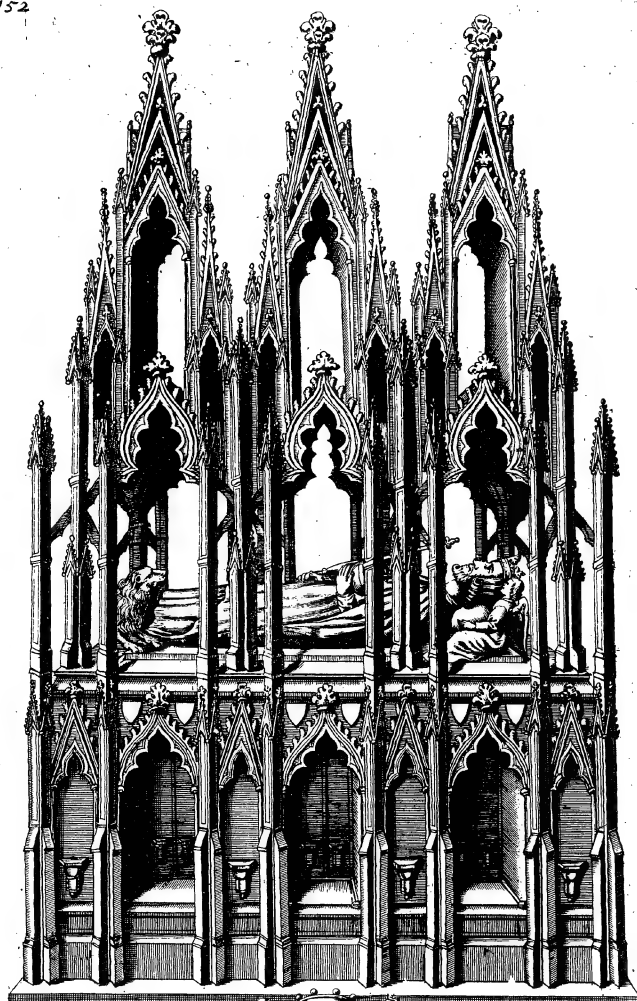
Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est.

Which admitting of a double construction, both the Keepers might find sufficient Warrant, and himself sufficient excuse; for, if you place the *Point* between *nolite* and *timere* it forbids: but, if between *timere* and *bonum* it exhortheth them to the committing of the Fact, in which Sense (guessing at *Torletons* meaning) they took it, and put it in execution; for finding the King in bed, they stifled Him with heavy Boulsters, and not satisfied with that, heated an Iron red hot, and through a Pipe, thrust it up into his Fundament, that no marks of violence might be seen; but when the Fact was doing he was heard to roare and cry all the Castle over. The Queen and Bishop *Torleton* disavowing the Command, threaten to question *Gourney* and *Maltravers* for the Kings death; who, in stead of the expectation of a Reward, are forced to fly beyond Sea, *Gourney* into *France*, from whence about three yeares after he was taken, and beheaded at Sea in his return for *England*; And *Maltravers* into *Germany*, where he had the Grace to Repent, but lived ever after miserably.

Thus dyed King *Edward II.* more then half a year after his Deposing, upon the 25th day of *January*, in the year 1326 (*Wal. Ingham* saith *An.* 1327.) and 43 of his Age, when he had Reigned 19 years, 6 moneths, and 18 dayes. His Body was carried to *Glocester*, and there without any Funeral Pompe buried in the Monastery of *St. Peter* (since a Cathedral) by the *Benedictine* Fryers, where King *Edward III.* His Son erected a Monument of white Stone, with His Portaiture thereon of Alabaster, in the second Arche, and on the North-side the Altar, betwixt two Pillars

R r

See the Figure of His Tomb in the following Page.



Honoratissimo et Nobili
 GEORGIO Baroni BERKLEY
 Breue de: Gower hanc
 Secunda. Figuram.

Hic Dominus. Dn.
 Mortuarius. Segraue et
 Tumuli Regis EDWARD I
 R. D. D. F. S.

Chap. 2. of the *Tuscan-Order*, about which (near to the Capitals) are painted the Figures of several *Staggs*, with which (as common Fame tells us) His Corps was drawn thither from *Berkley-Castle*: In the same place also the King His Father erected a Chantry to Pray for His Soul, &c. Nor did King *Edward II.* leave Posterity without remarks of His Charity, having Founded *Oriall Colledge*, and *St. Mary-Hall* in *Oxford*, and built a Church for *Fryers* at His Manour of *Langley*, where the Soul of *Gaveston* should be Prayed for.

On His Royal Seal (the Figure of which is represented in the 121. Page of this Third Book.) He used the same Circumscription as did His Father King *Edward I.* viz. + EDWARDUS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE DOMINUS HIBERNIE DUX AQUITANIE, distinguishable from His Fathers Seal only by the Addition of two Castles, one on each side His Throne (Queen *Elienor* His Mother being of the Royal House of *Castile* and *Leon*) and some small difference in the Grate of the Kings Helmet. This Seal (of *Green-Wax*) is annexed to a Charter dated at *Westminster* upon the 20th day of *November*, in the 14th year of his Reign, Anno Dom. 1320.

Children of King EDWARD II. by Queen ISSABEL
 of France His Wife.

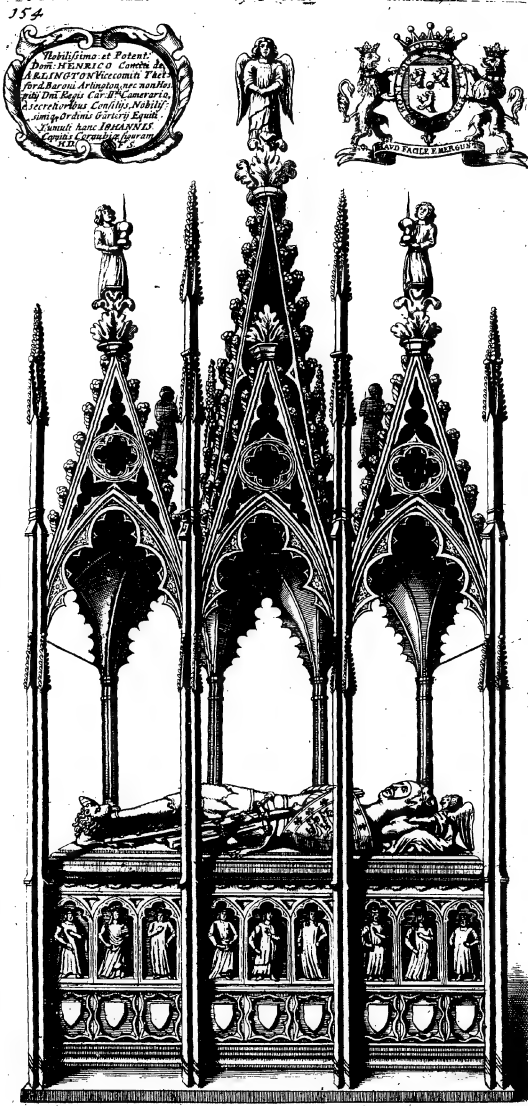
9. EDWARD, the Eldest Son of King *Edward* the Second and Queen *Issabel*, after the Deposition and Death of His Father, succeeded him in his Kingdom by the Name of King *Edward III.* vide the III. Chapter of this Third Book.

9. JOHN of *Eltham* Earl of *Cornwall*, second Son of King *Edward II.* (so Surnamed from the Kings Manour-House of *Eltham* in *Kent*, where Queen *Issabel* was delivered of him upon Assumption-day, An. 1315. in the 9th. year of King *Edward II.*) was in a Parliament held at *Salisbury*, An. 1328, and second year of the Reign of his brother King *Edward* the III. created Earl of *Cornwall*, at which time *Roger Mortimer*, and *James Butler* of *Ireland* were created Earles, the one of *March*, and the other of *Ormond*.

III. and also upon his Shield in his Monument depicted in the following Page: Which Border was not only a Tribute to distinguish his Armes from those of King *Edward III.* his brother, but also to signify his being descended from a Daughter of the *Flowers de Lys*, as was Queen *Issabel* his Mother. The Figure upon his Monument (here exhibited) is adorned also with a Diadem composed of a Circle of greater and lesser Leaves or Flowers, and is the most ancient Portraiture of an Earl (in my observation) that hath a Coronet. For the Effigies of *Henry Lucy* Earl of *Lincolne*, sometime lying on a Fair Tomb in the East-end of *St. Pauls Church*, had the head encompassed with a Circle only, and that of *William de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke* (covered with Copper) in *St. Edmunds Chappel* in *Westminster-Abbey*, hath only a Circle of the same Metal enriched and embellished with Stones of several Colours, but without either Points, Raies or Leaves:

Anno Do-
 ver, Pas.
 an. 3 Ed. 3.
 pars 1. m.
 16.
 Pars. an.
 7 Ed. 3.
 pars 1. m.
 17.

Upon the 25th of May, Anno 3 Edw. 3. He was Constituted Custos of the Kingdome of *England*, and the Kings Lieutenant during his absence beyond Seas, &c. in the 7th year of whose Reign there were Proposals of a Marriage betwixt this Earl *John* and *Joane* the Daughter of *Ralph* Earl of *Eu*.
 The



Chap. 2.

Part. 4.
8 Edw. 3.
part. 1.

Thillem,
part. 2.

Part. 4.
8 Edw. 3.
n. 26.

Class. de
4. 17 E. 3.
n. 17.

Typodigma
Reusfrise,
p. 110. n.
37.

The year following (*viz.* An. 1334.) there was also a Treaty *Edward II.* of Marriage between him, and Mary Daughter to the Count of of *Blais*, neither of which taking effect, made way for a third, with Mary the Daughter of *Ferdinand of Spain*, Lord of *Lara*, which was agreed upon betwixt *Blanch Countess of Savoy*, in behalf of the said Lady *Mary*, on the one part, and this *John of Eltham* Earl of *Cornwall* on the other, Dated at *London* the 28th day of *September*, An. 1334. and confirmed by King *Edward III.* upon the 30th day of the same Moneth. This doubtless had proved a Match had not the Obligation been Cancelled by the death of Earl *John*, which although it happened in the next Moneth, being *October*, yet deceased he at *St. Johns-Town* in the most remote part of *Scotland*: From whence his Corpses being brought into *England*, had a Solemn Interrment in *St. Edmonds Chappel*, on the South side of the *Choir* in *Westminster Abbey*; (for which the *Prior and Convent* claimed 100 pounds *Fines* in lieu of horses and armour offered there upon the day of his burial) where his Tombe of *White Stone* with his Effigies of *Alabaster* lying thereon remains intire, in the forme expressed in the precedent Figure.

9. *JOANE* Queen of *Scots*, eldest Daughter of King *Edward II.* and Queen *Isabel* of *France* his Wife, born in the *Tower of London*, was, being yet a Child, Married at *Barmick* (on the 18th day of *July*, Anno 3 *Edw. 3.* in the year 1329.) to *David* Prince of *Scotland*, Son and heir apparent of King *Robert Bruce*, whom, within half a year after he succeeded in the Kingdom at the age of seven years: Being the second King of *Scotland* of the name of *David*.

Queen *Joane* was his Wife 28 years, and being come into *England* to visit her Brother King *Edward III.* she deceased here without issue in the two and thirtieth year of his Reign, An. 1357. and was buried in the Church of the *Gray Fryars* in *London*.

a Lyon Rampant within a double Tressure, flowry Counter-flowry, Gules: And Gules 3 Lyons passant guardant, or.

9. *ELEANOR* Duchess of *Geldres*, second Daughter of King *Edward II.* and Queen *Isabel*, was the second Wife of *Reynald II.* Earl of *Geldres*, Married to him with a Portion of Fifty thousand pounds, Anno 1332. being the sixth year of the Reign of King *Edward III.* her Brother.

This Earl *Reynald* being Vicar-general of the Empire to the Emperour *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, he created him first Duke of *Geldres*. The Duchess *Eleanor* had issue by him two Sons, *Reynald*

The Figure of this Joane Queen of Scots stood in a Niche on the North-side the Tombe of Queen Philippa Her Sister in Law, in Westminster Abbey, under which on an Escutcheon of Alabaster, her Armes are Carved and Painted, being per Pale Scotland and England, viz. Or, and

In 2 Niches on the South-side of the said Queen Philippas Tombe stood the Statues of this Reynold Duke of Geldres, and Duchess Eleanor his Wife in Alabaster, long since deceased, but there still remain the Escutcheons of their Armes; The Dukes being, Azure, a Lyon Rampant guardant, or, crowned proper. And the said Coat impaling, Gules, 3 Lyons passant Guardant, or, under the Niches where stood the Effigies of the Duchess Eleanor.

But there still remain the Escutcheons of their Armes; The Dukes being, Azure, a Lyon Rampant guardant, or, crowned proper. And the said Coat impaling, Gules, 3 Lyons passant Guardant, or, under the Niches where stood the Effigies of the Duchess Eleanor.

T t

and

Plantagenets
Undivided.

and Edward, who were Dukes successively after their Father, Book III, and both dyed without issue. The latter of them leaving his Duchy and his Wife to his Nephew William Duke of Guick, his half Sisters Son.

9. EDWARD

Anno
1327.

9. EDWARD III.

KING of ENGLAND, and FRANCE,
and LORD of IRELAND, Surnamed
of WINDSOR.

CHAP. III.

Seuile
of Louis
de Sainte
Marthe.
Lib. VII.
Chap. IV.



His most Renowned King Edward III, was the Eldest Son of K. Edward the Second, and of Queen Isabel his Wife, Daughter to Philip IV. Surnamed the Faire, King of France (whose sons Lewis, Philip and Charles, all Kings of France successively) dying without Issue-male, this Prince challenged the Crown of France as the next Heir-male thereunto, in the Right of his said Mother.

The Seal of this Edward (in vita patri) being annexed to a Grant, bearing date in the year 1325. An. 19 Ed. 2. upon the circumstances on both sides thereof He is styled, EDWARDUS PRIMUS.

GENITUS REGIS ANGLIE DUX AQUITANIE COMES CESTRIE PRINCEPS MONTEBELLII. The Figure of this Seal is exhibited in the 123. Page of this Third Book, on the one side of which He is represented on Horseback, with His shield, surcoat, and His Horse Caparisoned, on which are also 3 Lyons passant guardant, and a Label of 3 Points: On the Reverse is a large Escutcheon in the Library of Sir John Cotton Baronet, with the description of a File of 4 Points. This Instrument is Roberts Cotton was curious in collecting those excellent Manuscripts, and rare Antiquities. Being King, Edward made use of several Great Seals, upon the bill of which (delivered in the 123. Page of this 3d. Book.) Grim bears date at Roxborough (in Scotland) the 16 day of January, An. 8. E. 3. and is in the Registry of Westminster-Abbey. His Second Royal Seal adhered to a Deed dated at Windsor upon the 20th day of September in the 13 year of his Reign, on passant guardant, on each side 3, all respecting His Royal Seal. The Circumscriptions on both these Seals are the same with those of Ed. 1. and Ed. 2. his Grandfather and Father, viz. EDWARDUS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLIE DOMINUS HIBERNIE ET DUX AQUITANIE. The Figure thereof is delineated in the 122. Page of this Third Book. The Figure of His Third Great Seal represented in the 124. Page of this Third Book, in which He is filled EDWARDUS DEI GRATIA REX FRANCIE ET ANGLIE ET DOMINI. His Reign of England, and of France the Second; in which Seal He leaves out the Title of Duke of Aquitaine, it being immersed in His new assumed Title of King of France. On one side thereof the King is represented on his Throne with a scepter in His Right Hand, and a Globe on His Left, between two collateral Escutcheons of France and England, quartered have the Kings his Successors been ever since in Marshalling the Armes of both Kingdoms in the same shield, that when Charles VI. King of France changed the device Flowers de Lize, into Three, our King Henry V. did the like, and so hath it continued ever since.

As Edward III. was the first of our Kings, who Quartered Armes in His Seal, so was He the first King that on His Counter-seal represents you with a Crest, being a Lyon passant guardant crowned upon a Chapeau, with which His Figure on Horseback is adorned, and which our succeeding Monarchs down to Edward VI. inclusive, have continued in their Royal Seals. And furthermore we must observe, that in the Margin of this Counterfeil, near to the point of the Kings Sword, is represented the Hand of Justice, being an Ensign of Royalty peculiar only to the Kings of France; for although the Monarchs of the Lillier Empire, being a Rod of a Cubit in height, having on the top thereof a Left Hand with open, of 10079 pure white, leant to his Governors, and also for his Equity. The reason why the Left Hand is here preferred before the Right, is said to be, because that the Left Hand not being employed to the working of many dishonest actions, or violent, without art, deceit, or therefore was this Hand of Justice placed at the point of King Edwards Sword (in His Counterfeil,) seeming to intend, that out to the hand of Justice, for the Rule and Government thereof. You may find this hand placed in the Counterfeils of His Successors Richard II. and Henry IV. Henry V. omitted it in His Seal, and Conquering France, both placed the Crown on the Head, and the French Scepter, and this Rod of Justice in the Hands of his Son and Successor King Henry VI.

He

Plantagenets
Undivided.

He was born in *Windsor-Castle* upon the 13th day of *November*, being Monday, in the year 1312. *An. 6 Ed. 2.* who on the second day of *September*, in the 19th year of his Reign, first gave to this *Edward*, his Heires and Successors Kings of *England*, jure hereditario imperpetuum, the Counties of *Ponthieu* and *Monstroile*, and on the 10th day of the same Moneth (at *Dover*) Granted to him the Dukedome of *Aquitaine*, and all the Lands he had, or ought to hold in the Kingdome of *France*, for which (passing into *France*) he did his Homage to that King. In His Charter dated upon the Sunday before *Christmas-Day*, *An. 1325.* He is stiled *Eddouart fils aîné du Roy d'Angleterre Duc d'Aquitaine Conte de Cestre & de Pontyn.*

Shortly after his return into *England* he was unanimously Chosen Custos of the Kingdome (the King his Father being fled into *Wales*) not long after which followed his Fathers Resignation of the Crown, upon which great preparations were made for this young Princes Coronation, which was Solemnly performed at *Westminster*, by *Walter* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, upon the first day of *February*, *An. Dom. 1327.* so that he began his Reign not at the Death, but Deposition of his Father, which so great a crime can in no wise be attributed to this King, being then but 14 yeares of age; the whole cause of that horrid blame too apparently remaining upon the Queen His Mother, and her Minion *Roger Lord Mortimer* (though Countenanced by a Parliament, and forced Resignation) who usurped all to themselves; notwithstanding, for meer shew of the contrary, Twelve especial Men are Elected to manage the Affairs till the King was fit to Govern of Himself. VVhereupon, to busie the present Times, and uphold this Change, an Expedition is immediately set on foot for *Scotland*, wherein all the *Hainowayes* and other Strangers still retained with the Queen, since her last return from *France* and *Hainault* are principally employed, under the conduct of *John* Lord *Beaumont*; which being very much disgusted by the *English*, a Commotion is raised, some Blood spilt, and the Tumult hardly appeased. At *Stannop-Parke*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham* both Armies met, where the *English*, though thrice the greater in number, could not be said to have obtained the Victory, the *Scots* all without hurt escaping, by Treason of some of the *English* great ones, as is more than probably suspected.

In the year also 1327, King *Edward's* Marriage is Solemnized at *York*, with *Philippa* the Third daughter of *William* Earl of *He-*

In a South-Window of St. Mary Bowlow Church near London-stone, (An. 1665.) flood in painted Glass an Escutcheon of the Armes of Q. Philippa, viz. Or, a Lion rampant in quadrangle, the first and fourth Sable, the second a fisted Gules, impaled with Gules 3 Lyons passant guardant, or, set up in that Window before King *Edward III.* Quarters the Armes of *France*; Buras afterwards I find them impaled in diverse Windows with *France* and *England* Quarterly. Upon Her Privy Seal of Red-Wax (See the Figure thereof, p. 124.) is this Circumscription, SECRETUM: PHILIPPE: DE: DANONIA: REGINE: ANGLIE: about a shield charged with the Armes of *England* and *Hainault* Quarterly. This Indenture beares date at *Westminster*, the 24 day of *June*, *An. 33 Ed. 3.* and is in my custody. The like Armes of this Queen are in a Window of *Leyce* Church in *Leicester-shire*: And I find that Q. Anne Wife to King *Richard II.* Quarters her Armes with the Armes of *France* and *England*; but neither of these being Heires, these two Examples do absolutely thwart the true Rule for Quartering of Armes.

nault,

Chap. III. nault (she was Crowned at *Westminster* on the first Sunday in *Lent Edward III.* in the same year) Sister to *William IV.* of the name, Earl of *Holland* and *Henault*, slain by the *Frisons*, without lawful issue, and to *Margaret* of *Henault* VVife of the Emperour *Lewis* of *Bavaria*. Her Mother was *Joane* the eldest daughter of *Charles* Count of *Valois*, younger Son of *Philip* the Hardy King of *France*, and Sister to King *Philip de Valois*; notwithstanding which Alliance she proved a most constant, and true-hearted Lover of the *English* Nation, and highly assisted King *Edward III.* her husband in the prosecution of his claime to the Crown of *France*, being a Lady of great honour and virtue.

During this time the Deposed King *Edw. II.* is Murdered in *Berkley* Castle by the Lord *Maltravers* and *Thomas Gournay*; The Murderers, though they had a Commission, and great hopes of a reward, yet not daring to avow so monstrous a Fact fled their Country. Gournay is three yeares after taken in *France*, and being upon his return for *England* is put to death at Sea, least by his arrival more of the Villany might be revealed; though before Divine Justice had sufficiently fallen, and was still lighting, not only on the heads of the Contrivers themselves, but the whole Kingdome. A Parliament is held at *Northampton*, where a most dishonourable Peace is made with the *Scots*, the King quits His Interest in that Kingdome, delivers up the Evidence called *Ragman-Roule*, the *Black Crofs* of *Scotland*, together with all Fealties and Homages whatsoever, &c. and in a Parliament at *Winchester*, *Edmond* Earl of *Kent* is accused to have endeavoured the Restauration of the late deposed King his Brother, for which he is condemn'd, and lost his head.

Another Parliament is held at *Nottingham*, where, on the contrary, the Power of the Queen and *Mortimer* are quite plucked up by the rootes, she reduced to the maintenance of 1000 l. per annum. *Mortimer* accused of the Kings Death, The *Scots* escape at *Stannop Parke*, The young Kings late Marriage with *Philippa* of *Hainault*, The dishonourable Peace with the *Scots*, To have wasted the Treasure of the Kingdome, and been too familiar with the Queen, for which he is Condemn'd, sent up to *London*, and hang'd at *Tyburne*. Thus did this Noble young Prince (being now arrived at somewhat more maturity of years) begin to wipe out the stains which during His Minority had blemished the State of His Kingdome.

Notwithstanding upon the Coronation of the new King of *France*, He being Summoned to do Homage for the Dukedome of *Guien*, and other Lands which He there possessed, was about this time induced to render this Homage at *Amiens*, according to the arrogant demands of the King of *France*, with more then due or decent submission, for which, in short time after, the new Sovereign and His whole Nation paid severely. For full of indignation, and swolne for Revenge, He returns for *England*, where first a fit occasion is offered Him to redifie the abuse He had received by the late ill concluded Peace with *Scotland*; *Edward* *Balliol* now appearing

Tpdigma
Neufria
p. 510, n.
31.Tbidem, n.
37.Tbidem,
p. 510, n.
31.Tpdigma
Neufria
p. 510, n.
38.Tbidem, p.
603, n. 339.Thomas de
la Moor, p.
601, n. 533.Tbo. Wal-
fingham, p.
127, n. 18.Tpdigma
Neufria
p. 509, n.
50.Tbo. Wal-
fingham, p.
127, n. 18.Tpdig.
Neufria
p. 510, n.
31.

An. 1332

* Tt

Plantagenets
Undivided.Battel of Hal-
lydown-Hill.
An. 1334.

An. 1337.

An. 1338.

See His d^y
Great Seal, p.
421.
An. 1339.The first ex-
ample of the
Quartering of
Arms is found
in 1339 when

the Kingdoms of Castile and Leon were united under Ferdinand III. and here followed by King Edward III. by Quartering the Armes of France and England, An. 1338. And afterwards in the year 1349, Humphrey the last Dauphin of Viennois enjoyed Philip of Valois King of France, when he granted him that Dauphine or Province, that the eldest Son of the French King should for ever bear the Title of Dauphin, and quarter the Armes of the Dauphinate with those of France.

pearing out of France to question His Right to that Crown, from Book III, which His Father John had 32 yeares before been unjustly Deposed, with whom he goes against Barnwick, and after three Moneths siege took it, and the Scots Army, which came to its reliefe, utterly defeated at Halldown-Hill; where were slain 7 Earls, 90 Knights and Bannerets, 400 Elquires, and about 32000 Common Souldiers. The year following King Edward Baliol doth His Homage to the King of England, and takes His Oath of Fealty for Himself and His Successors for ever, delivering up several Counties adjacent to the borders, that thereby He might for the future secure Himself with more quiet, with which His own Subjects were not so contented, but often rebelled against whom K. Edward of England went as often in Person, and never returned but with Victory. Scotland being thus quieted for some yeares, gave King Edward opportunity to look towards France, which afterwards became the Scene of all His Martial Glory. For Robert d'Artois (a Prince of the Blood, and near Kinsman to Philip VI. King of France, Surnamed of Valois) being discontented at the Sentence, wherein King Philip had given the Earldome of Artois from him to Mand Countess of Burgundy, let fall some dangerous words, and they being laid hold on, force him into England, where he is honorably received, and advises King Edward to set on Foot His Claim to the Crown of France, whereunto he is easily inclined, and by the advice and assistance of His Father in Law the Earl of Henault, Confederates with the Dukes of Brabant and Geldres, the Archbishop of Cologne, and other Princes of Germany, and from the Emperor Himself obtained to be made Vicar General of the Empire. The Flemings also, by Jaques d'Arnell a Citizen of Gaunt, are wrought to His Party, who were ready to assaile the French upon all occasions, so that having thus prepared his Confederates abroad, all meanes are devised to raise Money at home, which by a Parliament held at Northampton is by diverse ways effected, with which He, His Queen, and Children go for Flanders, and reside at Antwerp, where by the perswasion of the Flemings He takes upon Him, the Stile, Title, and Armes of the king of France, that they might thereby justifie the Oath which they had formerly made, never to bear Armes against the King of France; standing engaged also in the Popes Chamber in Two Millions of Florens upon the same account. King Edward therefore upon His return into England, delivers His New Great Seal to Sir John de St. Paul in the Cage-Chamber at Westminster, upon the First day of March in the year 1339. An. 14 Ed. 3. on both sides, thus Circumscribed, ✠ EDWARDUS DEI GRACIA REX FRANCIE ET ANGLIE ET DOMINUS HIBERNIE. But in a Charter to which the said Seal is affixed, He is stiled Edwardus dei Gratia Rex

Book III.

Hollin-
shed Chy.
p. 350. &c.Trodigina
Neuftrie,
p. 513. n.
60.Froiss.
Chron.
Lib. 1.
Chap. 28.Ibidem.
Chap. 32.Trodig.
Neuftrie,
p. 513. n.
39. & 38.Class. 14.
Edw. 3. p.
1. m. 42.
dorfo.Ex Regi-
stro West-
monasterii
enf.

Anglie

Chap. 3. Anglie & Francie & Dominus Hibernie, Teste 2^{do} Die Maii, Anno Edward III.

Regni nostri Anglie quinto decimo, Regni vero nostri Francie secundo; Giving England precedence in the Charter, and France in the Seal, on which the King is represented sitting on his Throne, holding His Scepter and Globe betwixt 2 Collateral Escudocheons, each containing the Armes of France and England quarterly, which Armes are also upon His Shield, Surcoat, and the Caparizons of His Horse, in the Counter-Seal.

The preparations of the French King were in all respects equivalent both at home and abroad, so that they Warr upon the borders of each others Countreys: King Edward sets upon Cambray, and King Philip seizeth on the Dutchy of Guyen; a great Navy he had at Sea, which committed much Spoil upon the Coasts of England: King Edward enters France by the way of Vermandois, and the Armies of both Kings lodge between Viron Fosse and la Flemen-guere, where they only face each other, and withdraw, the French King to Paris, and the King of England into Brabant; from whence (leaving His Queen there) He returns for England, and finding the Tower of London unguarded (with which He is highly offend- ed) He sends for the Lord Mayor of London, whom He command- ed to bring before Him the Chancellor and Treasurer, with the Offi- cers of His Receipt, commits them all to Prison (except the Chan- cellor) as He did diverse other Officers of Justice and Accompt- ants, upon inquiry made of their unjust proceedings.

In Lent following He called a Parliament at London, wherein a great Subsidy is granted Him of all sorts of Merchandable Commodi- ties, &c. And much about the same time William Montague Earl of Salisbury, and Robert Ufford Earl of Suffolke, left in Flanders to oppose the proceedings of the French, having performed diverse great exploits with happy success, and presuming overmuch upon their fortune, were in an encounter about Lisle both taken prisoners and sent to Paris, which so encouraged the French King, that to im- pede the return of King Edward, he sets forth a mighty Navy, con- sisting of 200 Saile of Ships, besides Gallies; whereof King Ed- ward having advise, with as numerous a Fleet sets out to Sea, and on Midsummer-day encounters His Enemy near Sluce, with such force and courage, that He utterly defeated their whole Navy, took or sunk all their Ships, flew 30000 Men, and Landed there with as great Glory, as such a Victory (the greatest at Sea that ever before by the English was obtained) could yield.

This loss, though it much abated the power of the French King, yet with great industry it is soon supplied, so that out of His own Dominions and those of His Confederates, He makes a mighty head against this Victorious King of England, who now lay before Tournay with His whole Army, who from Chyn sends his Charte, July 17, to Philip de Valois at St. Andrews les Aire, both places not far distant from Tournay, Declaring, That He was come with the Power of His own Kingdom, and Aid from the Flemings, to recover His due Right to France, which since He could obtain by no other

* T t 2

means

Trodigina
Neuftrie,
p. 513. n.
40.Trodig.
Neuftrie,
p. 513. n.
42.The Wal-
ingham p.
148. n. 2.Trodigina
Neuftrie,
p. 514. n.
2.The Wal-
ingham p.
148. n. 35.

Anno 1340

The Wal-
ingham.
p. 149. n.
21.
The Wal-
ingham p.
149. n. 29.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

means then the Sword, to avoid the shedding of Christian blood, seeing the business was betwixt them two, He offers to try the same by Combate in Close Campe, Body to Body, or with 100 choice Men of a side, or to strike Battel within ten dayes after, before the City of *Tourney*.

Upon the last day of *July* the King of *France* returned his Answer, That whereas thole Letters and requests appertained not to him, and so from him required no answer: But, since that contrary to his Oath and duty of a Liege-man he had with his Forces invaded the Territories of his Liege-Lord; by the Divine assistance he would endeavour to beat Him out, and make Him a weary of the War which He had so unjustly begun, and, as their History reports, added, That King *Edward* by His Chartel, adventured nothing of His own, but only exposed the Dominion of another, but if He would venture the Kingdom of *England* against that of *France*, he would enter Combate with Him in close Camp, on Condition the Victor should enjoy both, but that they say King *Edward* would not do. Three Moneths the Siege continued before *Tourney*, and nothing done but devastation of the Country thereabouts, when *Jone de Valois* sister to King *Philip*, and Mother of Queen *Philippa*, leaving her Monastery, never rested, though often denied by both the enraged Kings, until she obtained a day and place of parley; whereupon a Truce for a year is concluded.

This sudden Truce thus condescended unto by King *Edward*, had indeed no other motive than want of Supplies, which notwithstanding the aforesaid great Impositions, came short of His expectation, upon which (with his Queen, and two of his Sons) he returns for *England*, from whence he had now been absent 3 years, where in great displeasure He removes His Chancellor, Imprisons his Treasurer, with other Officers (most of them Clergy-men) and still held them in durance; whom *John Stratford* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by his Letters to the King boldly undertakes to vindicate, to whom, upon examination of the matter, the neglect of the Kings Supplies is in all Mens Judgment imputed.

Shortly after the King is much pressed in Parliament, and earnestly Petitioned by the whole Assembly of the *Three Estates*, that the Great Charter of Liberties, and the Charter of Forests might be duly observed, and that whosoever of the Kings Officers had infringed the same might lose their Places, and that as in formers times, the High-Officers of the Kingdom should be Elested in Parliament. The King stood stiff upon His own Choice and Prerogative, yet yielded (in regard to have His own turne served, as Himself afterwards confessed) whereupon a Statute was to that purpose made, but not long after revoked.

The Truce agreed upon before *Tourney* yielded some Cessation of Armes, but not plotting more mischief; for *Lewis de Bavaria*, Intituled the Emperor, is won to the French King, but in stead of so remote a Confederate, Fortune brought another out of their own Country unto us. A Controversie is there raised between

Charles

Book III.

Ibidem, p.
149. n. 34.*The Wal-*
ingham, p.
149. n. 37.*The Wal-*
ingham, p.
150. n. 13.*Ibidem*, p.
152. n. 17.
n. 57. c. 1.
p. 154. n.
31.
Wal-
ingham, p.
154. n. 37.*Podigma*
Acadria,
p. 514. n.
58.
Ibidem, p.
515. n. 3.

Chap. 3. *Charles de Blois*, and *John de Montfort* for the Duchy of *Bretagne*, and by the Parliament of *Paris* adjudged to *Blois*, whereupon *Montfort* enraged comes for *England*, and tenders his Homage to King *Edward*, who receives him with Applause; and, however his Title is looked upon in *France*, it is here made good. Furnished therefore with some assistance from King *Edward*, he returns for *Bretagne*, encounters with his Enemy, and is taken Prisoner; whereupon his Wife, Sister to the Earl of *Flanders*, prosecutes his Quarrel, craves Aide of the King of *England*, which, for his own Designes sake he denies her not, but sends the Earles of *Salisbury*, *Pembroke* and *Suffolke*, the Lords *Stafford*, *le Despenser*, and *Bouchier*, together with *Robert d'Artois* (now Earl of *Richmond*) with great Forces to the Ladies assistance, where at the Siege of *Vannes* *Robert* receives his last wound, but dies in *England*, after he had served the *English* six years.

After which King *Edward* goes thither in Person, and before *Vannes* endeavours to encounter the Duke of *Normandy*, eldest Son to King *Philip*, but before they come to Engage, a Truce is made betwixt them by the Mediation of two Cardinals sent thither by Pope *Clement* the Sixth, and concluded for three years. The Isle of *Man* about this time is taken by *William Montague* Earl of *Sarum*, whom King *Edward* causeth to be stiled King thereof.

Many Solemn Tournaments, and other Exercises of Warr are performed at *Dunstable* and *Smithfield*, but more especially at *Windfor*, where King *Edward* designed the Restoration of King *Arthur's Round Table*, in imitation of which He caused to be erected a Table of 200 Foot Diameter, where the Knights should have their entertainment of Dyet at His Expence, amounting to 100 l. per Week. In Emulation of these Martial Associations at *Windfor*, King *Philip* of *Valois* practised the like at his Court in *France*, to invite the Knights and valiant Men of Armes out of *Italy* and *Almain* thither, least they should repair to King *Edward*, which, meeting with success, proved a Countermine to King *Edward's* Main Design, who thereby finding that His Entertainment of Stranger Knights was too general, and did not sufficiently oblige them His in the following Wars, at length resolved on one more particular, and such as might tie those whom he thought fit to make His Associates, in a firm bond of friendship and honour.

Wherefore having given forth his own Garter for the Signal of a Battel that sped fortunately (which with *du Chesne* we conceive to be that of *Cressly*, fought three years after his setting up the Round Table at *Windfor*) he thence took occasion to institute this Order, and gave the Garter (Assumed by him for the Symbol of Unity and Society) preheminance among the Ensignes thereof, whence that select number (being Five and twenty besides the Sovereign) whom he Incorporated into a Fraternity, are frequently stiled *Equites Periscelidis*, vulgarly *Knights of the Garter*.

Edward III.

An. 1344.

Order of the
Garter Instituted
1344.*Podige*
Neustria,
p. 515. n. 7.*The Wal-*
ingham, p.
150.
n. 19.*Podigma*
Neustria,
p. 514. n.
52.*The Wal-*
ingham, p.
164. n. 33.*Ibidem*,
n. 1344.*Samuel*
Daniel
History,
fol. 233.*Histoire*
General
d'Engle-
terre, Sec.
p. 670.

Anno 1342.

Uu

The

Plantagenets
Undivided.

For Satisfaction
in all particu-
lars concern-
ing this Order,
I refer my Reader
to this labori-
ous and excel-
lent History in
Folio, written
by Elias Ash-
mole Esquire,
Windsor He-
rald, &c. &c.
The Institut-
ion, Laws and
Ceremonies of
the Most No-
ble Order of
the Garter,
Printed at
London, An.
1672.

The Patron of this Order is St. George, on whose day (*viz.* the 23d of April) their Feast is kept, from whom they are also called *Knights of the Order of St. George*. Their Habit is a Surcoat of Crimson Velvet, Hood of the same, and a Mantle of Purple Velvet lined with white Sarcenet, on the left shoulder whereof is an Escutcheon of the Armes of St. George, (*viz.* *Argent a Cross Gules*) embroydered within a Garter, with the Motto, *Hony soit qui mal y pense*. About the neck they wear a Collar of Gold, composed of red Roses within the Garter, and Knots, inanelled, appendant unto which is the Figure of St. George on Horseback killing the Dragon, enamelled also and enriched with Stones of great value: And about the left Leg a Garter, the Buckle and Pendant of Gold Enamelled, and set with Diamonds, the Garter enriched with Gold, Pearle, and other Stones, with the Motto before mentioned.

Besides these Exercises of Armes, this great and provident King during this Truce takes especial care for the Government of His Kingdome, and Reformation of the abuses thereof, a Parliament at *Westminster* is called, wherein upon the Grievous Complaint of the Lords and Commons, against the Collation of Benefices upon Strangers, Letters are sent to the Pope by Sir *John Shordich*, whose reception in that Court was so unwelcome, that from thence he returned without regard or Answer, which notwithstanding the King proceeded to the prohibition of all such Provisions and Collations within His Realm, upon pain of Imprisonment and Death to whomsoever should for the future admit any such person or persons.

In another Parliament held at *London*, a Tenth is granted the King by the Clergy, and a Fifteenth by the Laity for one year. *Edward* the Kings Son is created *Prince of Wales*, and General Musters taken throughout the Kingdome. The King Himself goes to confirm the *Flemmings* unto him, at *Sluce*; whereunto their Commissioners from their Chief Towns repaire, where a motion is made, that either *Lewis* their Earl should become a Homager to King *Edward*, or be disinherited, and the Prince of *Wales* Elected, for the King Promised to Grace them with a Dukedom; one *d'Armel* is forward to entertain the Motion, but the rest not willing to disinherit their natural Lord, require leave to acquaint the Towns that sent them. *D'Armel* undertakes to bring them to it, and with a Guard of *Welshmen* returns to *Gauant*, where one *Gerard Denis* Provost of the *Weavers* opposing him, and the People, whom he had oftenled to Mutiny now rising against him, a Cobler with an Axe knockt out his braines, whereby King *Edward* lost his chief Agent: However the Townes excused themselves of the Accident, laying the fault on the turbulent *Gauantois*, promised to perswade the Earl to become homager, and to endeavour a Match between the Earles Son and the Kings Daughter, the League thus renewed, he returns for *England*.

But now in *Guyen* the War grew hot, the Sword out before the Truce

Book III.

Troisigme
Neufries,
p. 515. n.
13.

Troisigme
Neufries,
p. 515. n.
50.
The Wal-
ingham, p.
164. n. 51.

Chap. III. Truce expired, the Earl of *Derby* on one side, and the Duke of *Normandy* on the other take severall Castles, and Citties, whereof the *French King* layes the blame on the King of *England*, and He the same on him, neither it seems any longer holding their hands from the fatal work of destruction.

Wherefore upon the fifth of July, An. 1246. with the greatest Fleet that ever crossed the English Seas for *France*, He passes over into *Normandy* (leaving for Wardens of *England* in His absence the Lords *Percy* and *Nezil*, taking the Prince with Him, about Fifteen yeares of Age, to shew him the way of Men. Upon His landing He divides his Army into Three Battels, the one Marched on His right hand along the Sea-side, the second on his left (both which were conducted by his Marshals *Godfrey de Harecourt*, and *Thomas Earl of Warwick*) and Himself with the third in the middle. The first Town He took was *St. Lo* in *Constantine*, next *Caen*, after which he plunders *Lisieux*, and spoils the Country of *Eureux*, and leaving *Roan*, he passes to *Gaillon* and burnt it, with *Vernon*, *Pont de l'Arche*, and all the Country thereabout, having overrun and wasted *Normandy* and *Bretagne*, he passes the River *Seyne*, and spreads His Power over the Ile of *France*, to urge King *Philip* to Combate, giving out, that He would Wrestle with him before His Capital City of *Paris*.

King *Edward* having staid sometime at *Poissy* to expect the *French King*, Marches through *Beauvoysin* Burning and destroying all before him, the Castle of *Angiers* and Town of *Porke* run the same fate; and, drawing near to *Abbeville*, he endeavours to passe the River of *Soame* at *Blanchetaque*, the Foord was guarded on the other side by 12000 Soldiers, commanded by Sir *Gomar du Foy*, which King *Edward* resolves to gain, or dye in the Attempt, and so He plunges Himself first into the Water, saying, *Those will follow me that love me*; whereupon every one striving which should be foremost, the Pass was gained, and the routed Enemy driven to *Abbeville*.

There lay King *Philip* with his Army, composed of *Lorrainois*, *Almaines*, *Genovaies* and *French*: Inraged at this defeat, and resolved (though against the consent of his Counsel) to fall immediately upon the *English* with an assured hope of a Triumphant Victory; when King *Edward* Fortifying himself near a Village called *Cressy* in *Ponthieu*, formed his Army, consisting of 30000 Men, into three Battels, the first of which was led by the Prince of *Wales*, the second by the Earl of *Northampton*, and the third by himself, mounted on a white Hobby; who rid from Ranke to Ranke to encourage every Man to have regard to his honour.

The *French Kings* Army, both greater in number and advantage, composed of above 60000 Combatants well Armed, were also divided into three Battels, the Vanguard he commits to his Brother, the Rereward to the Earl of *Savoye*, and the Main Battel he leads; after a long and doubtful fight, the Victory remains on the *English* side, and the honour of the day to the Prince of *Wales*; there being

The Wal-
ingham, p.
166. n. 23.

Thomas
Wal-
ingham, p.
166. n. 27.

Thomas
Wal-
ingham, p.
166. n. 31.

Troisigme
Neufries,
p. 517. n.
21.

Battel of Cressy.
p. An. 1346.
Aug. 26.

An. 1344.

An. 1345.

Plantagenets
undivided.

being slain on the French part near 30000. the Chief of which were, John King of Bohemia, the Duke of Lorraine, the Dauphin of Viennois, the Earles of Alanfon, Flanders, Harcourt, Blois, and St. Paul, &c. Barons, Knights, and Gentlemen 1500. This Memorable Victory happened on Saturday the 26 day of August, An. 1346. The French King fled to Bray-Castle with Five Barons only, and thence to Amiens. Several Troops coming to the Kings Supply on the next morning, fell also into the hands of the English and were cut off: so that according to report the number slain in pursuit, and stragling, were more then in the main Battle.

Nor was this all the good Fortune which befell King Edward this year, for the King of Scots (being set on by the French) Invaded England with 60000 Men, which by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, and the Northern Lords, were utterly overthrown. David Bruce their King taken at Merington, by John Copland an Elquire of Northumberland, and several of their Nobility, with the Bishop of St. Andrews, made Prisoners: Besides, another great Victory is now obtained in France by the Countels of Montfort in Bretagne, against Charles de Blois (pretender to that Dukedome) whom the takes Prisoner, and thus all fell before the Sword of England.

King Edward next layes Siege to Calais, which was most stoutly defended for a whole year, and then surrendered; the King having condemned six of the Burgeses (which came with submission, in their Shirts, and Halcers about their necks) they were by the Queens humble intreaty upon Her knees, Pardoned, and set at Liberty. A Collony of English he there planted, and having sent the Inhabitants to seek out new dwellings, returns with his Queen for England, after he had concluded a Truce for some Moneths. And, to add yet to his Glory, the Electors sent him word, that they had chosen him King of the Romans, but in regard that it seemed out of his way, King Edward refused it. But to allay the great joy that was now throughout this Kingdome, a most contagious Pestilence arose over all Christendome; and in England took away, as is reported, one halfe of the Men: in London, between New-years-day, and the first day of July, 57374. persons.

After which, the next Action is the Lord Geoffrey Charney's attempting to corrupt Sir Amery de Pavy an Italian, then Governor of Calais, to betray the Town to him for 20000 Crownes, which Sir Amery accepts, but privately sent King Edward word, who, the night that it should have been delivered (the sum being payed) arrives there with 900 Soldiers, surprises the Persons that brought the Money, and issuing out of the Town on Foot and in disguise, under the Banner of Sir Walter Manny, meets Charney and his Forces, where he happened to encounter one Eustace of Rybemont, a valiant Knight, who having struck him twice on his knees, was at last mastered by the King, and taken prisoner, who, for his valour forgave him his Ransome, and honoured him with a rich Chaplet of Pearle

Book III.

Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
167. n. 41.Tpdigma
Neufrie,
p. 517. n.
40, & 47.Tpdigma
Neufrie
p. 517. n. 35
Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
167. n. 44.Tpdigma
Neufrie,
p. 519. n.
24.Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
168. n.
50.Frisford,
c. 1. 51.

Chap. III. Pearle which himself wore upon his head; Charney is likewise taken, and the whole Force defeated.

King Philip not born to see better Fortune leaves the World; but his distressed Kingdom to his Son John: and King Edward the next Year is in Person with a Fleet to encounter certain Spanish Ships passing from Flanders, Laden with Cloath and other Commodities, which, after a sharp Fight, he mastered, revenging himself upon that People, who, in the River Garonne, had taken away several Ships, and slain diverse of his Subjects. In Guyen also his Soldiers continue in Action; and several hot encounters there are between the Widdow of Montfort, and the Wife of Charles of Blois Prisoner in England, eager Defenders of eithers pretended Right to the Dukedom of Britain.

Diverse overtures of Peace had been made by Legates sent from the Pope, and the Commissioners met to the great expence of both Princes, but nothing effected. The King in discontent with the Flemmings for being disappointed of a Match between their Heire with his Daughter, withdraws the Staple of Wooles from their Townes, and placeth it at home. Charles of Blois long here a Prisoner, buyes his Ransome for 40000. Florins, which to raise, he is permitted to return into Brittain. Great Mediation is made by the Pope for Peace, upon this Article, That the King of England should enjoy the Dukedom of Aquitaine without homage, which the Frenchmen resolutely deny, though in the end, at a Treaty in Britany, they were forced to condescend unto.

But the Commissioners returning without effecting any thing at this time, King Edward grew so much displeased, that he would not any longer prorogue the Truce, but appoints the Prince, with considerable Forces, to go for Gascoigne, and at Michaelmas himself follows with a great Army, endeavouring by all means possible to draw the French to a Battel, whose Distemperatures are mightily encreased by Charles II. King of Navarre, a subtil and haughty Prince, who, being descended from Jane, the Daughter of Lewis Hutin, late King of France, and put by the Inheritance of the Crown in regard of their Salique Law, holding himself wronged of the Counties of Campagne and Bry, falls violently on the Constable of France, at l'Aigle in Normandy, and rushing himself into his Chamber (with his Brother, and two of the Harecourts) Murders him in his Bed, and returning home justifies the Act. The French King highly displeased thereat, Summons the King of Navarre to appear before him at Paris; promising, That if he would come and ask pardon, he should have it; but, upon his appearance, commits him to Prison: Three Queens become suitors for him, by whom his enlargement is obtained, which he immediately employes (by way of revenge for that indignity) in the Service of the King of England, by withdrawing the People of Normandy from their Obedience to the King of France; however, coming to visit Charles his Son, newly invested in the Duchy of Normandy, he is at Roan surprised (the two Harecourts slain, several

X x

ral

Plantagenets
Undivided.

veral others Executed or taken prisoners, and sent under Guard to Arras) which so amaz'd the Partizans of Navarre, that Philip his Brother, and Geoffry Uncle to the two Harecourts, come immediately for England, sadly complaining of the Injustice of King John, and offering to King Edward all their Towns and Havens, to let him into Normandy; whereupon Henry Duke of Lancaster, is sent with an Army thither, and with their assistance, won many strong Towns.

Book III.

Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
171. n.

Anno 1356.

Mean while King Edward with another Army Marches to recover Barwick; which, during the time that he was at Calais, had been taken from him by the Scots; where he not only reobtains that place, but hath the whole Kingdome of Scotland resigned unto him by Edward Baliol himself, yielding to be content with a Pention. At which time Prince Edward enters Guyen, passes over Languedock to Tholouse, Narbon, and Bruges, without any encounter destroyes, and laden with booty returns to Burdeaux.

Tpodigma
Neufbris,
p. 521. n.
16.
Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
171. n. 25.

King John thus distressed, on all sides, Assembles the Power of his whole Kingdome 60000 fighting Men, and marches first against his Enemies in Normandy, recovers many of his lost Towns, and then turns all his Force upon the Prince of Wales, whom he followed through Tourain and Pouillon, and within two Leagues of Poitiers had him at a great advantage; when, at the instant, two Cardinals come from the Pope to Mediate for Peace; which the French King (supposing he had all at his mercy) would by no means hearken unto upon any less Condition, Then the surrender of the Prince himself, and the whole Army.

Tpodigma
Neufbris,
p. 521. n.
38.Battel of
Poitiers,
An. 1356.
September 19.

The Prince, whose Army consisted of 8000 Men only, was content to yield all that he had gotten upon the French King, without prejudice to his Honour, for which he stood accomptable to his Father and Country, but that would not satisfy King John, who, presuming of Victory, because his Army was above six to one, would lose no time, but instantly sets upon the Prince, who now, in so great a strait, took all the advantage he could of Ground, and placing his Archers among the Vineyards, the French Horse were so intangled therein, that without danger they galled them at pleasure, and, in a short time, put all their Army into such a disorder, that they became utterly defeated. The King, after a brave resistance, was made Prisoner (by Sir Denys Morbeck a Knight of Artois) with his Son Philip, afterwards Duke of Burgundy, who, for his valiant defending of his Father that day, was called the Hardy; most of the Nobility of France, and 2000 Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen; insomuch, that the Conquerors not holding it safe to retaine so great a number, let many of them go, upon Promise, of appearing with their Ransomes at Burdeaux. By their own Report there dyed in this Battel (fought upon the 19th day of September, An. 1356.) 1700. Gentlemen bearing Coat-Armour, of which 52 Bannerets, the most eminent Peter de Bourbon Duke of Athens; the Constable of France, John de Clermont Marshal, Geoffery de Charny High Chamberlain; Sir Reginald

Thomas
Wal-
ingham, p.
172. n. 29.

Camian

Chap. III. Camian, who that day bare the Oriflamb, was slain, and an hundred Englishes taken; three of the French Kings Sons escaped, viz. Charles the Daulphin, Lewis, afterwards Duke of Anjou, and John Duke of Berry. This Victory might seem enough to have subdu'd all France, a greater than which never was obtained by the English with so few hands, but all this blood-letting was not sufficient to make that great Body faint.

Edward III.

The Prince of Wales, as he won this Battel with the greatest Magnanimity and Courage, so with as much Heroick Courtessie he visits the Captive King, and with all reverence and regard of Majesty, assures him of faire entertainment, and having providently accommodated his Affaires, returns with his Prisoners to Burdeaux, and thence for England, having rewarded most of the Principal Actors in this great work, whose names ought not to pass unremembered, viz. The Earles of Warwick, Suffolke, Salisbury, Oxford and Stafford; the Lords, Cobham, le Despenser, Berkley and Basset; of Gascoignes, the Capitow de la Bouch, Punier and Chanmont: James Lord Audley won immortal renown here, where he receiv'd many wounds, and shared the Princes Gift of 500 Markes in Feesim: ple among his four Esquires, who had continued with him in all the brunt and fury of the Day.

An. 1357.

Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
172. n. 45.
Tpodigma
Neufbris,
p. 521. n.
44.

The King of France is Lodged in the Savoy; many Prisoners at a reasonable Ransome, and some upon King Johns Word for them are sent honorably home. David King of Scots here also a Prisoner about eleven yeares, by the earnest Solicitation of his Wife Joane, King Edwards Sister, is likewise set at liberty. Four yeares King John remained here a Prisoner, divers overtures are made for his delivery by the Daulphin his Son, who Govern'd all during this time, but with his own People could effect nothing, unless Charles II. King of Navarre were delivered, which being at last agreed upon, he comes to Paris, and is triumphantly welcomed of the Factious Citizens, which now put all thoughts of redeeming King John out of mind: But the Daulphin, not at all remiss, travels from place to place to obtain Aid, leaving his Brother Philip Duke of Orleans at Paris, to keep them in the best order he could during his absence. Languedoc is renowned in their Histories for making the first and largest offers for their Kings Release, but nothing could move the Parisians to do any thing, the King of Navarre had so debauched them from their Obedience and Humanity, so that the Daulphin upon his return to Paris had his Houle beset by the Provost of the Merchants (with 3000 Artificers in Armes) who, rushing into his Chamber, slew John de Constance and Robert de Clermont Marshall of France, two of his Chief Counsellors before his face, whereat the Daulphin cries out, Will you set upon the Blood of France? the Provost replied, Fear not, it is not you we seek, it is your disloyal Servants, and evil Counsellors; and herewith takes the Daulphins Hat, and puts his own party-coloured Hat upon the Daulphins head, intimating thereby, that he was but

An. 1358.

Vignier,
fol.
S. Marsh.
Tome. I.
p. 241.

Plantagenets
undivided.

but a Member of their Corporation, and only fit to wear the Cit- Book III.
ties Livery.

The Dauphin with much adoe gets out of this Tumultuous City thus disgraced, and at *Vertus* assembles the States of the Country, whom he found Loyal, the rest of the great Townes, with much disdain, refusing to joyn with the City of *Paris*, offer him their Aide, so that thereby he is now in some heart, and hopes to effect his desires. But the King of *Navarre* on the contrary raised still new Broiles against him; besides, the Peasants, that had been all this while eaten out, and trodden under foot by the Soldiers and their Lords, rise up in Armes for themselves against the Gentry, and in the Country of *Beauvoisis* commit great outrages, burning their Houses, killing their Wives and Children, all within a Kingdom so much already in Confusion, could be thought no other then to draw on an utter Subversion.

And so much less likely is the redemption of their King to be expected, whose Ransome King *Edward* now longed to have in His Treasury, requiring besides infinite Sums of Money, that the French should do Homage, and hold the Crown of *France* of the Crown of *England*, which King *John* refused; whereupon King *Edward* resolves to end the Controversie by the Sword, and with a Fleet of 1100 Sail Landed at *Calais*, from whence dividing His

Army into three parts, one whereof is led by the Prince of *Wales*, the second by the Duke of *Lancaster*, and the third by Himself: He Marches to *Arras*, which within three dayes he won; thence to *Campaigne*, where the Cities of *Sens* and *Nevers* are rendred unto Him; the Duchy of *Burgoyne* terrified with the others example buys her Peace for 70000 *Florins* of Gold: Thus furnished with

Treasure by the way, He Marches to *Paris*, where the Daulphin, (who now had the Title of Regent, and had overcome the Faction, and Executed many of the Principal Mutineers) with a great Force which he had there raised, would by no Provocation be drawn out to hazard his Army, but stood only upon his defence, which King *Edward* seeing, raised his Siege, and returned into *Britaine*; during which time, the Regent Stores and Fortifies the City so, that at His return, finding little good to be done there, He takes His way to Besiege *Chartres*, but being terrified with horrible Tempest of Haile, Thunder and Lightning that fell upon His Army, He Vowed to make Peace with the King of *France* upon any reasonable Conditions. Which was done shortly after

(viz. upon the 15 day of May, An. 1360.) near *Chartres*, by a Treaty Managed between *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, and *Charles* Regent of *France*, in the Name of both Kings, upon these Articles, viz. That the Dukedome of *Aquitaine*, the County of *Poitou*, the Fiefes of *Thouars* and *Belvile*, the Country of *Gascoigne*, *Aginois*, *Perigort*, *Limousin*, *Cahors*, *Torbe*, *Bigorre*, *Royergne*, and *Engolmois*, remain to the King of *England* and His Heires and Successors, in Sovereignty, with the Homages of the Lords thereof: That *Montferrat* on the Sea, *Ponthieu*, *Calais*, *Guines*, *La Merke*, *Sangore*, *Bologne*,

Tpodigma
Neustria,
p. 153. n.
10.Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
174. n.
3. & 59.Tpodigma
Neustria
p. 153. n. 18Tho. Wal-
ingham p.
175. n. 50.Froissart,
l. c. 211.
Tpodigma
Neustria,
p. 153. n.Tho. Wal-
ingham,
p. 175. n.
15. & n.
51. p. 176.Ressle de
Tressau
paci
Francie,
An. 35. Ed.
3. m. 10.

Chap. III. *Bologne*, *Hames*, *Vales* and *Oye*, should also be to the Kings of *England*, besides three Millions of Scutes of Gold, whereof one half in hand, and the other half at two payments within three yeares after.

And the King of *England* for Himself and His Successors did renounce all Claime unto the Crown of *France*, the Countries of *Normandy*, *Touaine*, *Anjon* and *Maine*, with the Duchy of *Britaine* and Earldome of *Flanders*; for Assurance of which Accord He had Hostages given, the Kings Brother, and two younger Sons, with about 22 more of the Chief Nobility of *France*; Whereupon King *John* is delivered at *Calais*, after near upon five years Imprisonment in *England*, from whence both Kings part with great kindness; the one is with much Joy received of his Subjects, and the other with as great Triumph returns with his Hostages for *England*.

Where to attend this inexpressible joy, a most woful Pestilence sweeps away many of the Nobility, one whereof is *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, a great Pillar of the Nation, whose Daughter *Blanch* was lately Married to *John* of *Gaunt*, whereby he is now created Duke of *Lancaster*. The Prince of *Wales* is made Duke of *Aquitaine*, and with his Wife and Family sent into *Gascoigne*: and *Lionel* Earl of *Ulster* is also created Duke of *Clarence* in the 50th year of his Fathers Reign, an Year of great Jubile, in which King *Edward*, among many other gracious Acts made for the good of His People, caused the Lawes heretofore written in *French* to be Translated into *Englisch*: Whose Honour is now so great in the World, that the Kings of *France*, *Scotland* and *Cyprus* become His Vassants; the first of which, as if not willing to part from his old Prison, resigned His last breath in the *Savoye*, much lamented by King *Edward*, (who Solemnly Accompanied his Corps to *Dover*, whence it was conveyed to *St. Denis*, and there Interred) being succeeded in His Kingdom by his Son *Charles* the Daulphin.

And now are we come to the Fortieth year of the Reign of this Mighty King, at this time the most Glorious Prince in the Christian World; notwithstanding, during these remaining Ten yeares, *Charles* the V. King of *France* (Intituled the Wife) the late Daulphin, won much advantage upon him. The Prince of *Wales* having aided and restored *Peter* the ungrateful King of *Castile*, is by him sent back to *Aquitaine*, without the least pay for that great Army which he had brought to His Assistance, for which, being forced to raise Money amongst his Subjects at home, they Rebelled against Him; The Lords of *Armaignack* and *Albret*, and many others in *France* make Protestations against King *Edward*, by whose Example the Cities of the County of *Ponthieu* render themselves to *Guy de St. Paul*, and *Guy de Chastillon*. The King of *England* Complaines of this Breach of Peace to the Emperor *Charles* the IV. who took a Journey into *France* to Reconcile the two Kings; but, not desiding the Matter, King *Edward* sends over His Son *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, with a mighty Army to Invade

Tpodigma
Neustria,
p. 154. n.
14.
Tho. Wal-
ingham,
p. 177. n.
59.Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
178. n. 5.
Tpodigma
Neustria
p. 154. n.
93.Tpodigma
Neustria,
p. 155. n. 8.
Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
179. n. 43.Tpodigma
Neustria,
p. 156. n.
12. & 55.
Tho. Wal-
ingham,
p. 181. n.
90.Tpodig:
Neustria,
p. 177. n.
16.Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
183. n. 14.

Edward III.

An. 1364.

Anno 1364.

An. 1365.

An. 1367.

An. 1368.

An. 1369.

Y y
the

Plantagenets
Undivided.

the French on that side, whilst the Prince of Wales strives to recover the revolted Towns on the other; but little being effected, the Duke returns, and Thomas Beauchampe Earl of Warwick with fresh Supplies is sent in his stead, and dies in the Journey; then Sir Robert Knolles, an eminent Man both for Counsel and Valour, is made Leader of that Army, against whom the Great Ones murmur, in regard of the meanness of his quality, by which they overthrew themselves and that Action.

Death of Queen
Philippa.

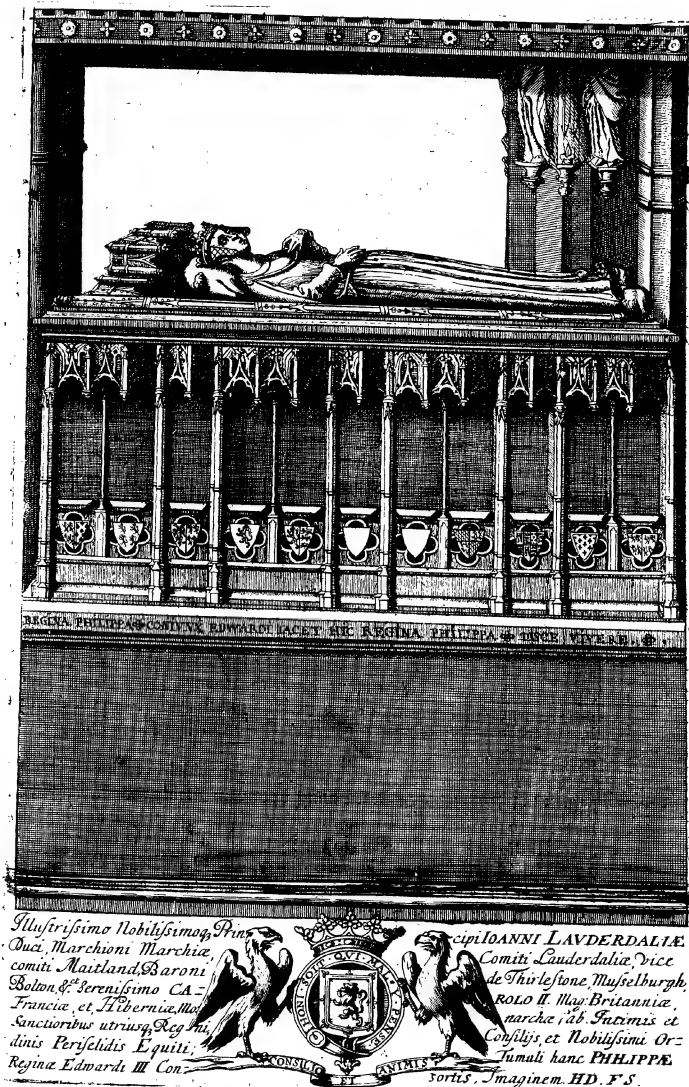
In the year 1369. on the 15th day of August Deceased Queen Philippa the Wife of King Edward III. (having been Married 42 yeares) An. 43. of his Reign, and was buried in the Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster, in the Chappel of the Kings, where She hath a fair Tombe, at the Feet of Her Husband, of Black Touchstone, with the Garnishing, and Her Portraiture thereon of Alabaster; about which Monument were placed the Figures, and now remain the Shields of Armes (Carved and Painted) of these Persons following, viz. at the Head, of Edward Prince of Wales, Lewis the Emperour, King Edward III. John King of France, and William Earl of Henault the Queens Father: On the South-side, of Joan Countess of Henault the Queens Mother, William Earl of Henault the Queens Brother, Margaret Empress of Germany the Queens Sister, Reginald Duke of Geldres, Eleanor Duchess of Geldres, John of Bavaria Earl of Henault, Mary Duchess of Britain, Lewis Duke of Bavaria, Margaret Countess of Pembroke, Charles of Valois Son to the King of France, and John Duke of Brabant: On the North-side, of Joan Queen of Scots, John Earl of Cornwall, Joan Princess of Wales, Lionell Duke of Clarence, Isabel Countess of Bedford, John Duke of Lancaster, Elizabeth Duchess of Clarence, Edmond Earl of Cambridge, and Thomas Earl of Buckingham: And at the Foot, of the Kings of Navarre, Bohemia, Scotland, Sicily, and Spain.

The Forme of this Tombe is represented in the following Page, near unto which on a Tablet you may read this Epitaph;

Gulielmi Hannonis soboles postrema Philippa,
Epic roseo quondam pulchra decore jacet.
Certsus Edwardus Rex ista conjugis letus
Materno suavis nobilitumque fuit:
Frater Johannes Comes Bauonius heros,
Ducem istam voluit consociare viro.
Hec junxit Flandros conjunctio sanguinis Anglis;
In Francos venit hinc Gallica dira lues.
Dotibus hec raris dignuit regina Philippa,
Sopora prestanti. Religione, fide.
Fecunde nata est proles numerosa parenti,
Insignes peperit magnanimoque duces.
Oxonii posuit studiosis optima nutrix
Regineas edes, Palladiumque scholam,
DISCE VIVERE.

Faire Philip, William Henaults Child,
And youngest Daughter dear,
Of roseate hue and beuty bright,
In Tombe lies killed here.
Edward the Third, through Mothers will,
And Nobles good content,
Took Her to Wife, and joyfully
With Her his time He spent.
His Brother John, a Martial Man,
And eke a yaliant Knight,
Did linck this Woman to this King,
In Bonds of Marriage right.
This Match and Marriage thus in blood,
Did binde the Fleming, sure
To Englishmen, by which they did
The Frenchmens wrack procure.
This Philip blow'd in Gifts full rare;
And Treasures of the Minde,
In Beauty bright, Religion, Faith,
To all and each most kind.
A fruitful Mother Philip was,
Full many a Son the bred,
And brought forth many a worthy Knight;
Hardie and full of dreed.
A careful Nurce to Students all,
At Oxford She did found
Queens Colledge She, Dame Pallas School;
That did Her fame resound.

LEARN TO LIVE.

Tudigina
Neustria,
p. 527. n.
40.The Wal-
fugians,
p. 184. n.
23.

Illustrissimo Nobilissimo, Princeps
Duci Marchioni Marchie,
comiti Mautland, Baroni
Bolton, & Terrenissimo CA-
pitano, et Hibernie Mar-
sancuoribus utriusque Regni
dinis Perisclidus Equiti,
Regine Edwardi III. Con-
cipi LOANNI LAVERDALIE
Comiti Lauderdalie, Vice
de Thulesione, Musielburghe
ROLO II. May Britannie,
marche, et Substituti et
Consilij, et Nobilissimi Or-
dinis hanc PHILIPPE
sortis, Imaginem. HD. F. S.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

Upon the Ill-management of Affaires by the *English*, Charles V. King of *France* grows both in Power and Alliance, having obtained *Margaret* the Daughter and sole Heir of the Earl of *Flanders* for his Brother *Philip*, whom King *Edward* endeavoured for His Son *Edmond*; whereupon He resumes His Title to the Crown of *France*, requires Aide of His Subjects, and hath 50000 *l.* granted Him from the Clergy, and as much from the Laity. *John* Duke of *Lancaster* with *Edmond* Earl of *Cambridge* are sent with Forces into *Aquitaine* to assist the Prince of *Wales*, who after he had Sacked the City of *Limoges* which had Revolted, his health failing him, leaves the Prosecution of the War to his Brothers, and with his Wife, and young Son *Richard*, born at *Bourdeaux*, returns for *England*.

After the Princes Departure, *John* Duke of *Lancaster* did little, but his Wife being lately dead, Marries a Daughter of the before-mentioned *Peter* King of *Castile* and *Leon*, (one that through his own wickedness scarcely ever enjoyed it, as appeareth by his speedy extirpation, after his base Ingratitude to our Prince of *Wales*) by whom he obtained the empty Title of King of those places. So that the Earl of *Pembrook* being sent with a Fleet to the Relief of *Rochel*, is set upon by the *Spaniards*, and after a long Fight utterly lost: Which King *Edward* seeing, and how all things without him went backward, prepares another Navy and goes in Person, but the Winds not favouring Him, He returns to Sum up the Charge of this Expedition, which cost Him 900000. *Markes*. And shortly after the Duke of *Lancaster* Lands with an Army at *Calais*, passes through *France* by the way of *Auvergne*, where, among the Mountains he lost most of his Men, and all his Horse, and with the rest almost starved for want of Victuals gets to *Bourdeaux*, makes some few Attempts upon the Enemy, and the next year returns for *England*, not only without Victory, but also with the sad News of the Defection of the whole Duchy of *Aquitaine*, excepting *Bourdeaux* and *Bayon*.

The Prince of *Wales* His Sickness continues, which ever since he had aided *Peter* King of *Castile* hung upon him, and now proved his end, to the great sorrow of the whole Kingdom, whose death changed the face of all Affairs in the Nation. The Duke of *Lancaster*, the Lord *Latimer*, Sir *John* *Sturmy*, and Dame *Alice* *Pierce* the Kings Concubine, who were upon Complaint in Parliament amoved from the Court, are all recalled to their former places: The Duke of *Lancaster* is now Regent, and Governs all. Sir *Peter* *de la Marre*, at the Suit of *Alice* *Pierce*, is committed to perpetual Imprisonment at *Nottingham*, who was Speaker of this Parliament, called, The Good; So much could the Impudence of this Woman work upon the Age and Weakness of the King, that she would sit in the Publick Courts of Justice, to see that whatsoever she had a mind to Prosecute should go forward.

But the King however noting the greatness and ambition of the Duke of *Lancaster*, to prevent disorder in the Succession, providently

Book III.

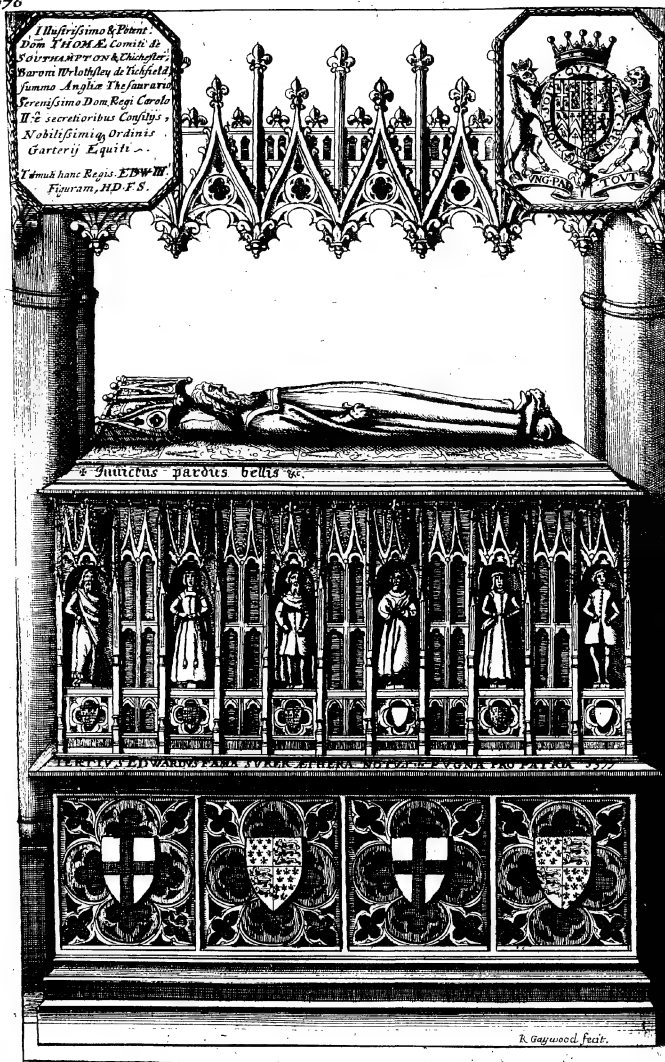
Tho. Wal-
ingham p.
190. n. 21.
Tpdigma
Neufrie,
p. 518. n.
34.Tpdigma
Neufrie,
p. 518. n.
34.Thomas
Walsing-
ham, p.
186. n. 55.Thomas
Walsing-
ham, p.
186. n.
34.Ibidem, p.
187. n. 16.Tpdigma
Neufrie,
p. 519. n.
54.Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
190. n.
10.Tpdigma
Neufrie,
p. 530. n.
34.Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
190. n. 4.Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
190. n. 21.
Tpdigma
Neufrie,
p. 531. n.
33.

Chap. III. dently settled the same in Parliament upon *Richard* of *Bourdeaux* His Grandson, Knighting him at *Windsor*, and having Created him Earl of *Chester* and Prince of *Wales*; which, though it pur by Duke *John* of what he really intended, yet with much imperiousness he behaves himself in the State that he had, wherein he displaced the Earl of *March*; and asserting *John* *Wickliff* and his Doctrine against the Bishop of *London*, thereby breed ill Blood betwixt the Court and City.

And now the Kings Age, Grief (for His Son Prince *Edward's* Death) and Sickness, having overcome Him, He is forced to forsake the World, as the World before His Breath had forsaken Him; His Concubine first, with all that she could snatch, even to the Rings of his Fingers, all His Counsellors and Servants following her example, with all they could get, left Him alone, to fight with Death; which, a poor Priest by chance in the House, seeing, went to his Bed-side, and perceiving Him to Breathe, Calls upon Him to Remember His Saviour, and to aske Pardon for His Offences; at which, shewing all Signes of Contrition, His last Breath expresses *Jesus*. And so died this Victorious and Mighty King (a perfect Example of this Worlds Vanity) at His Manour of *Shene* (now *Richmond*) in *Surrey*, the 21th day of *June*, *An. Dom.* 1377. in the LXIV. Year of His Age, having Reigned L. years IV. Moneths and XXVIII. dayes, from whence His Body was conveyed by four of His Sons, and others of His Lords, and Solemnly Interred on the South-side of the Royal Chappel in the Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Westminster*; where (betwixt two Pillars parallel with the Tomb of King *Edward* the Confessor) He hath His Monument of Grey Marble; upon the Superficies of which lies His Portaiture of Copper Gilt, and upon the Verge of this Tombe these Verses in Latine are Engraven, beginning on the North-side at the Foot, in which (saith my Author) you must bear with the breaking of *Priscians* Head, for it is Written of a King that used to break many, and in an Age when the Sword was preferred before the Pen.

Hic decus anglorum, hos regum præteritorum, On a Tablet near to His
forma futuroz, rex clemens, pat populozum Monument, part of this Epi-
Tertius Edwardus regni complens subiteum, taph is thus Englished;
Inditus pardus, bellis poliens machabeum, Of English Kings here lies the beautiful flower
Prosperè dum vixit regnum pietate revixit, Of all before passed, and a mirror to them shall
Armipotens rex: jam celo celice rex sit. A merciful King, of peace conservator, sue:
The III. *Edward*, the death of whom may rue
All English men, for he by Knighthood due
Was *Libarde* invict, and by *seate* Marciall
To worthy *Masabe* in *Vertue* peregrall,

Tertius Edwardus fama super æthera notus.



THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c. 177

Chap. III.

On both sides of this Tombe are the Figures of all the Sons and Daughters of King Edward III. in solid Brass: on the South-side (a prospect of which is represented in the preceding Page) in several Niches, are Edward Prince of Wales, Joan de la Tower, Entitled Queen of Spain, Lionel Duke of Clarence, Edmond Duke of York, Mary Duchess of Brittain, and William of Hatfield, under which their several Escudocheons of Armes enamelled, are placed, and also under them the Armes of St. George and King Edward III. upon four large Shields also of Brass enamelled. On the North-side were the Statues, and still remain the Armes of Isabel Lady of Cency, William of Windsor, John Duke of Lancaster, Blanch de la Tower, Margaret Countess of Pembroke, and Thomas Duke of Gloucester; near to which Sepulcher they threw the Sword which (it is said) this King used in His Conquest of France, being seven Foot long, and weighing Eighteen pounds.

Those Lawrells placed upon His Head in His life time became withered with Age, and faded in His Death: But now let us take notice of Him Crowned with the immortal Bayes of His Charity, and Works of Piety, which followed Him after death, and those were many, as the Founding of *Eastminster* an Abbey near the *Tower of London*; a Nunnery at *Deptford*, *Kings Hall* in *Cambridge* for Poor Schollars, an *Hospital* for the Poor at *Calais*, and *St. Stephens* Chappel at *Westminster* (now the House of Commons) with the endowment of 300 l. per annum to that Church. He also augmented the Chappel at *Windsor* with the Provisions for Churchmen and 24 Poor Knights: His Buildings were great and many, as the Castle of *Windsor*, which he Re-edified and Enlarged; the Castle of *Quinborough*, Fortifications at *Calais* and other places.

Children of King EDWARD III. by Queen PHILIPPA of Henault His Wife.

10. EDWARD of Woodstock Prince of Wales, Eldest Son of King Edward III. and Father of King Richard II. whose History followeth in the next Chapter, being the IV. of this III. Book.

Tridigma
Nestria,
p. 112. n.
84.

10. WILLIAM of Hatfield, Second Son of King Edward III. and Queen Philippa, born at Hatfield in the County of Hertford (from whence he took his Surname) An. 1336. in the 2^d year of his Fathers Reign. He had his Christen Name from William Earl of Henault his Grandfather, deceased in his Childhood, and was interred in the Cathedral of *Tork*.

Tridigma
Nestria,
p. 113. n.
85.

10. LIONELL of Antwerp Duke of Clarence, Third Son of King Edward III. of whom see more in the XII. Chapter of this III. Book.

10. JOHN

Plantagenets
Undivided.

10. **JOHN** of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth Son of King *Edward III.* Ancestor of the Royal House of *Lancaster*, mentioned at large in the IV. Book of this Genealogical History, vide Chap. 1.

10. **EDMOND** of *Langley* Duke of *York*, fifth Son of King *Edward III.* He was the Root from whence the *Kingly* Family of *York* Branch'd it self, of which I shall discourse at large in the V. Book of this History. See the first Chapter.

10. **WILLIAM** of *Windsor* (a Second *William*) is named among the Sons of King *Edward III.* but dyed so young, that other mention is not made of him, but that *Windsor* was the place of his Birth, and *Westminster* of his Burial; where, in the Chappel of St. *Edmond*, is to be seen a Tombe of *Grey Marble*, on which lye the Figures of this *William* and his Sister *Blanche de la Tour*, carved in *Alabaster* in the Habie of that time, each about a foot and half in length. The Fillet of *Brafs* which contained their *Epitaph* is torn away.

10. **THOMAS** of *Woodstock* Duke of *Glocester*, youngest Son of King *Edward III.* and Queen *Philippa*, concerning whom, and his Descendants, you may read in the XV. Chapter of this III. Book.

On a Shield of Copper enamelled, on the North-side of K. Edward III. Tombe in Westminster-Abbey are the Arms of this Lady *Isabel*, viz. In Pale Barry of 6 pieces, vary Argent and Azure, &c. Gules, &c. quarterly France fence and England.

10. **ISSABEL** Lady *Coucy*, and Duchefs of *Bedford*, Eldest Daughter of King *Edward III.* and Queen *Philippa*, was Married at *Windsor* with great Pompe to *Ingelram de Coucy* (Son of *Ingelram* by *Katherine* Daughter of the Duke of *Austria*, Lord *Coucy*, and Earl of *Soyffons*; and, after his Uncle *Peter*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*) who was by his Father in Law King *Edward the III.* created Earl of *Bedford*, An. 1366. This *Issabel* was buried in the Church of the *Fryers* Minors without *Aldgate*, leaving Issue by Her said husband two daughters, *Mary* and *Philip*.

- II. **MARY** de *Coucy*, was the Wife of *Robert de Barr*, to whom She bare *Robert de Barr*, and *Joan* Married to *Lewis* of *Luxemburg* Earl of *St. Paul*.

- II. **PHILIP** de *Coucy* was given in Marriage to *Robert de Vere* Duke of *Ireland*, Marquess of *Dublin*, (a Title before his time unknown in *England*) and Earl of *Oxford*, who in the height of his fortunes forlook this Noble Lady, and Married one *Lancerona* a *Joyners* daughter (as is reported) who came with King *Richard* the Seconds Wife out of

Reu concessit, (viz. Ricardus 2us) Roberto de Vere filio Marchioni Dublin. quod ipse quondam vicarius & terminum & Dominium Hibernie habuerit, gerat Arma de Aquero cum trilita Coronis aureis & una circumferentia vel Bordura de Argento, x par. Pat. an. 9 R. s. m. 12 With this augmentation, being Arme 3 Coronets or, a border Argent, Marquess Robert did quarter his Paternal Coats, viz. Quarterly Gules and Or, in the first quarter a Mullet Argent.

Bohemia,

Chap. III.

Bohemia; notwithstanding which affront to His *King* woman, King *Richard* endeavoured to justify him, (like another *Gaveston*) in all his pride and greatness, which drew upon him the hatred of the Nobility, so that by their procurement he was Banished the Realm, for abusing the Kings Eare, to the hurt of the State, and dyed at *Lovaine* in great vexation of Mind, and extreme penury, An. 1392. His Corps was brought into *England*, and honorably Interred at *Earles-Colne* in *Essex* by King *Richard II.* leaving his Uncle *Anbrey* de *Vere* his heir.

10. **JOANE**, Entitled Queen of *Spain*, second daughter of King *Edward III.* was born in the Tower of *London*, An. 1335; and ninth Year of her Fathers Reign. Being 14 years of Age, she was desired in Marriage, by Solemn Embassy, from *Alphonso* King of *Castile* and *Leon*, Son of King *Ferdinand IV.* was Espoused by *Proxie*, Intituled Queen of *Spain*, and conveyed into that Country, where She presently deceased of the Plague that then raged; so as the King coming to meet Her, to solemnize the espousals, with extreme grief accompanied Her to Church, only at Her Funeral, in the 22 Year of Her Fathers Reign, An. 1348.

10. **BLANCHE DE LA TOUR**, Third daughter of King *Edward III.* and Queen *Philip*, so called from the place of her Birth, the Tower of *London*; dyed an Infant, and was Interred in the Abbey of *Westminster*, in the year of our Lord 1340. Her Figure of *Alabaster* lies by the side of that of her Brother *William* of *Windsor*, on their Tomb in St. *Edmonds* Chappel in the said Abbey.

10. **MARY**, Duchefs of *Britain*, fourth Daughter of King *Edward the III.* was the Wife of *John Montfort*, Surnamed the Valiant, Duke of *Britaine* (who slew the Earl of *Blois*) and by him had Issue *John* Duke of *Britaine*, called the Sage (Father of *Peter* and *Francis* both Dukes of *Britaine*, who dyed without issue) *Richard* Count of *Estampes*, and *Arthur III.* of the Name also Duke of *Britaine*.

10. **MARGARET** Countess of *Pembroke*, youngest daughter of King *Edward III.* and Queen *Philip*, born at *Windsor* upon the Third of the Calends of *August* (viz. the 30th. day of *July*) in the Year 1346. was the first Wife of *John Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke*. He being sent by King *Edward III.* to raise the Siege of *Roebel*, fell into the hands of the *Spaniards* at Sea, and remained a Prisoner in *Spain* two years, after which he was sold to a Noble Man of *France*, with whom, having agreed for his Ransome, was at his departure Poisoned at a Banquet, An. 1375. without issue by this Wife; being the first Subject which fol-

A a a

lowed

Edward III.

Quarterly Gules a Castle ory and Argent a Lyon Rampant purpure, impaling quarterly France fence and England. These Armes are enamelled in an Elouche on, on the South-side K. Edward the III. Tomb in Westminster-Abbey and stand under the Figure of this Joane.

This Mary Duchefs of Britaine did bear Pale Ermine, being Britaine, and quarterly France fence, and England, which are on the South side of her Fathers Tomb in Westminster-Abbey.

The Armes of this Margaret, impaled with her Husband's John Hastings Earl of Pembroke, are enamelled on a Shield upon the North-side of K. Edward III. His Tomb in the Abbey of Westminster.

The Wal-fingham, p. 148. n. 60.

The Wal-fingham, p. 148. n. 60. Tpoligma Neufrie, p. 148. n. 49.

Tpoligma Neufrie, p. 146. n. 91.

Thomas Walsingham, p. 167. m. 24. Tpoligma Neufrie, p. 147. n. 54. Clauf. 24 E. 3. p. m. 13.

Book III. Thomas Walsingham, p. 148. n. 14.

Tpoligma Neufrie, p. 144. n. 56.

Thomas Walsingham, p. 171. n. 49.

Pat. 4. R. E. 3. p. 14. m. 18. Orig. de 2. R. 2.

Pat. 4. R. 2. p. 1. m. 11.

Plumage
undivided.

John Hastings
Earl of Pen-
brooke, the first
Subject in Eng-
land that quar-
tered Armes.

lowed the example of King Edward III. in Quartering of Armes, as you may observe in his Escutcheon yet remaining on the North side King Edward the Thirds Tombe in Westminster-Abbey, upon which He beareth Quarterly, or, a March Gules, by the Name of Hastings: and Barry of 12 pieces Argent and Azure, an Orle of 8 Martlets Gules; being Valence, Impaling, France Semie, and England, Quarterly.

10. EDWARD

Chap. IV

Edward,
Prince of
Wales.

10. EDWARD,

PRINCE of AQUITAINE and WALES,
DUKE of CORNWALL, and EARL
of CHESTER,

Surnamed of WOODSTOCK.

CHAP. IV.

Tridige
Newbrie
p. 10. n. 50
Ex Chron.
The de la
Mare.
The Wal-
tingham
p. 130. n. 47.

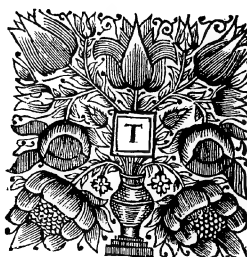
Pat. An.
5 Ed. 3. p.
1. m. 33.
4 Feb.

Chart.
2 Edm. 3.
m. 4.

Pat. 7 Ed.
3. p. 1. m.
33.

Chart. An.
11 Ed. 3.
n. 55.
Clauj. An.
11 Ed. 3.
2. l. m. 19.

11 May.
Chart. An.
17 Edm. 3.
m. 24. n. 27.



His Magnanimous and Great Prince Edward, born at Woodstock in the County of Oxford, upon Fryday the 15th of June, at 10 of the Clock in the morning, An. 1330. (Walsingham saith, in the year 1329.) was the Eldest Son of King Edward III. and Queen Philip; The Newes of his Birth was so welcome to his Father, that He gave the Messenger thereof a noble reward, and Pensions to others to be concerned in his Education. He had not passed the 3 year of his Age, when K. Edward by his Charter dated 18 of May in the seventh year of His Reign, granted him by the Title of Edward His most dear and eldest Son, the County of Chester, the Castles of Chester, Beson, Roithelan and Flint, with many other Lands and Places in England and Wales, from whence-forward he had the Title of Earl of Chester added to his Stile, and in the same year other Provisions made to him for Maintenance thereof.

In the Parliament held at Westminster, An. 11 Ed. 3. he was created Duke of Cornwall by a Charter bearing date the 17 of March in the same year, and invested by the Sword only; this being the first Precedent for the Creation of the Title of a Duke with us in England, setting on him diverse Manours and Franchises for the better support of the State and Honour of that Dignity; And from this Prince Edward the Dukedome of Cornwall hath ever slept in the Crown: for the Eldest Son and Heir apparent of the King of England is Duke of Cornwall by Birth, but he is Prince of Wales by special Creation, Investiture, and Donation of the Lands thereunto belonging.

Into this highest Dignity of Prince of Wales Duke Edward was likewise Created by the King his Father in the Parliament held An. 17 Ed. 3. Investing him with a Coronet, a Gold Ring, and a Silver

Quarterly A.
pure fenne of
Flower de
Lice, or: and
Gules three
Lions passant
guardant, or:
over all a le-
bel of three
points, argent;
are the Armes
of this Edward
Prince of
Wales, as you
may observe in
his Seals, page
123, and on his
Tombe at Gun-
terbury, page
128, also upon
the Monument
of K. Edward
III. His Father
at Westminster,
page 173. and
many other
places.

Plantagenet
Undivided.

Silver Rod: and for the better support of his State as Prince of *Wales*, granted him several Lands, particularly innumera-
 ted in a Writ, to be delivered to this Prince or his Attorney with this digni-
 ty. So that he became the second Prince of *Wales* of the Royal
 Family of *Plantagenet* (for I find not that King *Edward III.* his
 Father was at any time so stiled) King *Edward* the First, after the
 death of *Llewellyn ap Griffith*, having created *Edward* His Eldest
 Son, born at *Caernarvon*, Prince of *Wales*; which Principality is
 ever since annexed to the Crown, and the Portion and Appennage
 of the Eldest Sons of the Kings of *England* and Monarchs of *Great*
Brittain.

In the 16 year of his Age he entred upon the stage of Warr, ac-
 companying King *Edward* his Father into *France*, where at his land-
 ing he received the Honour of Knighthood from that Martial Kings
 hands, and at the Battel of *Cressy* led the Van-guard, where after a
 fierce encounter with the *French*, being somewhat distrest from
 the Enemics breaking in among his Archers (though soon reliev-
 ed by his own Soldiers) notice of his condition was sent to the
 King commanding the Reer-ward, who asked the Messenger if
 the Prince were dead or wounded; He answered, Neither, but
 stood in need of His Assistance: *Well*, (said the King) *Return*,
and bid them send no more to Me so long as my Son lives, for I will
have him this day win his Spurs, since I design him the Honour of this
Expedition. The compleatness of which Victory fully conferred
 it upon him, as did King *Edward's* Acknowledgment after the Bat-
 tel, when Embracing Prince *Edward* and Kissing him, He said,
Fair Son, God give you resolution to pursue Honour; you are My dear
Son, and have acquitted your self Nobly, you are Worthy to Govern a
Kingdom. Among many Eminent Persons which died that day
 on the *French* part, *John* of *Luxemburgh* King of *Bohemia* fell by
 the Conquering Hand of Prince *Edward*, who deplumed his
 Casque of those *Ostrich Feathers*, which in Memory of this Victo-
 ry became his Cognizance, sometimes using one Feather, some-
 times three (as appeareth in his Seales and on his Tombe) with
 Scrolles containing this Motto, *ICH DIEN*, that is, *I serve*:
John King of *Bohemia* meaning thereby, that He Served the
 French King in His Wars, and was His Stipendiary: Others make
 it Prince *Edward's* Devise, alluding to the words of the *Apostle*,
 that, *The Heir while he is a Child differeth nothing from a Servant*,
 and this is the more probable conjecture, seeing that the *Feathers*
 and this Motto, have been ever since born by our Princes of *Wales*
Heires apparent to the Kings of this Realm, with the addition (by
 the more Moderne) of a Coronet, within which they are encircled.
 Nor were these *Feathers* and Motto so confined to the direct Line
 of these Princes, but that they have been made use of as a De-
 vice (with due distinctions) by collateral Branches, both of the
 Royal House of *Lancaster* and *York*, evidence their Seales, exhibi-
 ted in several places of this History, upon which the *Feathers* and
 Scrolles are delineated.

The

Chap. IV.

The year following a Truce being agreed upon at *Calais*, was
 lengthned by several Prorogations till Anno 29 *Edw. 3.* without
 effecting any thing of Peace. In which year both Kings provide
 again for Warr, and the King constitutes Prince *Edward* His
 Lieutenant in the Dukedom of *Aquitaine* and other places in
France, whither he should happen to March, to reforme the State
 of that Dukedome, and to recover His Lands posselt by the Re-
 bels; with power also to receive Homage and Fidelity from the
 Nobility and others of *Aquitaine* and *France*: Armed with which
 Powers, and accompanied by the Earles of *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Sal-*
isbury and *Suffolke*, in the head of a good Army he takes Shipping
 and Lands in *Gascoign*; Having entred the River *Garonne*, he
 makes his way into *Languedoc*, and burning the Town of *Carcassona*,
 thence passes to *Narbon*, destroying the Country with
 Fire and Sword, endeavours to encounter the Earles of *Clermont*
 and *Armaignac*, who upon his approach retire, and after eight
 weeks returns to *Bordeaux*, with many Prisoners, and store of Pil-
 lage.

Intelligence of Prince *Edwards* taking the Field the following
 Summer, being brought to King *John* of *France*, he resolved to
 fight him, who now with about 8000. Men had entred the Coun-
 try of *Berry*, and taken the Towns and Castles of *Vierzon* and *Re-*
morentin by Assault: and passing into *Anjou* and *Tourain* (wasting
 those Countreys) he intended to return for *Bordeaux*. But after
 this long and wearisome Journey, drawing near to *Poitiers*, he had
 information that the *French* Army, consisting of 60000. fighting
 Men, was not far distant (here the Cardinal of *Perigord* endeavoured
 an Accommodation, but the *French* Demands were so high,
 that it proved ineffectual) whereupon the Prince prepared for the
 Battel, which joyned in the Fields of *Beauvoir*, three Leagues from
Poitiers, and, after some space, with his Archers broke the Van of
 the *French* Cavalry, when the Main Body, led by the Duke of
Normandy, consisting also of Horse, finding the other routed, fell
 also into disorder, which encouraged the Prince of *Wales* to attacke
 the Reere commanded by King *John*, at whose approach the Main
 Body of the *French* Army left the Field. The King behaved him-
 self valiantly, and maintained the Fight for some time, but was at
 length taken Prisoner by Sir *Dennis Morbeck* a Knight of *Artois* (to
 whom the Prince afterwards gave 2000. Nobles to support his
 Estate) whilst the pursuit continued to the Gates of *Poitiers*, and a
 compleat Victory was obtained; In which so many Noble Men were
 slain, or made Prisoners, that there were few left to Manage the
 Affairs of *France*. Among divers of the *English* Nobility who be-
 haved themselves with signal courage in this Memorable Battel,
James Lord *Audley* won Honour, both by his valour and his boun-
 ty, who having vowed to be foremost in this Fight, performed his
 word, and sealed it with many wounds; for which the Prince ha-
 ving rewarded him with the gift of 500 Marks Fee-simple in *Eng-*
land, he presently gave it to his four Esquires: whereupon the

Bbb

Prince

Edward
Prince of
Wales.

An. 1355.

July 10.
Rot. Vol.
29 Edw. 3.
m. 6.
The Wal-
ingham;
p. 170. n.
14.
Ibidem,
m. 8.Ex Libro
Mistell.
Rob. Glo-
ver. 8. mer-
its, fol. 29.Stewes
Chron. p.
141. l. 6.
The Wal-
ingham, p.
166. n. 322Froissard,
cap. 130.Ibidem, c.
131.The Wal-
ingham,
p. 166. n.
43.Camden
Remains,
p. 214.Tudigma
Nouffrio,
p. 151. n.
51.Battel of
Poitiers, Aug.
1356. Sept.
19.

Plantagenets
Undivided. Prince demanding if he accepted not his Gift? answered, That those Men had deserved the same as well as himself, and had more need of it: with which reply the Prince was so well pleased, that he granted him 500 Markes more in the same kind.

And now though King *John* had the misfortune to fall into the hands of his Enemy, yet had he the happiness to be captivated by a Noble Enemy, Prince *Edward*, who used him with such respect and observance, that his Confinement little differed from Liberty, whom the Prince led to *Burdeaux*, and there remained till April following, at what time the Prince took Shipping for *England* with his most eminent Prisoners, landed at *Plymouth*, and on the 24th of May in a stately Cavalcade rode through *London*, his Royal Prisoner by his side on a white Courser, and himself on a black Hobby, and so proceeded to *Westminster-Hall*, where he presented King *John* to his Father, from whence he was conducted to his Lodgings, and not long after had the *Savoy* furnished for his Entertainment.

His Marriage. Three several Marriages having been proposed for Prince *Edward* in his Minority, The first with a Daughter of *Philip* King of *France*, *An. 5 Ed. 3.* The second *An. 12 Ed. 3.* with *Margaret* one of the Daughters of *John* Duke of *Brabant* and *Lorrain*. And a third with a Daughter of the King of *Portugal*, *An. 19 Ed. 3.* All which being of others providing, and not taking effect, at length (in the year 1361. *An. 35 Ed. 3.*) He took to Wife a Lady of his own choice, namely *Joane* Countess of *Kent*, Daughter of *Edmond* of *Woodstock* Earl of *Kent* (fifth Son of King *Edward* the First, but second by his second Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *Philip* the Hardy King of *France*) Sister of *Edmond*, and Sister and heir of *John*, both Earles of *Kent* successively, who dyed without issue; She was the repudiated Wife of *Thomas Montague* Earl of *Salisbury*, and the Relict of Sir *Thomas Holand* Knight of the Garter, Earl of *Kent* in her Right, and commonly called (for her excellent Beauty) the Fair Maid of *Kent*: whom the Prince having Married notwithstanding nearness of Blood betwixt them, and Christning of her eldest son which she had by Sir *Thomas Holand*; it was thought necessary to have a Papal Absolution from Excommunication, and dispensation for Marriage, both which were obtained from *Innocent* the Sixth, in the Ninth year of his Popedom: She survived the Prince her third Husband, and deceased at *Wallingford* in the Ninth year of the Reign of her Son King *Richard* the Second.

Some years after the Battel of *Poitiers*, King *Edward* having prepared for another Expedition into *France*, this Prince accompanied him (as did also his three Brethren) and Commanded the Rear of that Army, which making its way through the Bowels of *France*, at *Bretigny* near *Chartres* a Peace was concluded, and all Controversies, touching that Kingdom, brought to a happy com-

posure,

Chap. IV posure, by which King *Edward* became possessed of a considerable part of the Territories of his own Inheritance, or Invested in him by the said Peace, to enjoy without resort, or Sovereignty to the Crown of *France*. Wherefore the Nobility of these Provinces desiring to be Governed by a Prince of their own, rather than by the Kings Lieutenants as before, address themselves to King *Edward*, to confer the Government thereof on this Prince, and send him thither, where he had to great Possessions and Revenues; whereupon the King Created him Prince of *Guyenne* the 19th day of July, *An. 36 Ed. 3.* 1362. and gave him *Guyenne* and *Gascogne*, by the Name of a Principality, during his life; whereupon (taking along with him his Princess) he hastes thither, and having received the Fealty of the Barons and Knights his Homagers, keeps his Court at *Burdeaux* with great State and Magnificence. In pursuance of this Dignity, in an Instrument dated the Eighth day of October, in the year 1370. *An. 44 Ed. 3.* (whereby he grants to his Brother *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, the Castle, Town and Chastellane of *la Roche sur Yon* he writes himself Prince of *Aquitaine*, viz. *Edouard ainsne filz du Roy de France et d'Engleterre* Prince d'*Aquitaine* et de *Gales* duc de *Cornewille* Comte de *Cestre* Seigneur de *Biscaie* et de *Castre d'Ordiales*: Appendant to which in Green Silk-frings is his Seal also of Green-Wax (vide the Figure thereof, p. 125.) on which he is represented in his Robes sitting on a Throne, with a Circle on his head, and a Scepter in his right hand as Duke of *Aquitaine*, betwixt two *Ostrich* Feathers and Scroles, over which are the Letters E. P. (viz. *Edwardus Princeps*) in Capitalls: on the Reverse he is figured on Horseback, his Surcoat, Shield, and the Caparizons of his Horse charged with the Armes of *France* and *England* quarterly a Label of 3 points; and for his Crest, a Lyon passant guardant, crowned, and gorged with a Label also of 3 points. The Seal and Reverse are Circumscribed thus in *Saxon* Capitalls, S. EDVARDI. PRIMOGENITI. REGIS. ANGLIE. PRINCIPIS. AQUITANNIE. ET. WALLIE. DUCIS. CORNUBIE. ET. COMITIS. CESTRIE. But after he had resigned the Principality of *Aquitaine* (in a Grant under his Privy-Seal, dated at *London* the 14 day of February, *An. 49 Ed. 3.* in the year 1374) his Titles were these only, *Edward eigne filz du Roi d'Engleterre et de France, Prince de Gales, Duc de Cornewall et Comte de Cestre*, And the Seal of Red-Wax is Circumscribed, S: EDWARDI primogeniti regis anglie franc: principis wall: ducis cornub: et comit: cestr: and upon this Seal are his Armes, Healmes, Crest and Mantlings, placed betwixt two Feathers and Scroles, the Figure thereof being delineated in the 125. Page of this Third Book.

Not long after, (viz. *An. 39 Ed. 3.*) this Noble Prince was induced to re-establish *Peter* King of *Castile*, who had made a Personal Application to him in his so great distress, being driven out of his Kingdom by his base Brother *Henry*, whose Quarrel Prince *Edward*

Edward,
Prince of
Wales.

Prince *Edward*
created Prince
of *Guyenne*.

† Meaning
Cornewall.

Ex Chro-
nis Dom.
Henrici
Comitis
de Peter-
burw.

Hollings-
hed.
Chron. p. 4
397.

Tho. Wal-
fingham,
p. 178. n.
16.
Pat. An.
5 Ed. 3. p.
2. m. 28.
Rot. Al-
man. 12 E.
3. part. 1.
m. 17.
Pat. 19 E.
3. part. 3. m.
11.
Tho. Wal-
fingham, p.
178. n. 174.

11. Sep-
temb. ex
Lib. in
Obl. Can-
tuar. vo-
cer. 151p.
fol. 177. h
17 & 18.
a.

In Pale, quar-
terly France
femee and
England, a Li-
bel of 3 points
argent, and
Gules 3 Lyons
passant
guardant, a
border Argent
are the Armes
of *Joane* Princess of *Wales*, being carved and painted on the North-side the Tomb of *Queen Philippa* in *Westminster*-
Abbey.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

Edward freely undertakes, and recalling those English Forces lately disbanded upon the Peace with France, and now in the Service of Henry the bastard, and receiving Assistance from King Edward, conducted by his Brother John Duke of Lancaster, enters into Castle with 30000. Horse and Foot, where Don Henry confronts him with an Army of 86000. The Battels joyn between Nazar and Naveret on Saturday the third of April, An 40 Ed. 3. and here Prince Edward, after a bloody fight, restores King Peter to his Throne, and is a Third time crowned with the Laurels of Victory; whereupon King Peter repaireing to Sevil, promises to send the Prince Money for the payment of his Army; but, after four Moneths stay and expectation he is forced to return into Aquitain without any Satisfaction from that Ingrateful King, so that he was forced, for payment of his Soldiers, to Coin his Plate, and also in this Voyage contracted such a Sickness that he never recovered, which his Physicians and Chirurgians judged to be an incurable Dropsie, others, that he was Poisoned. To which indisposition of Body may be added his Discontentment of Mind, for not having Money to pay his Soldiers, who now being returned home, prey upon the Countrey, and grow outrageous. The Bishop of Rhodes, his Chancellor, devising a new way of Imposition, by Levying a Frank upon every Chimney throughout the Princes Territories in France, to continue for five years, towards the payment of his Debts, the Poictovins, Xaintons, and Lymosins in a fort consent thereunto, but the Counts of Armignack and Albrét, and many others so distast it, that they take Armes, and complain thereof to the King of France as their supreme Lord; He Summons Prince Edward to appear in Person to answer the Complaint; who replies, That if he needs must appear, he would bring 60000. Men in Armes to appear with him: and had certainly brought his Army against Paris that Summer, had he not fallen into Symptoms of a Dropsie, which (Walsingham faith) was wrought by Enchantment. Notwithstanding which he still prosecutes the War against the Dukes of Anjou and Berry, who with great Armies enter upon his Territories; when News being brought him of the taking of Limoges (the Bishop of which place was his especial Friend) he resolves to regain it at any price, and not to spare a Man which had a hand in delivering it up; whereupon, taking it by force, he commanded to Sack and Pillage it, and would not be stayed by the Cries of the People, casting themselves at his feet; till, passing through the Town, he observed three French Captains, who themselves alone had withstood the assault of his Army, and moved with the consideration of their Valour, abated his anger, and for their sakes granted Mercy to all the Inhabitants. This was the last Martial Act of this most Heroick Worthy, with whom the good fortune of England, as if it had been inherent in his person, flourished in his Health, languished in his Sickness, and expired in his Death; (with whom, faith my Author, died all the hope of English Men: during whose life they feared no Invasion

Book III.

Tho. Walsingham, p. 182, n. 3. T. p. 182, n. 3. T. p. 182, n. 3.

Thomas Walsingham, p. 182, n. 44.

T. p. 182, n. 44.

Tho. Walsingham, p. 182, n. 47.

T. p. 182, n. 47. Tho. Walsingham, p. 185, n. 36.

T. p. 185, n. 36.

of

Chap. IV of the Enemy, nor encounter in Battel: for he assailed no Nation which he overcame not, and besieged no City which he took not) which followed shortly after, for leaving the prosecution of the War to his Brethren, John Duke of Lancaster, and Edmund Earl of Cambridge, he sets sail for England with his Princes and young Son Richard, where his Sickness increasing upon him, he resigned his last breath in the Royal Palace at Westminster on Trinity Sunday, the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1376. By his Will, made in the Kings Great Chamber the day before his death, he disposed of his Body to be buried in the Cathedral Church of the Trinity in Canterbury; and such was his care to gratifie those who had done him Service, that he charged his Son Richard by his Will, to continue the payment of those Pensions which he had given them. In order to his Internment, his Corps being Imbalméd, was wrapped in Lead, and kept till Michaelmas (the Parliament being then to meet) to be buried with greater Solemnity, which was performed at Canterbury, on the South-side, and near the Shrine of St. Thomas Becket, and over his Grave a stately Monument erected of Grey Marble, with his Portraiture lying thereon, of Copper Gilt; the ends and sides thereof are garnished with Elcocheons also of Copper, enamelled with his Armes and Devices, and supercribed with the words *Boumont, and Jehu*. On an Iron Barr over the Tombe are placed the Healmé and Crest, Coat of Maile, and Gantlets, and on a Pillar near thereunto his Shield of Armes richly diapered with Gold, all which he is said to have used in Battel. The Figure of this Monument is delineated in the following Page, upon which this French Epitaph is circumscribed on a Fillet of Brals, beginning at the Head.

Edward, Prince of Wales.

His Death; 1376. July 8.

Cy gist le noble Prince Monsieur Edward tiers: jadis Prince d'Aquitaine & de Sales, Duc de Combailla & Comte de Centre, qui mourut, en la feste de la Trinite, deffoit le huit jour de Juyn; l'an de grace mil trois cens septante sixme, l'alme de qui Dieu eut mercy Amen.

Tu qi passes oue bouche cloie par la ou ce corps repose Entent ce qe te dirai Sycome te dire le say. Niel come tu es autiel fit; Tu seras tiel come je su.

De la mort ne pensai je mpe Tant come j'avo la vie: En tre avoi grand richesse Dont je y fis grand noblesse Terre, Meisons, grand tresor, Diaps, chibaur, argent, & or.

Ccc

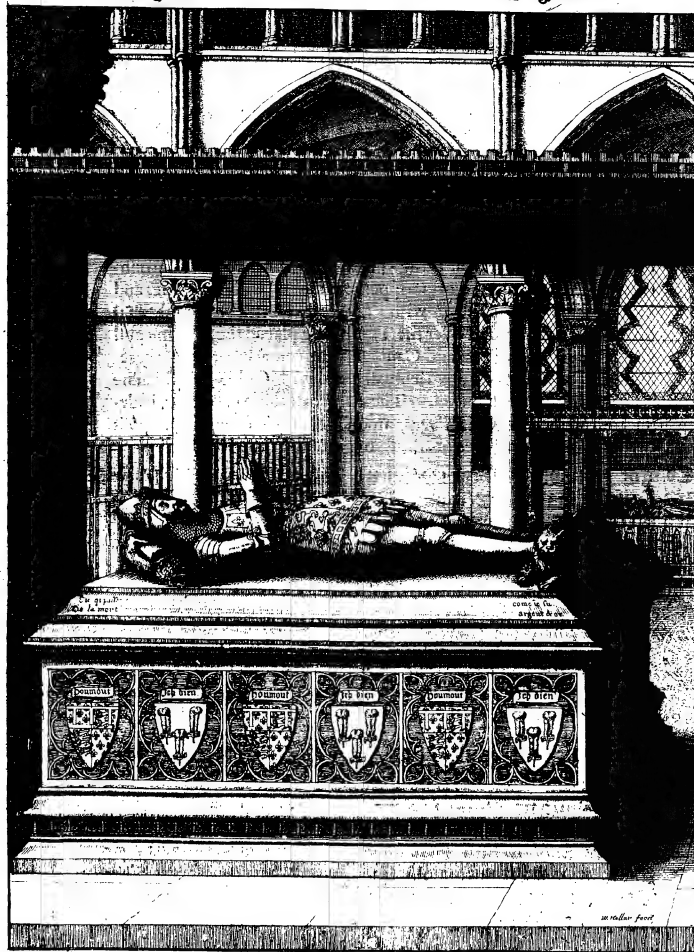
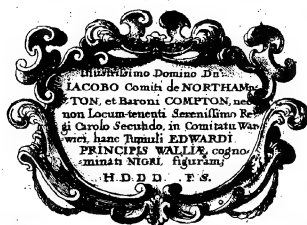
Thus Englished by John Weever in his Funeral Monuments, p. 204 & 205.

Here lieth the Noble Prince, Monsieur Edward, the Eldest Son of the most Noble King Edward the Third, in former time Prince of Aquitaine, and of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester, who dyed on the Feast of Trinity, which was the Eighth day of June, in the year of Grace 1376. To the Soul of whom God grant Mercy, Amen.

Who so thou be that passeth by Where these Corps interred lie, Understand what I shall say, As at this time speak I may: Such as thou art sometime was I, Such as I am, such shalt thou be.

I little thought on the Hour of Death, So long as I enjoyed Breath. Great Riches here I did possess, Whereof I made great Nobleness: I had Gold, Silver, Wardrobes, and Great Treasures, Horses, Houses, Land:

Dps



Chap. IV
At the Foot
of the
Tomb.

On the
North-side

Des ore lu jeo pources & chetifs
Perfond en la tre gis.
Ma grand beaute est tout alce :
Ma char est tout gaste ;
Boult est estroit ma meson ;
En moy na li verite non.
Et si ore me veistes
Je ne quide pas qe vous deistes
De je eusse onques home este
Si lu je ore de tant changer.
Pour dieu priez au celestien Roy,
De mercy ait de l'aine de moy
Touz ceulx qi pur moy prieront,
Du a dieu macorderont,
Dieu les mette en son paradis
Du nul ne poet estre chetifs.

But now a Caitife poor am I,
 Deep in the Ground, lo here I lie.
 My Beauty great, is all quite gone,
 My Flesh is wasted to the Bone.
 My Houfe is narrow, now, and throng,
 Nothing but truth comes from my Tongue,
 And, if ye should see me this day,
 I do not think but ye would say,
 That I had never been a Man,
 So much altdred now I am.
 For God sake Pray to the Heavenly King,
 That he my Soul to Heaven would bring,
 All they that Pray, and make accord
 For me unto my God and Lord,
 God place them in his Paradise,
 Wherein no wretched Caitiff lies.

Children of EDWARD Prince of Wales,
 by JOAN Countess of Kent his Wife.

The Wal-
ingham p.
180. n. 39.
Tudigma
Nuffries,
p. 525. n.
39.

II. EDWARD of Engolesme, eldest Son of Prince Edward, whose Name he did bear, was born at Engolesme in the Year 1365. An. 39 of King Edward III. his Grandfather. He deceased in Gascoigne in the seventh year of his Age; some asstert he died younger.

Tudigma
Nuffries,
p. 525. n.
49.

II. RICHARD of Burdeaux, born An. 1366. second Son of Edward Prince of Wales, succeeded his Father in the Principality of Wales, and his Grandfather King Edward III. in the Kingdom of England, by the name of Richard II. whose History followeth in the V. Chapter of this III. Book.

Natural Issue of EDWARD Prince of Wales.

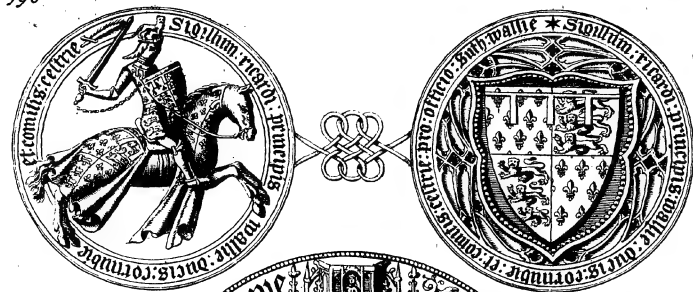
II. Sir JOHN SOUNDER, a Base Son of Prince Edward, of whom I have not found other mention made, then of his Name.

II. Sir ROGER de CLARENDON, another Natural Son of Edward Prince of Wales, so surnamed from Clarendon in Wiltshire (its probable) the place of his Birth. To this Sir Roger, the Prince his Father by his Will gave a Silk Bed, with all thereto belonging. He was afterwards made one of the Knights of the Chamber to King Richard II. his half-brother; to whom the said King also the first of October, An. 13 R. 2. granted 100. l per An. during life out of the Issues of His Subsidies in several Counties. He was attainted in the Reign of King Henry IV. and is thought to be the Ancestor of a Family of the Smiths in the County of Essex.

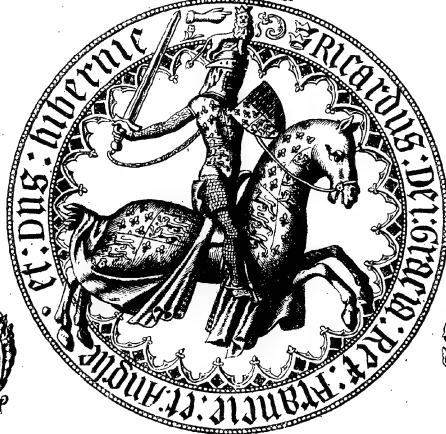
He did bear,
 Or, on a Bend
 Sable 3 Orlich
 Feathers arg-
 gent the Crest
 transfixed
 through as
 many Crookes
 of the first vi-
 de l. 10. fol.
 39. Lib. in
 in Collegis
 Arm. ram.

Clau. 1. 1.
R. 1. m. 13.

II. RICHARD



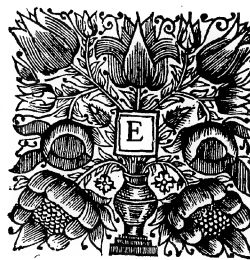
RICH. II.

An. 1377
June 21.

II. RICHARD II.

KING of ENGLAND and FRANCE,
and LORD of IRELAND,
Surnamed of BURDEAUX.

CHAP. V.

The Wal-
ingham p.
181. n. 4.
Tudigma
Nunfries,
p. 525. n.
46.Pn. An.
46 Ed. 3.
part 2. m.
25.Tudigma
Nunfries,
p. 530. n.
51.
Thomas
Walsingham,
p. 190. n.
21.

Edward Prince of Wales, that shining Star of Military Glory, eldest Son of King Edward III. had issue, by His most beautiful Princess Joane Countess of Kent, two Sons; the elder born at Engleferme, named Edward, who dyed at the age of 7 years; and the other this Richard, their second Son, a Native of Bourdeaux (and so Surnamed) born in the year 1366. and at his Baptisme honoured with the Presence of two Royal Godfathers, Richard King of Navarre, and James King of Majorca.

This Richard had not completed his seventh year, when His Grandfather King Edward upon His last Expedition into France (by Commission bearing date at Sandwich the 30th day of August, in the 46th year of Ed. 3. (An. 1372.) constitutes him Custos of the Kingdom, and his Lieutenant, during his absence beyond the Sea, &c. in which he is stiled Ricardus filius primogenitus Edwardi Principis Aquitanie et Wallie, &c.

During that Parliament (called the Good) held at London, An. 1376. deceased Prince Edward His Father, and this Richard was then created Earl of Chester, and not long after He succeeded him in the Dukedom of Cornwall and Principality of Wales. † About which time He caused a Seal to be made, upon the one side of

II. having chosen St. Edward the Confessor to be his Patron, impaled his Coat being Azure, a Cross flory, inter 5 stars, or, with the Armes of France and England Quarterly (which were so Painted in a North-window of St. Olave's Church in the Old Jewry), and also now remain in a South-window of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Lesser, near Smithfield, which Holy Kings Armes, King Richard of his meer Grace and Favour granted as an augmentation to Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, without any distinction, to be impaled with his paternal Coat as you may observe in this Dukes Seal exhibited in Mr. Viscount, Page 389. notwithstanding Henry Howard Earl of Surrey lineally descended from him was attained; among other pretences for so bearing the same. To Thomas Holland Duke of Exeter, with the distinction of a Label of 3 points Argent, whose Ekechoon wards, with a Border gelyny argent and azure, in a South-window of the Chapel in Univerfity-Colledge in Oxford, impaled the Coat of one of the Beauforts. He was the first of our Kings that had his Ekechoon supported, as you may observe in his Armes, and those of St. Edward the Confessor over the Porch at the North-door of Westminster-Hall, by Him created, viz. a white Hart couchant gorged with a Gold Coronet and Chaine, under a Tree. The same Hart is Painted bigger than the in a South-window of the said Monastery. This Embleme without doubt he derived from that of Princess Joan his Mother, which was, a white Hind Couchant under a Tree, gorged and chained as the other. For wearing this His Badge of the Hat, he some after His Deposition lost their lives. He used also a Fescod branch, with the Cedars open, but the Pear only, as it is upon His Robe in His Monument at Westminster.

D d d

which

† On His Royal Seal depicted in the 190. Page of this 3 Book. K. Richard bears Quarterly, France semee, and England, as did His Grandfather King Edward III. But in his Ekechoon of Glais of His Armes set up in his time, and now in being in the West-window of the Abbey of Westminster, and of several Princes of the Royal House there also depicted with their distinctions; the Armes of England are placed in the dexter quarter. As also in a large Ekechoon in an East-window of the North-Isle of Christchurch in London, there remaining till the late Dreadful Fire, An. 1564.

K. Richard's Armes, inter 5 stars, or, with the Armes of France and England Quarterly (which were so Painted in a North-window of St. Olave's Church in the Old Jewry), and also now remain in a South-window of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Lesser, near Smithfield, which Holy Kings Armes, King Richard of his meer Grace and Favour granted as an augmentation to Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, without any distinction, to be impaled with his paternal Coat as you may observe in this Dukes Seal exhibited in Mr. Viscount, Page 389. notwithstanding Henry Howard Earl of Surrey lineally descended from him was attained; among other pretences for so bearing the same. To Thomas Holland Duke of Exeter, with the distinction of a Label of 3 points Argent, whose Ekechoon wards, with a Border gelyny argent and azure, in a South-window of the Chapel in Univerfity-Colledge in Oxford, impaled the Coat of one of the Beauforts. He was the first of our Kings that had his Ekechoon supported, as you may observe in his Armes, and those of St. Edward the Confessor over the Porch at the North-door of Westminster-Hall, by Him created, viz. a white Hart couchant gorged with a Gold Coronet and Chaine, under a Tree. The same Hart is Painted bigger than the in a South-window of the said Monastery. This Embleme without doubt he derived from that of Princess Joan his Mother, which was, a white Hind Couchant under a Tree, gorged and chained as the other. For wearing this His Badge of the Hat, he some after His Deposition lost their lives. He used also a Fescod branch, with the Cedars open, but the Pear only, as it is upon His Robe in His Monument at Westminster.

Plantagenets
undivided.

which He is represented on Horsback in His Surcoat, with His Shield, and His Horse Caparizon'd, all charged with, *Quarterly, semee of France and England, a label of 3 points* (in the life-time of Prince Edward His Father He bare a *File of 3 points Argent, the middlemost charged with the Crofs of St. George*, as you may observe in the Catalogue of the Knights of the Garter) on the Reverse is a large Escudocheon of the same Armes, thus Circumscribed, *Sigillum: reicardi: principis: wallie: ducis: cornubie: et: comitis: cestrrie: p: d: officio iust: Wallie*. This Seal is also annexed to a Grant dated *Kaermerdyn* 16 day of *April*, in the ninth year of his Reign, the Figure thereof being exhibited in the 138. Page of this Third Book.

In the following year, (*viz.* 1377.) upon the Feast of St. George, He had the Order of Knighthood conferred on him at *Windsor* by King Edward III. who also to prevent disorder in the Succession, settles the Crown in Parliament upon this *Richard* His Grandson, who shortly after (by His death) becomes possessed thereof, at the age of eleven yeares.

Anno 1377.

Upon the 16th day of July, in the same year 1377. His Coronation is Magnificently performed at *Westminster* by *Simon Sudbury* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; at which divers Noble men and others put in their Claimes (by their Tenures) for their respective Offices in the Solemnity, and were admitted accordingly. To *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, and *Edmond* Earl of *Cambridge*, the Kings Uncles, with some other Lords and Bishops, is committed the present management of the State, and the tuition of the young King to *Guischard d'Engolesme*.

Those Princes that had now any quarrel with *England*, thought this the fittest time of Action, and the opportunity is presently embraced by the *French* and *Scots*; The first burning *Rye*, *Hastings*, *Portsmouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Plsmouth*, on the Coast; and, the later making havock upon the Borders, and taking the Castle of *Barwick*, but were both repulsed with considerable loss; and, to compleat the return upon the *French*, Sir *Hugh Calverley*, Deputy of *Calais*, burnt 26 of their Ships in the Haven of *Bollogne*; though in the mean time one *Mercer*, a *Scotch* Pirate, who infested the Coast about *Scarborow*, is with his Fleet taken by *John Philpot* a Citizen of *London*, with a Navy set out at his own charge, which being done without Commission, he is called in question for; But, the Service was so eminent, that it was thought fit to dispence with his objected contempt of Authority, and to acquit him with a great deal of reputation. Other Attempts upon the *French* and *Scots*, and theirs again upon us, were as divers as their Events; But, our most unhappy, the loss of many of our Ships by storme under the command of Sir *John Arundel*, &c. that were designed for *Britaine*; and the Insurrection of *Wat Tyler*, *Jack Straw*, *John Lettessere*, *Robert Westbrom*, &c. with the Commons of *Kent*, *Essex*, *Hartford*, *Cambridge*, *Suffolke* and *Norfolke*, who by the Instigation of one *John Ball* a Seditious Malecontent, and Hypocritical Preacher,

intended

Anno 1379.

Chap. V.

intended to destroy all Gentlemen, Lawyers, Clergy-men, and whatsoever were of any account, either for their Estates, Family, or Authority in the Common-wealth. The *Kentish* Rebels mustered 100000. on *Blackheath*, whence they Marched to the *Savoy*, the Duke of *Lancasters* Pallace, which, with the Lawyers Lodgings at the *Temple*, and the Priory of *St. John* near *Smithfield*, they set on fire, thence to the *Tower* where the King lay, and after some rudenesses offered to the Princels *Joane* the Kings Mother, they behead *Simon Sudbury* alias *Tibola* Archbishop of *Canterbury* Lord Chancellor, and Sir *Robert Hailes* Lord Treasurer, on *Towerhill*; neither were Sacred places exempt from their Insolencies, for having drawn 13 *Flemings* out of the *Augustine* Fryers, and 17 others out of other Churches, they cut off their heads in the open streets: King *Richard* Proclaimed Pardon to all that would lay down their Armes, which the *Essex* men did, but not they of *Kent*; But at length their Leader *Tyler*, after many insolencies committed, is by the valour of that valiant Citizen *William Walworth* Lord Mayor of *London* (the King being present) killed in the head of his rabble, whom King *Richard* to pacifie, desires to follow Him as their Leader into the Fields to receive their Demands. In the mean time *Walworth* Armes 1000. men in the City, puts them under the command of Sir *Robert Knolls*, who leading them into the field, so daunted the Rebels, that they immediately submitted; notwithstanding which, the King gave them a Charter of manumission, though afterward he revoked it; and for this their good service, the King Knighted the Lord Mayor and five Aldermen, and augmented the City Armes, with a Dagger in the dexter quarter. The Rebels of *Norfolke*, *Cambridgeshire* and *Suffolke* are dispersed by the Bishop of *Norwich*, and 1500 of them in several places exemplarily put to death.

In the time of this uproar the Duke of *Lancaster* had been sent into *Scotland*, where he concluded a Truce for two years, before ever they heard of the Rebellion in *England*; and, being in his return denied entrance into *Barwick* by the Earl of *Northumberland*, is highly incensed against him, and offers to lay divers things to his charge at the Parliament there beginning; But King *Richard*, by whole mistake the offence was given, interposed, and made them friends.

After the Feast of *Epiphany*, (the 22th day of *January*) An. 1382. King *Richard* took to Wife the Lady *Anne*, daughter to the Emperour *Charles IV.*, and sister to *Wenceslaus* Emperour and King of *Bohemia*; which Lady was formerly promised and assured to Him, as one whom the King did particularly affect; though the daughter of *Barnabas* Duke of *Millan* was also offered with a far greater Dower. She was with much pompe and glory Crowned at *Westminster* by *William Courtney* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and having been His Wife 12 yeares, then deceased issueless at the Kings Mannor of *Shene* in the County of *Surrey* in the year 1394, to the extreme grief of the King, who so passionately loved Her, that

Richard II.

His first Marriage. An. 1382.

Book III.
Vener. Ric.
am. 28.
m. 11.
p. 11.
nom.
Windsor.Tudig.
Neufria,
p. 531. n.
53.Thomas
Walting-
ham, p. 250.
n. 39.Tudig.
Neufria,
p. 531. n.
53.Tho. Wal-
ingham,
p. 195. n.
11.
Tudig.
Neufria,
p. 532. n.
59.Tho. Wal-
ingham,
p. 198. n.
55.Tudig.
Neufria,
p. 532. n.
41.
Tho. Wal-
ingham,
p. 200. n.
34.Tudig.
Neufria,
p. 532. n.
32.
Tho. Wal-
ingham,
p. 211. n.
30. & 44.Tho. Wal-
ingham,
p. 211. n.
16.
Ibidem,
p. 247. n.
43.Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
278. n. 54Ibidem, p.
279. n. 57.Walting-
ham, p. 281.
n. 42.
Tudig.
Neufria,
p. 535. n.
26.Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
310. n. 43.

Placatus
Undivided.

Queen Anne
did bear.
Quarterly
an Eagle dis-
played with
two heads (a-
ble, being the Imperial Arms, and, Gules, a Lyon rampant queue forchee, argent, crowned or: the Arms of Bohemia
imposed with those of King Richard II. her Husband, viz. quarterly France fretty, and England, which are painted on the
inside the Canopy, over the Tomb of K. Richard II. in the Abbey of Westminster.

In a North-window of the Choir of the Parish-Church of St. Olave in the Old-Ferry London, was an Escutcheon, di-
vided into 3 parts, per Pale, The dexter part whereof was charged with the Armes of St. Edward the Confessor, on the
Pale were the Armes of France and England quarterly, and on the Sinister side the Armes of the Empire and Bohemia
quarterly, which last was the Coat of Queen Anne.

Whose Seal (depicted in the 124 Page of this 3d. Book.) represents you with a large Shield crowned, and charged with the
King her Husband's Armes and Hers, in pale, differing from the former in this particular, That the Eagles are single-
headed; from which we may observe, that at the time of making that Seal, her Father was only King of the Romans and
Bohemia, and had not yet been Emperor. This Seal is circumscribed, *Signillum: anne: regine: francie:*
et: anglie: et: domine: hibernie. But in her Indenture, unto which the said Seal is affixed, dated at London
the 15th day of July, An. 15 Rich. 2d. England is seld named, for therein it is styled *Anne par la grace de Dieu*
Reyne d'Angleterre et de France et Duchesse d'Irlande. Ex Charis Johanni Philpot quondam Somersfor,

*Poc jacet Anna loco Pytonum redimita cozona,
Cui vir Richardus iure secundus erat:*

*Cui pater illustreis, gnata, generoque superbus,
Romæ ter felix Induperator erat.*

*Menceclaus illam magna comitante caterba,
Londinum misit letus obansque pater:*

*Cujus in adventu ludæ, spectacula sunt,
Regali pompa, regia virgo venit:*

*Sed bona sunt dominum tenui pendencia filo,
Reges, Reginas mox caput, omne rapit.*

*Hec Regina fuit magna de stirpe Quiritum,
Omnibus illa fuit femina chara viris.*

*Larga coloratis virtutum splendida gemmis:
Quinquam leta parens, nam sine prole jacet.*

The Queens Nuptials and Coronation being finished, the Parlia-
ment (which by Her arrival was interrupted and prorogued) began
again (and William Vofford Earl of Suffolke fell down dead suddenly
on the staires as he was going up to the Lords House) in which, many
things concerning the excels of Apparel, transportation of Coine,
&c. were enacted, all which came to nothing, for the King with
His Privy-Counsell was wont to abolish, what by the whole Com-
mons and Nobility of the Kingdom, had in former Parliaments
been agreed upon. With the good liking of this Parliament Sir
Richard Scroope Knight was made Chancellor, and Sir Hugh Sea-
grave Treasurer; but it was not long before the Chancellor deny-
ing to pass such large Gifts under the Great Seal as the King in His
youthful humor had imprudently granted to His still craving Coun-
tiers, fell into His undeserved displeasure, and was forced to surren-
der the same; not long after which, Robert Braybrooke Bishop of
London was made Chancellor in his place: By this act, and His
prodigality towards those strangers which accompanied the
Queen

Queen Anne, Richard the Seconds Wife.

Lies buried in this place:

Adorn'd with the Britains Crown,

With whom she found much grace.

Whose noble sire of daughter proud,

Of son-in-law full glad,

Of Rome thrice happy Emperor was,

And then large Empire had.

Wenceclaus so call'd by name,

Who thus in joyful plight

Sent her to London, guarded well

With valiant men of might.

Against whose coming Players were made,

And light and flower were set.

With Princely Pompe, to gratifie

This noble Virgin-Queen.

But all mens treasures left not long.

They hang but on a twine.

Or slender thread, that Kings and Queens

Doth all catch up in fine.

This Queen was of the Royal Race

Of Romanes by descent:

Of all below d, most dear to most,

In honour retirest.

Full Liberal and Bountifull,

Adorn'd with virtues rare:

No Child she had, but issueless,

She lies without such care.

Qu. Ant
was Silles,
and not
Daughter
to the Em-
perour
Wencecla-
us.

Thomas
Walsing-
ham p. 281
n. 50.

The Wal-
ingham p.
281. n. 56.

Tridigma
Neufria,
p. 535. n.
35.
The Wal-
ingham p.
280. n. 20.

Tridigma
Neufria,
p. 535. n.
43.

Chap. V.

Tridigma
Neufria,
p. 535. n.
43.
Thomas
Walsing-
ham p. 193
n. 43.

Tridigma
Neufria,
p. 536. n.
30.

The Wal-
ingham p.
308. n. 40.
Tridigma
Neufria,
p. 536. n.
40.

The Wal-
ingham p.
309. n. 15.
Tridigma
Neufria,
p. 536. n.
43.

The Wal-
ingham p.
314. n. 56.
Tridigma
Neufria,
p. 537. n.
21.

Thomas
Walsing-
ham p. 316.
n. 10.

Tridigma,
Neufria,
p. 537. n. 36.

The Wal-
ingham p.
311. n. 41.
Tridigma,
Neufria,
p. 538. n.
31.

The Wal-
ingham p.
311. n. 56.

Queen out of Bohemia, He renders Himself uneasy to His People. Richard II.
Henry Spenser the valiant Bishop of Norwich, having procured
himself to be sent over with an Army into France, on the behalf of
Pope Urban, against the Antipope Clement, performs several ex-
ploits with happy success, and having been Victor in a battel
against 30000 abettors of Clements claime, sends afterwards to
King Richard, that if ever he meant to take Armes against France,
now was the time, which newes the King receiving as He sate at
supper at Daventry, rose immediately, and rode post to London,
intending to have gone Himself in Person, but afterwards thought
it fitter to send the Duke of Lancaster, who is so tedious in his
preparations, that the Bishop returns, and the opportunity is
lost, so that the Dukes voyage only produces a short Truce, to
continue from the present Christmas till Midsummer.
Anno 1384.

The Duke being returned, he, and his brother Thomas Earl of
Buckingham lead an Army into Scotland, where things are so or-
dered, that the Scots having had time enough to withdraw their
goods and persons, left him no other enemy to dispute with then
hunger and cold, so that effecting little he returns inglorious; not
long after which he is accused by an Irish Fryer, in the Parliament
held at Salisbury, to conspire the death of the King, and the Usur-
pation of the Crown, of which the Duke of Lancaster purgeth him-
self, and the Fryer is secretly put to a cruel death; notwithstanding
which, it was not long ere the King himself intending to have Ar-
raigned the Duke upon some points of Treason, before the Lord
Chief Justice Sir Robert Tresilian (whereas he ought to have been
tried by the Peers) he stands upon his guard in his Castle of Pont-
fract, till by the Mediation of the Prince of Wales, the King is
pacified, and an Accommodation procured between them; But,
these disgraces came unseasonably upon the Duke of Lancaster,
whose head was no doubt full of designs how to pursue the con-
quest of Spain, which he intended, and to which end he had ear-
nestly laboured for a sure and firm Peace with France and Scotland,
but Scotland being supplied with Forces under the command
of John de Vienna Admiral of France, prepares for an Invasion of
the North parts, and King Richard with an Army of 120000 men
enters Scotland, but, as formerly, not being able to bring the Scots
to a battel, burns Edinburgh and several other places, and so returns.

But, let there be War or Peace with France and Scotland, the
King, that had disoblighd the Duke of Lancaster, now finds a
way both to gratifie him, and be rid of his company; which he
effectd by raising him an Army for to be employed in the Con-
quest of Spain, which Kingdom he claimed in right of his Wife
the Duchess Constance, daughter and co-heir of Peter, surnamed
the cruel King of Castile and Leon; and in order thereto, the Duke
and Duchess having received two Diadems of Gold from the King
and Queen, with 20000 Men, of which at least 1000 were Knights
and Esquires, and a brave Fleet, set sail for Spain, whereof he is
sailed King; and, in his passage, freeing the Castle of Brest from
the

E c c the

Anno 1386.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

the French, lands at the Groyne; thence passes to Compostella, where he gave the King of Portugal the meeting; and there a Marriage is concluded betwixt him and the Lady Philip the Dukes Daughter, who was honourably attended into Portugal. Some incursions they make into the Confines of Castile, and the Country de Campo; but, at length, a Peace is concluded, upon the consideration of a Marriage between the King of Spaines eldest son Henry Prince of Asturias, and the Lady Katherine of Lancaster, and so all the Dukes claim to cease, and to have during the life of him and his Dutcheis 10000 pounds yearly, and in hand 200000 Nobles.

The French, who thought that England could not furnish another Army to oppose them, now prepare a Navy of 1289 Ships, and 100000 Soldiers, for an Invasion, with no less than assurance of an absolute Conquest, which its to be doubted they had effected had not the Winds for a long time proved adverse; For, King Richard could not (without Capitulations made by Thomas Duke of Gloucester his Uncle) obtain any Aides of Money for the public defence. And, though he thought himself more free by the Duke of Lancasters departure, yet had he left behind him spirits very untractable; those popular Lords, by this gentle Prince armed with power and grandeur, to His own ruine, who, under the specious pretence of reforming abuses in the Government, sacrificed the whole Kingdom to their pride and malice. This Armado of the French, had, for their more security, prepared a Timber inclosure 3 Miles in compals to incamp in, a great part of which was taken by William Beauchamp Captain of Calais; and the French Army so distressed for want of Provisions at Sluice, that they gave over the Enterprize.

Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford was lately created Marquess of Dublin (an Honour not heard of before this time in England) and now Duke of Ireland; and, the year before Michael de la Pole, a Merchants Son, had been made Earl of Suffolke and Lord Chancellor. The King being now at age, and thus honouring underserving Men, so disgusts the Parliament, that upon demand of a Subsidy, none would be granted till they had fined the Chancellor 20000 Markes, and then half a Tenth and half a Fifteenth was given, but not to be issued but by order of the Lords. A Design was about this time laid to Murther the Duke of Gloucester, and others that opposed the Kings Designs, but is discovered; upon which the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer are displaced; others put into their rooms, and 13 Lords constituted to have oversight (under the King) of the whole Realme. The Duke of Ireland is removed from the Court, and is to receive 30000 Markes, which the French were to give to the heirs of Charles de Blois, upon condition that before Easter he should go into Ireland, to recover such Lands as the King had given him there; this the King was forced to give way to, but upon the dissolution of the Parliament, the Duke and the Earl of Suffolke were received into greater favour then before.

About

Chap. V. About this time the King nominated Roger Mortimer (son of Edmond Mortimer Earl of March, and Philippa his Wife daughter and heir of Lionel Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward III.) for His Successor in the Kingdom. And in the beginning of March the Earles of Arundel and Nottingham took 100 Rochel Vessels laden with Wines, relieved Breft, demolishing two Forts the Enemy had built against it: But, this good service was rather envied then encouraged by those about the King, and indeed by the King himself, because not countenanced by the Duke of Ireland, who now puts away his lawful Wife the Lady Isabella, one of King Edward III. Grand-daughters, and Marries a Joyners daughter of Bohemia; at which Indignity the Duke of Gloucester her Uncle took such displeasure, that new Plots are forged by Suffolke, Sir Robert Tresilian, &c. to take away his life; as also of the Earles of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, (son of the Duke of Lancaster) Nottingham, and such others as they thought fit to clear themselves of; Easter being now past, K. Richard pretends to send the Duke of Ireland to the waterside, but after some stay in those parts brings him back again with him, and at Coventry 2000 persons are indicted by the L. Chief Justice; and at Nottingham where the King and Queen lay, Robert Belknap Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and other Judges, by the Kings command attend him, to whom He propounds several Questions of the unlawfulness of the proceeding of the Parliament and Lords, and what Penalties they had incurred: They declare them unlawful, and the Abettors guilty of Treason, which the King having effected, not only those Justices, but all other Justices and Sheriffs were thereupon summoned to Nottingham, to know what Forces they could raise for the King against the Lords, and to take care that no Members should be chosen in the Parliament he then intended, but such as the King should approve of; Furthermore, the King and the Duke of Ireland send all over the Kingdome to dispose the People as much as possible to their party, as to their Elections, and in the mean time endeavour to surprize the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Warwick (who had got a great Power of Men about them) and also sends to the Lord Mayor to know what Forces he could raise for Him in the City of London, who promised 50000 Men; but could not perform, the Citizens refusing to fight against the Kings Friends, and Defenders of the Realme, as they called them. Whereupon King Richard, by advice of the Earl of Northampton, requires the Lords to come to Him, which by reason of an Ambush laid for them (though without the Kings knowledge) they forbore at that time, but afterwards upon safe-conduct came, and the King receives them seemingly with all kindness, and agrees to them, that at the next Parliament all parties should be indifferently heard, and in the mean time to remain in his Protection; upon which the Favourite Lords not daring to come to the Test, withdraw from the Court; But the King not enduring their absence, commands the Constable of Chester to raise an Army, and

to

Plantagenets
Undivided.

to conduct the Duke of Ireland to him, who is by the way encountered and overthrown by the Earl of Derby: The Duke very narrowly escaping flies beyond Sea, and at *Lovaine*, after two or three years ends his life. The Earl of *Suffolke* also, in disguise, retires to *Calais*, where he is discovered and sent back into *England*, but by the King is permitted to go at large.

Anno 1388.

The Lords having now, as they thought, matter enough to justify the taking of *Armes*, march to *London* with 40000 Men, and to the King then at the *Tower*, the Duke of *Glocester*, and the Earles of *Derby* and *Nottingham* declare their Grievances; and produce Letters from the Duke of *Ireland*, for his levying an Army for their destruction, and also another of safe Conduct, written to him by the *French King*, to come into *France* to do Acts to his own and the Kingdoms dishonour: The King promised He would come the next day to *Westminster* to Treat further of these matters, but repenting that promise, they peremptorily send him word, *That if He did not come and hearken to his faithful Council, they would choose another King: so that the next morning He went, and there with no small regret condescended to the removal and imprisonment of all those whom the Lords required, Alexander Nevil Archbishop of York is removed from the Parliament, all the Judges except one are Arrested on the Bench and sent to the Tower; Sir William Tresilian Lord Chief Justice is hanged at Tyburne, and the rest of the Judges banished, and the King bound by Oath to abide by such Rules and Orders as the Lords should make, and the same imposed throughout the whole Kingdom.*

Anno 1389.

After much ado a Peace is concluded for 3 yeares, betwixt *England, France and Scotland*: And afterwards *John Duke of Lancaster*, upon his return from *Spain*, meets the King of *France* at *Amiens* with a train of 10000 Horle, to treat of a more lasting Truce betwixt the two Crownes, but only procures the addition of a year more to the former: In this year (*viz. An. 1392.*) the Queen dies, and the City of *London* having forfeited their Charter, are by the Duke of *Glocesters* intercession, and the payment of 10000 pounds Fine, restored to their Liberties. The King sends the Dukes of *Lancaster* and *Glocester* once more into *France* about a Peace, but this negotiation produces only a Truce for 4 yeares.

Anno 1393.

Great numbers of *Irish* resorting into *England*, are commanded to return, whether the King himself not long after takes a Voyage, and at *Dublin* summons a Parliament, to which repaire the Kings of *Meath, Thomond, Leynster*, &c. and thence sending the Duke of *Glocester* to his Parliament in *England*, called in his Name (by the Duke of *York*) in his absence, to demand Supplies, he so far prevails, that a Tenth is granted by the Clergy, and a Fifteenth by the Laity. The King had not continued long in *Ireland* when the Clergy of *England* petitioned his return for the suppression of the *Lollards*, who at that time much increased,

Book III.
Tpodigma
Neufria,
p. 542. n.
46.
Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
332. n.
8.
Ibidem,
p. 332. n.
27.
Tpodigma
Neufria,
p. 542. n.
51.

Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
333. n.
39.

Tpodigma
Neufria,
p. 543. n.
1 & 2.

Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
334. n. 20.

Thomas
Wal-
ingham, p. 337.
n. 39.
Tpodigma
Neufria,
p. 544. n.
23.
Tpodigma
Neufria,
p. 544. n.
45.
Thomas
Wal-
ingham, p. 347.
n. 7.
Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
347. n. 51.
Tpodigma
Neufria,
p. 546. n.
55.
Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
350. n. 40.
Ibidem, p.
351. n. 16.

Chap. V.

Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
313. n.
4.
Secura
de Levis
de St.
Masius
Liturvill.
Chap. v.

Tpodigma
Neufria,
p. 549. n.
45.

Secura
de Levis
de St.
Masius
Liturvill.
Chap. v.
Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
313. n.
46.

Tpodigma
Neufria,
p. 550. n.
23.

Tho. Wal-
ingham, p.
354. n. 6.

Tpodigma
Neufria,
p. 550. n.
44.

Thomas
Wal-
ingham, p. 354.
n. 41.
Tpodigma
Neufria,
p. 551. n.
4.

Thomas
Wal-
ingham, p. 354.
n. 49.

being favoured by many eminent persons of the Kingdom: and shortly after takes a voyage into *France*, where, at that famous interview between Him and *Charles the VI. King of France*, betwixt *Ardes* and *Guines*, King *Richard* espoused the Lady *Isabel* his eldest daughter; and upon the 28th day of *October* 1396, in the presence of all the greatest Princes, Lords and Ladies of either Nation, received her from His Father-in-law as a most noble and acceptable Gift, and Pledge of that peace and amity contracted betwixt the two Kingdoms, which was agreed upon for 29 yeares. The Lady *Isabel* was not above 7 or 8 yeares of age, wherefore her person was committed to the Dutcheises of *Lancaster* and *Glocester* and other great Ladies who accompanied her to *Calais*, and there she was Married to King *Richard*, who had not it seemeth any Nuptial enjoyment of her, by reason of her tender age, before such time as his Traytrous Lords (to compass their own disloyal purposes, and gratifie the ambition of an Usurper) had dethroned Him; After whose death she was sent home, and Married to *Charles Duke of Orleans*.

At this time the Duke of *Lancaster* caused the issue he had by *Katherine Swinford* before Marriage, to be legitimated by Act of Parliament: But the Duke of *Glocester* unadvisedly reproves the King for delivering up the Town of *Brest* to the Duke of *Britaine*, upon which he had only a Mortgage; so that upon payment of the Money, words are multiplyed between them, and the King complains thereof to his other Uncles, the Dukes of *Lancaster* and *York*, who excusing his intemperance, assure the King of his duty and faithfulness; yet fearing how far the King might press them to undertake for him, they retire from the Court, which gave the Duke of *Glocester's* enemies opportunity of improving the Kings displeasure against him: and not long after, he, with several Lords both Spiritual and Temporal (at *Arundel Castle*) contrive to seize upon King *Richard* with the Dukes of *Lancaster* and *York*; but the whole project being discovered, the King Himself, by a stratagem, surpriseth the Duke of *Glocester* (that darling of the people) at his Castle of *Pleshey* in *Essex*, and sends him prisoner to *Calais*, where he was smothered to death by *Thomas Mowbray* the Earl *Marshall*; diverse other Lords are sent to the *Tower*, and the King, for the better security of His Person, appoints him a Guard of *Cheshire* Men, and styles Himself Prince of *Chester*.

In a Parliament begun at *Westminster* the 17th day of *September* 1397. the King complains of several things done by the Lords in His minority; and first, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is by the Commons impeached, but not being suffered to make his defence, is sent into banishment; The Pardons granted to the Duke of *Glocester*, and the Earles of *Arundel* and *Warwick*, which the King protested to be extorted from Him, are required to be revoked; which being done, the Earl of *Arundel* is before the Duke of *Lancaster*, who late that day as Lord High Steward, condemned, and immediately

Richard II.
Anno 1396.

King Richard's
Second Mar-
riage.

Queen Is-
bel old be-
fore 3
flowers de
Lize, or Lief
Fisher King
Charles VI. re-
ducing the je-
me of fl-
ore de Lize to
the number 3.
Which Coat
was impaled
with King
Richard's, in
a North-win-
dow in the
Cloir of St.
Olaves Church
in the Old-
Newry, 1404.
dow, and in
other places:
Anno 1397.

Plantagenets. immediately afterwards beheaded; but *Warwick*, by the Dukes Book III.
undivided. intercession is banished to the Isle of *Man*.

Anno 1398. In that Parliament called the Great, the King to kindle new Lights in the place of such as he had extinguished, created His Cousin *Henry* Earl of *Derby*, Duke of *Hereford*; *Edward* Earl of *Rutland*, Duke of *Aumarle*; *Tho.* Earl of *Nottingham*, Duke of *Norfolke*; *Thomas* Earl of *Kent*, Duke of *Surrey*; *John* Earl of *Huntington*, Duke of *Exeter*; and *Thomas* Earl of *Somerset*, Marquess *Dorset*, &c. who, for the better support of these dignities, had a great part of the estates of *Glocester*, *Arundel* and *Warwick* parcelled among them: And added to his Escocheon Royal the Armories of *St. Edward* King and Confessor; which he granted in augmentation to the Dukes of *Norfolke*, *Surrey* and *Exeter*, and the Marquess *Dorset*. The Judges also at this time gave their opinions, that when the King propounds Articles to be handled in Parliament, it is Treason to propose others: The King also obtained the whole power of the Parliament to be confirmed upon *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Edmond* Duke of *Torke*, *Edward* Duke of *Aumarle* and others, or any seven or eight of them, and granted a pardon to all except 50 persons, which He would not have named, but reserved them for a curb to His Nobility, to keep them still in danger, upon any displeasure, of being declared one of the 50 excepted; and to all these things procures the Popes Bulls, with Censures and Curses to the infringers thereof.

A difference now falling out betwixt the Dukes of *Hereford* and *Norfolke* about treasonable words, a Combat was agreed upon to be disputed at *Coventry*, but the King taking the matter into His own hands, banishes the Duke of *Norfolke* for ever (it being the day whereon a twelve month before he had caused the Duke of *Glocester* to be smothered at *Calais*) and the Duke of *Hereford* for six years. Banishment (formerly the punishment of the Delinquencies of great Men) hath proved of dangerous consequence, as it here fell out, for the Exiled Archbishop of *Canterbury* *Thomas* *Arundel*, and the Duke meeting in *France*, after aggravating the miscarriages of King *Richards* Government, fell at last to consult how He might be removed, and that which encouraged their designe was the many invitations the Duke of *Hereford* received from *England*, to come and take the Government upon him.

Anno 1399. To the accomplishment of whose design, two things did exceedingly concur; first King *Richards* absence in *Ireland*, whither He was gone with a mighty Army to revenge the death of his Cousin *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March* and Lieutenant of *Ireland* (slain by *O Brin* and the *Irish* of *Leinster*) to whom he intended the Crown of *England*, if He failed of issue; To the furnishing of which Expedition He had extorted Money on all hands, taking up Carriages, Victuals, and other necessities, without any recompence, whereby the hatred of His Government grew universal:

Secondly,

Chap. V. Secondly, *John* Duke of *Lancasters* death, which happened about this time, upon whose Estate the King most unjustly seizeth, banishing the new rightful Duke of *Lancaster*, *Henry*, not for a few years, but for ever.

Henry Duke of *Lancaster* therefore laying hold on this opportunity (accompanied by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the late Earl of *Arundels* Son and Heir, with three Ships which he borrowed of the Duke of *Britaine*, and not above 60 persons) sets sail for *England*, and hovering a while upon the Coast, the better to observe the countenance of his Affairs, lands at *Ravensthorpe* in *Yorkshire*, where *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, his son Lord *Henry* *Percy*, Ralph Earl of *Westmerland*, with great numbers of the Nobility, Gentry and Commons resort to him, continuing their sollicitation for his acceptance of the Crown, whiles the Duke pretends his coming to be only for the Inheritance descended to him from his Father: Before he had advanced as far as *Berkeley* his Army was grown very numerous, and all the Castles in those parts were surrendered to him.

The Duke of *Tork* left Governor of the Kingdom during the Kings absence in *Ireland*, used all diligence to raise Forces to oppose *Lancaster*; but, the Peoples protestations that they would not hurt the Duke, whom they knew to be wronged, were so general, that the Duke of *Tork* could effect little: so that *Lancaster* with an Army of 60000 Men Marches to *Bristol*, besieges the Castle and takes it, and in it *William* Earl of *Wiltshire*, *Bushie* and *Green*, whose heads were the next day severed from their bodies. Six weeks the Duke was in *England* before King *Richard* had notice, by reason of the contrary winds, which as soon as he understood he resolved upon his return, but was dissuaded by the fatal advice of the Duke of *Aumarle*; however He sent the Earl of *Salisbury* before, promising to follow himself within six days. The Earl landed at *Conway*, and soon got an Army of 40000, but the King not coming at His time, the Soldiers suspecting He was dead, though by the Earls persuasion they continued together some time longer, at length disbanded and went away; eighteen days after the Earl departed, the King (having secured the sons of the Dukes of *Glocester* and *Lancaster* in *Trym* Castle) took shipping, being in no fear of prevailing; but, hearing of the revolt of His Castles, the death of His Counsellors, and that the greater part of the Nobility and Commons forsook Him, He fell to despair, and though His Soldiers offered to live and die with Him, yet he dismissed his Family, bidding his Steward Sir *Thomas* *Percy* and others to reserve themselves for better times, and the next night, with the Dukes of *Surrey* and *Exeter*, the Bishop of *Carlisle* and others, stole away from the Army to *Conway* Castle.

Lancaster, upon notice of the Kings return out of *Ireland*, comes by short Marches to *Chester*, where he sent for his own Son, and the Duke of *Glocesters* out of *Ireland*; and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*,

Plantagenets
Undivided.

and brought to St. Pauls Church, where it was for three dayes exposed to publick view, and afterwards obscurely interred at *Langley* in *Hertfordshire*, in the Church of the Fryers *Predicants*; but by the appointment of King *Henry V.* removed from thence with great Honour in a Chair Royal, Himself and his Nobility attending the Sacred Reliques of this Anointed King, which he solemnly interred in the Abbey of Westminster amongst his Royal Ancestors, and founded a Chantry to celebrate Mass weekly for the Soul of King *Richard*, and Annually 20 l. in Pence to be distributed to the Poor. He also erected for Him and His first Queen, *Anne*, a glorious Tombe of Grey Marble, upon the South-side the Chappel of the Kings, at the Head of King *Edward III.* upon which lie their Portraitsures of gilt Copper, the Figure of which is delineated in the precedent Page: This following *Latine Epitaph* is upon the verge thereof, deciphering the Lincaments of His Body, and Qualities of His Mind, which to any who knows upon what points He was put out of Majesty and State, may seem strange, if not ridiculous: Thus it runs, beginning on the North-side at the Foot,

+ Prudens et mundus Ricardus iure secundus,
Per fatum vias, iacet hic sub marmore pictus.
Uterq; sermone fuit, et plenus ratione:
Coproze procerus, animo prudens ut Qmerus.
Ecclesie sedit, elatos suppeditavit,
Quemvis prostravit regalia qui violavit,
Obiit hereticos, et eorum stravit amicos:
D clemens Chiste, tibi debotus fuit iste.
Notis Baptiste fides quem protulit iste.

Perfect and prudent;
Richard by right the second;
Vanquished by fortune,
Lies here now graven in stone
True of his word
And thereto well renownd,
Seemly in person
And like to Homer, as one
In worldly prudence,
And ever the church in one
Upheld and favoured,
And casting the Proud to ground,
And all that would
His royall state confound.

Thus En-
glished on
a Tablet
near the
Tombej

In a Charter of this King, dated at Westminster upon the 28 day of November, in the third year of His Reign, He is stiled *Ricardus Dei Gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie* (using the Title of England before that of France in all His Instruments and Commissions that I have ever yet seen) but on His Great Seal exhibited in the 190 Page of this III. Book, France is placed in the first quarter of His Armes, and it is circumscribed, *Ricardus Dei: Gratia: Rex: Francie: et: Anglie: et: Dns: Hibernie.*

In the 21 year of His Government He caused the great Hall of His Pallace at Westminster to be repaired, both the Walls, Windows and Roof as it now stands, adorning it with Escutcheons of His Armes, Crest and Devises, in which 10000. persons are reported to be daily fed at this Kings Charge and Expence.

8. THOMAS,

Book III.
Trodigna,
Neustria,
p. 556. n.
30.
John W.
vers. Eu-
neral M.
numenis
p. 471.

Harding
esp. 193.

Chap. VI

Plantagenets
Undivided.

8. THOMAS,
Earl of NORFOLKE and SUFFOLKE,
and Marshall of ENGLAND,
Surnamed of BROTHERTON.

CHAP. VI.



a Peter
will:
Pier-
point Ar-
migram,
lib. 1. cap.
29.

b Chart.
An. 6 Ed.
24. 30. 31.
32. &c. in
celula &
Part. 3 H.
6. m. 4.
c Chart.
9 Ed. 2. n.
32.

d Clauf.
an. 37 Ed.
3. m. 28.
desp.

e Car-
tis. H. 11.
le Neve
militis
Clarence-
aus Regi
Armorum.

f Ex Car-
tis. H. 11.
le Neve
militis
Clarence-
aus Regi
Armorum.

Waver. p.
726.

His Prince was Fifth Son of King *Edward* the First (but Eldest Son by His second Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *Philip* the Hardy King of France) a born at *Brotherton* a little Village in *Yorkshire*, upon the first day of June in the Year 1300. from which place he had his Surname; and was called *Thomas*, from *Thomas* de *Corbridge* Archbishop of *York*, who Christened him and gave him his Name. King *Edward* the Second, his half-Brother, by a Charter dated at Westminster, on the sixteenth day of December, in the sixth year of His Reign, Anno 1312. granted to this *Thomas* and his heires the Earldome of *Norfolke*: And afterwards the same King made him Marshall of England by a Patent, dated at *Lincoln* the 10th day of February in the ninth year of His Reign, Anno 1315. (at what time He also gave him the Verge of the Marshallship) to him and the heires-male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue wholly to revert to the said King and His Heires. In his Deed dated at London on the fifth day of August, An. 6 Edw 3. he wrote himself, *Thomas Comes Norff: et Suff: et Marecallus Anglie &c.* And in a Grant in French, dated An. 7 Edw. 3. to which his Seal is annexed, *Thomas filiz du noble Roy, Comte de Northfolke et Suffolke Marechal d'Engleterre*, in both which Instruments he is stiled Earl of *Suffolke*.

This *Thomas* Earl of *Norfolke* afterwards passed all his Estate in the Counties of *Buckingham*, *Norfolk* and *Suffolke*, to King *Edward* the Third, and dying without leaving issue-male, was interred in the Chaire of the Abbey of *St. Edmundsbury*, An. 1338. where (saith *Mr. Waver*) once stood a goodly Monument erected to his Memory, now wholly defaced.

Flowers de Lys Argent, and took the Princely Coat of *Woodstock*, viz. Gules, 3 Lyons passant guardant or, within a gules in a field gold, assumed the Coat-Armour of *Thomas* of *Woodstock* Duke of *Gloucester* and Earl of *Buckingham*, which was Quarterly, France and England, a Border argent.

This Thomas
Earl of Nor-
folke and Su-
ffolke, 3 Lyons
passant guardant or, a
field 3 points
argent. And his
Seal exhibi-
ted in the 122.
Page of this
Third Book,
annexed to his
Charter dated
at Twined-
mouth, An. 7
Ed. 3. repre-
sents you with the same Arms
which the
Dukes of Nor-
folke, his de-
scendants (dis-
continuing
their Silver
Lyon in a field
Gules) did
bear, both to
honour them-
selves, and to
show their
descent
from a Prince
of the Blood-
Royal. The
Hollands Earls
of Kent and
Dukes of Sur-
rey, descended
from *Edmond*
of *Woodstock*
Earl of Kent,
brother of this
Thomas, for-
sook the Arms
of their House,
which were,
Azure, a Lyon
Rampant
guardant, and
ence of

Plantagenets
Undivided.

He Married two Wives, the first of which was * Alice daughter of Sir Roger Halys of Harwich, and by her had issue, after whose death he took to his second Wife Mary (who dyed Anno 36 Ed. 3.) daughter of William Lord Roos (Widdow to William Lord Brewes of Brember and Gower) she was after married to Sir Ralph Cobham Knight, by whom she had a Son (Sir John Cobham) commonly called the son of Mary the Countess Marshall.

Children of THOMAS Earl of NORFOLK
by ALICE HALYS his first Wife.

9. EDWARD PLANTAGENET only Son of Thomas of Brotherton, dyed without issue in the life-time of his Father. Brooke, York Herald, uncorrected by Vincent, Rouge-Croix, makes him to Marry Beatrix seventh daughter of Roger Mortimer first Earl of March, afterwards re-married to Thomas Brews.
9. MARGARET PLANTAGENET, Duchess of Norfolk, eldest daughter and co-heir, whose History followeth in the next Chapter.
9. * ALICE PLANTAGENET the younger daughter and coheir of Thomas, was married to Edward Mountague, and had issue Joane her only daughter and heir (born at Bungey in Norfolk, and there Baptized An. 23. of Edward the Third) Wife of William de Ufford (after her death Earl of Suffolk) but this Joane dying issueless, her Aunt Margaret came to be her heir. Juratores dicunt quod Will. Ufford nuper comes Suffolke tenuit per legem Anglie post mortem Johanne nuper uxoris sue filie Alicie nuper uxoris Edwardi de Monteacuto, sororis Margarete Marechal nunc Comitisse Norfolk, filiarum et heredum Thome de Brotherton nuper Marecalli Anglie unum Ten. in London, &c.

9. MARGARET

Chap. VII

Plantagenets
Undivided.

MARGARET MARSHALL, Duchess of NORFOLKE

and Lady SEGRAVE.

CHAP. VII.



a Ex Rot.
clausuram
an. de
an. i R. 2.
n. 45.

b claus.
An. i R. 2.
n. 45.

c Penes
Ed. Wal-
ter mil.
Gart.
Prim. Reg.
Armo-
rum
d Chart.
an. 21 R.
2.

f So faith
Brook
York. He
1444, p.
156.
Inq. anno
43 Edw. 3.
art. 2.

Worce-
ster mon.
f. 43.

His Lady was eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas of Brotherton Earl of Norfolk, and after the death of her Niece Joane Countess of Suffolk had his whole Inheritance, and was Countess of Norfolk. At the Coronation of Richard II. she exhibited her Petition for the *Marshallie* of England, to be executed by her Deputy, urging the example of Gilbert Marshall Earl of Strigbul, who performed the same office at the Coronation of King Henry the Second, but the *Marshallie*, being by the death of her Father without issue male, in the hands of the King to dispose of at pleasure, and the time before the Coronation, too short to determine the matter, Henry Lord Percy was appointed by the King to execute the said Office for that time, till a final determination might be made therein.

In a Deed dated the 26th day of September, Anno..... Richard the Second, he writes, in her stile, Margaret Marshall Countess of Norfolk (as heir to her Father) and Lady of Segraue; and afterwards was (for the greatness of her birth, her large revenues and wealth) created Dutchess of Norfolk to terme of life by the same King Richard the Second, by Charter bearing date on the 29th day of September, in the 21th year of His reign. She departed this life upon the 24th day of March, in the first year of Henry 4. Anno 1399. and was interred at the Fryers-minors (vulgarly called the Minorities) in London, having outlived her two Husbands: The first of which was John Lord Segraue, who dyed in the 27th year of King Edw. 3. by whom she had issue, and after his decease was re-married unto Sir Walter Manny Knight of the Garter, Lord of the Town of Manny in the Diocesse of Cambray: He founded a Chappel of the Order of Carthusians, and built there a Monastery, for the health of King Edward the third, and Dame Margaret his wife, and was there buried in his own Church, deceasing in the same year that he laid the foundation viz. an. 1371. his death was much lamented by the King, Nobility and Commons of England; for, with singular commendations he had served King Edward the Third in His French wars,

rum. The Armes also of John Lord Segraue and Dutchess Margarete were impaled in an East-window of Church in the County of Leicester. Penes H. St. George Ar. f. 118. f. 33. p. 100.

Hh h

and

This Margarete Seal, in the 122. page of this Third Book, represents you with her Armes supported by an Angel, which were, Gules, 3 Lyons passant guardant or, a file of 5 points, argent; between two collateral Escutcheons, that on the dexter side charged with the Coat of her first Husband John Lord Segraue, who did bear Sable, a Lyon Rampant Argent Crowned, or And that on the sinister side containing the Armes of Sir Walter de Manny her second husband, viz. or 3 Cheverons, nels, Sable. This Seal is of pale red wax, annexed to her Charter in French, dated September ad. An. — R. 2. and is circumscribed * Sigillum: Margarete: Comitisse: Norfol:chie: et: Domine: de: Segraue: Penes Edwardum Walter Mil: Gart. Pr: Regem Armo- rum: Montfort

Plantagenets
Undivided.

and was employed by Him on several Embassies: his Obsequies were performed with great solemnity, King Edward and all His Children, with the great Prelates and Barons of the Realm being present. And although Brook, York-Herauld, makes Margaret Dutchess of Norfolk to be buried in the Minories, yet Stow in his Survey faith, she was here interred with this Sir Walter Manny her second husband.

Children of MARGARET Dutchess of Norfolk, by
JOHN Lord SEGRAVE her first Husband.

In Pale, Mowbray and Segrave, viz. Gules, a Lyon Rampant argent, and a Lyon rampant argent, crowned proper.

Mowbray did bear Gules, a Lyon Rampant argent.

10. ELIZABETH SEGRAVE Lady Mowbray, their daughter and heir, was the Wife of John Lord Mowbray of Axholme, who dyed beyond Sea upon the Feast of St. Botolph in the 42 year of the Reign of King Edward 3. leaving issue by her two sons, John and Thomas.

11. JOHN Lord MOWBRAT Earl of Nottingham, eldest son and heir of Elizabeth Segrave, and John Lord Mowbray of Axholme, was created into the dignity of Earl of Nottingham at the Coronation of King Richard the Second, in the year 1377. which honour he enjoyed untill the 18th year of his age, and then (leaving his Mother alive) deceased upon the tenth day of February, in the sixth year of the reign of King Richard II. An. 1382. and was buried in the White-Fryers (or Carmelite-Fryers) in London, his brother Thomas being found his heir of the age of 17 years and upward.

11. THOMAS MOWBRAT second son succeeded his brother in his estate, and was created Earl of Nottingham, Earl Marshal of England, and Duke of Norfolk: See more of him in the following Chapter.

Segrave, Sable, a Lyon Rampant argent, crowned proper.

10. ANNE SEGRAVE the younger daughter of Margaret Countess of Norfolk, and John Lord Segrave, was Lady Abbess of Barking in the County of Essex.

Children of MARGARET Dutchess of Norfolk, by
Sir WALTER MANNY her
second Husband.

Manny, Or, three Chevroneaux Sable.

10. THOMAS MANNY their only son, was, being young, drowned in a Well at Derford in Kent, in the life-time of his father.

10. ANNE MANNY Countess of Pembroke, only daughter and heir of Sir Walter de Manny by Dutchess Margaret, aged 18 yeares at the death of her Father, was married to John Lord

Book III.

Worcester, p. 431.

Essex, 43 E. 3.

The Wal-
ingham,
p. 197. n.
48.Essex,
an. 6 R. 2
n. 58.
Stowes
Survey of
London, p.
433.

Chap. VII

pedigima
Neufria,
p. 128. n.
60.Hildem, p.
330. n. 13.pedigima
Neufria,
p. 144. n.
13.Essex,
1 H. 4. n.
54. post
mortem
Hastings.Plantagenets
Undivided.

Lord Hastings Earl of Pembroke, son of Lawrence Earl of Pembroke, by Agnes his wife daughter of Roger Mortimer Lord of Wigmore, and first Earl of March. This John Earl of Pembroke being but 25 yeares of age, was sent by King Edward III. to raise the siege of Rochell, An. 1372. but in his voyage for France was taken by Henry the usurper of Castile, and with 160. others carried into Spain, where, after two yeares imprisonment, he was sold to Bertrand Cleykyn a Nobleman of France, with whom having agreed for his Ransom, was yet at his departure poisoned at a Banquet, and dyed in France, the 16th day of April An. 1375. (his Ransome-money being come to Calais to redeem him) leaving issue by the Lady Anne Manny, his only son named also

of King Edw. III. His Tomb at Westminster, he being noted to be the first subject that bare a Coates quarterly.

11. JOHN HASTINGS Earl of Pembroke, three yeares of age at the death of his father, after whose decease he was Earl of Pembroke, Lord Hastings, Wexford, and Aburgawenny, by reason of whose Minority King Edward III. constituted William Lord Beauchamp Custos of the County of Pembroke. Many yeares after, this Earl John being with King Richard II. at Woodstock in Oxfordshire, in the time of Christmas, was at a Tournament there held, slain by Sir John St. John, in the year 1390. after he had been Earl 14 yeares.

He took to wife Philip, the third daughter of Edmond Mortimer Earl of March, but dying without issue, she was re-married to Richard Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel and Surrey. This John was interred in the Fryers-Minors within Newgate in London, and his inheritance went to his Cousin Sir Edw. Hastings Knight, who, for some displeasure taken against him by the King, was committed to the Fleet, where he dyed without issue.

second Hastings and Valence Quarterly; the third as the second, the fourth as the first: vide penes H. S. George ar. Facilem nemo, Richmond.

This John bare Quarterly, 1. Brotherton Gules, 2. Lyons passant guardant or, a label of 3 points argent, 3. Hastings, or a Maunch guler, 4. Valence, Bar- 175. argent and azure an Orle of Martlets gules, the 4th at the first, which quarterings were so depleted in the roof of Christchurch in London, vide Vincent, p. 420. But in a window of the said Church, he did bear quarterly, in the first quarter, Brotherton; in the

11. THOMAS,

Plantagenets
Undivided.

In a Window of Tuffnell Church in the County of Devon, stood the Armes of this John Duke of Norfolk and Eleanor Bourcier his Wife, viz. Per Pale, gules 3 Lyons passant guardant or, a Label of 3 points argent, and quarterly, Bourcier and Lovaine, viz. argent, a cross engrailed gules, inter 4 water bougets sable; and, gules, a fesse, argent, between 10 billets, or, Peter H. St. George, Richmond.

Sir Robert Howard this Margaret's husband did bear, gules a Bend inter 6 crescs, crescents fitch argent, which shield is carved upon his Tomb in East-Wich Church in the County of Norfolk, this part of their Epitaph only remaining
..... Annababius: Domini: Roberti: Howard: militis: et: Martynore: utonis: fite: Vide Weaver Fun. Monuments, page 842 & 843.

Per pale, Berkley, viz. Gules, a Cheveron inter 10 Crozets, patee 4, 1, 1, 2, and 13, argent, and Brotherton, viz. Gules 3 Lyons passant guardant or, a Label of 3 points, argent.

Earl of Warwick; he deceased at his Manour of Eppeworth in the Isle of Axholme on the 19th day of October, An. 11 H. 6, in the year 1432. and was there buried in the Abbey of Carthusians, leaving issue (by Katherine Nevil his wife) daughter of Ralph Earl of Westmerland (and Joan his wife daughter of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster) John Mowbray, second of the name, and third Duke of Norfolk, who took to wife Eleanor only daughter of William Bourcier Earl of Ewe, and had issue, John Mowbray third of the name, and the last Duke of Norfolk of this Family, who (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Talbot first Earl of Shrewsbury) had issue his only child named Anne, married to Richard of Shrewsbury second Son of King Edward the IV. by whom not having issue, her Fathers inheritance was divided betwixt the Howards and Berkleys who descended from Margaret, and Isabel, daughters of Thomas Mowbray the first Duke of Norfolk.

12. MARGARET MOWBRAY Lady Howard, eldest daughter of Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, and of Elizabeth Fitz-Alan his second wife, was married to Sir Robert Howard Knight (son of Sir John Howard Knight, by Alice his wife daughter of William Tendering) and by him had issue John Howard, created a Baron by King Edward the IV. and Duke of Norfolk by King Richard III. being the stemme of that illustrious Family of Howard, which hath branched it self into one Duke, five Earles, one Viscount, and one Baron; all now flourishing 1673, viz. Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Henry Earl of Norwich and Earl-Marshal of England, Charles Earl of Nottingham, James Earl of Suffolk, Charles Earl of Berkshire, Charles Earl of Carlisle, William Viscount Stafford, and Edward Baron Howard of Eserick, all Peers of this Kingdom, and of the Sur-name of Howard.

12. ISSABEL MOWBRAY Lady Berkley, second daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, was first married to Sir Henry Ferrers Knight (that died in the life-time of his Father) son of William Lord Ferrers of Groby, and of Philip his wife, daughter of Roger Lord Clifford of Appleby, by whom he had issue his onely daughter Elizabeth Ferrers the wife of Edward Grey, second Son of Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthyn. This Issabel Mowbray was the second time married to James Lord Berkley, and by him had issue two sons, viz. William the elder, created Marquess Berkley, who dyed issueless: and Maurice Lord Berkley second son, Progenitor of the present George Baron Berkley of Berkley Castle in the County of Gloucester.

8. EDMOND

Chap. VIII

Plantagenets
Undivided.

8. EDMOND, Earl of KENT, Surnamed of WOODSTOCK.

CHAP. VIII.

Tridigma
Neufria,
p. 490. n. 48



Peter Hen.
P. 100. n. 48
Arm. Lib.
119. p. 29.

Peter Hen.
P. 100. n. 48
Arm. Lib.
119. p. 29.

Ed. 1. n. 48
29 H. 6.
Norfolk
Suffolk

Tridigma
Neufria,
p. 490. n. 48
36.
4 Ed. 3. n. 38.

Ed. 1. n. 48
29 H. 6.
Norfolk
Suffolk

Ing Edward I. (by Margaret His second wife, eldest daughter of Philip III. furnished the Hardy, King of France) had issue two sons, Thomas surnamed of Brotherton, and this Edmond His sixth Son but second by his Mother, who was delivered of him at the Kings Mannor of Woodstock in Oxfordshire upon the 5th day of August, An. 1031, in the 29th year of his Fathers reign, and Baptized Edmond, by the Bishop of Chichester.

He was created Earl of Kent (per circulum gladii) by King Edward II. his half-brother, upon the 28th day of July, in the 15th year of his reign, An. 1321. And after at a Council held at Winchester in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward III. his Nephew, An. 1329. on the morrow after the Feast of St. Gregory, this Edmond Earl of Kent was Arrested, and on the vigil of St. Cuthbert adjudged to die for high Treason; for abetting several of the Nobility to plot the delivery of King Edward II. out of prison; who had indeed been murdered near twelve months before, for which (by the malice of Queen Isabel, who took upon her to Govern all during the Minority of the King her Son, and Roger Lord Mortimer her Minion) he was beheaded at Winchester, after he had stood upon the Scaffold from noon till five a clock in the evening, expecting the deadly stroke, which no one would give him, till a bale wretch of the Marshalsea was sent, who performed it.

This Edmond took to Wife Margaret Wake, daughter of John Lord Wake and Joan his wife, and sister and heir of Thomas Lord Wake of Lydell in the County of Northampton, who deceased upon the 21th day of May, An. 23 Ed. 3. leaving this Margaret Countess of Kent his heir, of the age of about forty years.

(Edmond being Beheaded, Thomas Smothered, and Humphrey Poisoned) we will not positively assert, was the reason why about any of their Elfochons.

The Armes of Margaret Wake his wife being, Or 2 Bars Gules, and 3 Torseaux in Chief, are impaled with Earl Edmond's in a Window in Chesham Church in the County of Derby, vide L. 4. fol. 18. Lib. in Collegio Armerum.

Children of EDMOND Earl of KENT, by
MARGARET WAKE his Wife.

9. EDMOND PLANTAGENET, eldest Son, succeeded his Father in the Earldom of Kent, vide Chap. IX.

9. JOHN

Plantagenets
Undivided.

9. JOHN PLANTAGENET, second Son, was Earl of *Book III.*
Kent after the death of his brother *Edmond*, without issue, of
whom see more in the X. Chap. of this III. Book.

9. JOANE PLANTAGENET only daughter of *Ed-*
mond Earl of *Kent*, and sister and heir of *John* Earl of *Kent*,
whose History followeth (that of her brother *John*) in the
XI. Chap. of this III. Book.

EDMOND PLANTAGENET, Earl of KENT.

CHAP. IX.

Gules, 3 Ly-
ons passant
guardant or,
a Border, ar-
gent.

His *Edmond*, eldest son and heir of *Edmond* of
Woodstock Earl of *Kent*, and *Margaret* his wife,
sister and heir of *Thomas* Lord *Wake* of *Lydel*.
was in a Parliament held *An. 5 Ed. 3.* restored to
the Earldom of *Kent*; and died the Kings
Ward without issue, in the sixth year of the reign
of *Edward III.* leaving his brother *John* to succeed him in the said
Earldom.

Partia-
ment. an.
4 Ed. 3.
p. 1. Pat.
an. 5 Ed. 3.

JOHN PLANTAGENET, Earl of KENT.

CHAP. X.

The Armes of
this *John* and
Elizabeth his
wife were
pointed in a
Glaüs window
in the Cathed-
ral Church of
Lythfield, be-
ing partly per
pale Gules, 3
Lions passant
guardant or, a
border argent;
and *Gules*, 3
Lions rampant
ble. vifit.
Staff. C. 10.
fol. 160. b. in
Coll. Arm.

He was second Son of *Edmond* of *Woodstock*, and
succeeded his brother *Edmond* (dying without
issue) in the Earldom of *Kent*; by which Ti-
tle he sat in Parliament in the 25 year of King
Edward III. And upon *St. Stephens* day in the
year following (*viz. An. 26 Ed. 3.*) he de-
ceased without issue, having married *Elizabeth* a daughter of
the Duke of *Juliers*; who after his death was the Wife of *Enstace*
Dabridgecourt, second son of the Lord *Dabridgecourt* of *Henault*, by
whom she had issue Sir *Sanchius Dabridgecourt*, one of the Founders
of the most noble Order of the *Garter*; This Countess *Eliz-*
abeth afterwards took upon her the Habit of a Nun in the Ab-
bey of *Waverley*, and departed this life about the 12 year of King
Henry IV.

Tag. an.
26 Ed. 3.
n. 54. Not.Pat. an.
13 R. 2. m.
15.

9. JOANE

Chap. XI.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

JOANE

PLANTAGENET, Princess of WALES,
and Countess of KENT.

CHAP. XI.

Ing. ceps
23 Febru-
arii. an. 27
Ed. 3.

Hidem!

Gul. M. S.
Miffel. R.
Glover
Somerst.Hfcedr. an.
35 Ed. 3.
p. 1. n.
204.One of the
Book of
Wills cal:
Vd Uffip.Lib. in
Offi. Can-
tuar. va-
ca. Uffip. f.
177. b. 17
et 18. d.Topogma
Reoffrin.
p. 537. n.
40.Yho. Wat-
fingham.
316. n. 40.

His Lady *Joane* was the only daughter of *Ed-*
mond of *Woodstock* Earl of *Kent*, sixth and
youngest son of King *Edward I.* sister to *Ed-*
mond, and sister and heir to *John* Earl of *Kent*,
at whose death happening in the 26 year of
the reign of *Edward III.* she had passed the
25th year of her age (being for her admir-
able beauty called, *The Fair Maid of Kent*.)

She was at the same time the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holand*
Knight, one of the Founders of the most noble order of the *Garter*
(second son of Sir *Robert Holand* of *Lancashire* Knight (and
Maud his wife daughter and heir of *Alan la Zouch*) steward of the
household to *William Montague* Earl of *Salisbury*, and in right of this
Joan his wife, by King *Edward* the third, created Earl of *Kent*,
and Lord *Wake* of *Lidell*, and by her leaving issue, and having
performed many brave acts in the Kings service, he departed this
World on the 26 day of *December*, (*An. 34 Ed. 3.*) in the year
1360.

The before mentioned *William Montague* Earl of *Salisbury* was
her second Husband, from whom she was divorced by consent, and
he married another Noble Lady at *Lambeth* upon the 6th day of
October, *An. 1361.* in the presence of *Roger Lord Laware*, *Edward*
Courtney, *James Audley*, &c.

Yet did this Countess *Joane* still retain so much beauty and
excellency, as to attract the admiration of that Martial Prince and
heir apparent to the Crown of *England*, *Edward*, called the Black
Prince, who out of a most sincere affection, (after he had decli-
ned several illustrious Matches) made choice of her for his wife,
but by reason of their consanguinity (for she was Cousin-german
to his Father King *Edward III.*) could not Marry) till a Dispen-
sation from Pope *Innocent VI.* saved the matter.

She also out-lived Prince *Edward* her third Husband, and had
issue by him King *Richard II.* until the ninth year of whose reign
she lived, but then (*viz. 8 Julii an. 1385.*) deceased of Grief in *Wal-*
lingsford-Castle, after four dayes sickness, because the said King de-
nied her earnest suite for the Pardon of her son and his half-brother
John Holand, who had wickedly slain *Ralph* son and heir of
Hugh Earl Stafford. Her Corps (embalmed and wrapped in

Kkk
Lead)

The Lady
Joane in the
life-time of her
first husband
Sir *Thomas*
Holand Earl of
Kent, did bear;
Perry per Pale
Holand and
Kent; viz.
Azure, Sence
of *Flowers de*
Leys and a *Ly-*
on rampant
guardant; Ar-
gent; and
Gules, 3 *Ly-*
ons passant
guardant; or, a
Border, ar-
gent. Her
Armes Impaled
also with those
of Prince *Ed-*
ward her third
husband are
carved upon
the North-side
the Tomb of
Queen *Phi-*
lippa in *West-*
minster-Ab-
bey, and were
painted in a
Window in
Christchurch,
near *Newgate*-
market.

Plantagenets Undivided. Lead) was ordered to be honorably entombed in the Church of the Fryers-minors at Stamford. Book III

Children of JOANE Plantagenet Countess of KENT, by
Sir THOMAS HOLLAND Earl of KENT
her first Husband.

In a Charter in French dated at London upon the eighth day of February, An. 12 R. 2. 1387. This Thomas fills himself Thomas de Holland Count de Kent, & seigneur de Wake, His Seal of Red Wax represented in this III. Book, p. 124. is appendant thereto, upon which is represented a Hind lodged under a Tree, gorged with a Daisil Cornet, which was the Device of his Mother the Countess Joane, And upon a shield hanging about the neck of the Hind Her Armes, being, Gules 3 Lyons passant guardant or, a Border Argent. Which this Thomas Holland Earl of Kent assumed, discontinuing the Paternal Coat of his Family, as I have noted before. This Instrument is in the custody of the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Peterborough.

10. THOMAS HOLLAND Earl of Kent and Lord Wake of Lydd eldest son of Sir Thomas Holland Earl of Kent (and Joane his Wife daughter of Edmond of Woodstock Earl of Kent) and half-brother by the Mothers side to King Richard the second, was after his fathers death Earl of Kent, and Lord Wake of Lydd; He was Marshal of England in the year 1380. (An. 3 R. 2.) and made Constable of the Tower of London, upon the 4th day of July An. 13 R. 2. He deceased in the year 1397. (An. 20 R. 2.) and by his last will, appointed his Body to be interred in the Abbey of Brune, leaving issue by Alice his wife daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel, four sons and six daughters, viz. Thomas Holland Earl of Kent and Duke of Surrey, beheaded at Cirester, without issue, An. 1400. Edmond Holland, Earl of Kent after his brother, who also deceased issueless, John Holland and Richard Holland who dyed young. Elianor Holland, first Married to Roger Mortimer Earl of March, and secondly to Edward Charlton Lord Powis. Joane Holland, first the wife of Edmond of Langley Duke of York, and secondly of Sir Henry Bromflet Knight. Margaret Holland also twice married, first to John Beaufort Earl of Somerset, and afterwards to Thomas Duke of Clarence. Elianor Holland the younger, the wife of Thomas Montague Earl of Salisbury. Elizabeth Holland Married to John Lord Nevil son and heir of Ralph Nevil first Earl of Westmerland. And Bridget Holland a Nun at Barking. From which Daughters many of the Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom derive themselves.

In a Grant to John de Clancy, &c. dated at London upon the fourth day of April, An. 22 R. 2. This John wrote in his stile, Johannes Holland Dux Exon. Comes Huntingdon & Camerarius Anglie, to which his Seal of red wax (exhibited in the 124. Page of this third Book) is annexed, on which you have his shield hanging upon a Tree charged with the Armes of St. Edward the Confessor, differenced with 3 Labels of 3 points (on Augmentation granted to this Duke by King Richard II.) impaled with his Paternal Coat, which was Gules 3 Lyons passant guardant or, a Border of France, which Border he gave to distinguish him from Thomas Holland Earl of Kent his elder brother, who did bear a plain Border Argent. The same Escutcheon, Augmentation and Armes of this John Duke of Excester are to be seen in a fourth window of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Lesser near Smithfield.

reign

Chap. XL.
Chart. an.
21 R. 2. n.
23.

Ysa. Wal-
ingham, p.
363. n. 40.

Weever, p.
637.

M. S. An.
D. p. 599.

Inq. an.
13 R. 2. p. 1.
m. 35.

Chart. an.
21 R. 2. n.
23.
Trodigma
Neustria,
p. 551. n.
58.

Vifi. De.
va G.
Cornwall,
fol. 109. b.

Stow
Chronicle;
p. 415.

reign of the said King Richard II. his half-brother, This John was created into the dignity of Duke of Excester, and made Governour of Calais. But in the first year of King Henry IV. he was deposed from the Title of Duke, and in the same year beheaded at Pleshey in Essex, upon the third day after the Epiphany, in the year 1400, for a Seditious Conspiracy against the life of King Henry the fourth, in the very place where the Duke of Gloucester was Arrested by King Richard II. (which was in the base Court of the Castle of Pleshey) that he might seem to have been justly punished by way of satisfaction for the Duke of Gloucesters death, of which he was thought to be a principal procurer, and lyeth buried in the Collegiate Church there; upon one part of his dismembered Monument (saith Weever) carelessly cast here and there in the body of the Church, were found these words, Here lyeth John Holland Erie of Excester, Erie of Huntingdon, and Chamberlain of England, who dyed.

This John Duke of Excester took to wife Elizabeth, second daughter of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, and sister to King Henry IV. (who was afterward married to Sir John Cornwall Knight Lord Fanhop) and by her had issue,

Richard Holland his eldest son, who dyed issueless upon the third day of December, An. 4 H. 5. and,

John Holland his second son, restored to the Dukedom of Excester An. 22 H. 6. who wrote in his stile, Duke of Excester, Earl of Huntington and Ivory, Lord of Sparre, Admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine, and Constable of the Tower of London: He left issue, by Anne his first wife, Daughter of Edmond Earl of Stafford (and Anne his wife daughter of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester) his only son

passant guardant or, a Border Argent Flowery or, and on his Helme, upon a Chapeau doubled Ermine, a Lyon passant guardant, and gorged with a Coller of France. The same Coat and Crest are upon his Seal affixed to a discharge dated the last day of June, An. 17 H. 6. in which he is filled Johannes Comes Huntingdon & de Ivory, ac Admirallus Anglie Hibernie & Aquitanie. Ex Chartis Edm. Walker mil. Garteri Prin. Regis Arm. The Armes of his Wife Anne Stafford, viz. Or, a Chevron Gules, are impaled with his Coat upon the Tomb before mentioned.

Henry Holland Duke of Excester, Earl of Huntington, &c. disinherited An. 1 Ed. 4. and found dead in the Sea betwixt Dover and Calais, without issue, (by Anne his wife daughter of Richard Duke of Yorke) but had two base sons, one named Robert, who, by Margaret his wife, had issue two daughters, Joane married to John Kindall of Treworgie in the County of Cornwall, and Lane the wife of John Reskimer, who dyed without issue: What name his other base son had we do not find, but Stow in his Chronicle informes us, that they were both slain at the Battell of Towton.

The second wife of John Duke of Excester, also named Anne, was the daughter of John Montacute Earl of Salisbury, by whom he had issue his only daughter

Anne Holland, first married to John Lord Nevil (son and heir

Plantagenets Undivided.

This John upon his famous Monument in St. Katherinees Church near the Tower of London both his Armes and Crest curiously carved in Stone, being

It appeareth by this Monies Seal affixed to his Indenture dated the 9th day of April, an. 38 H. 6. in which he is filled, The high and mighty Prince Henry Duke of Excester, that his Armes were Gules, 3 Lyons passant guardant or, a Border of France, Peneus Will, Fitzp. Arm. lib. 119. p. 53.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

heir of *Ralph* the second Earl of *Westmorland* slain at *Tow-ton-Field* *An.* 1 *Ed.* 4. *Ans* issue, and secondly to *Sir John Nevil* Knight, Uncle to her former husband, and by him had issue *Ralph Nevil* (third of the name) Earl of *Westmerland*, &c.

Sir Edward Holand Knight, third son of *John* the first, Duke of *Exceter*, and *Elizabeth* of *Lancaster* his wife.

Constance Holand only daughter of *John* Duke of *Exceter*, and *Elizabeth* of *Lancaster*, was first married to *Tho. Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, and had not by him any issue, she was afterwards the wife of *John* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, and from them all the Earles of *Kent* derive their descent.

Children of *JOANE* Countess of *KENT*, by *EDWARD* Prince of *WALES* her third husband.

10. *EDWARD* the elder son of *Joane* Princess of *Wales* by *Edward* the black Prince, was born at *Engolefme* in the year 1375, dyed at the age of seven years, and was interred in the Church of the *Augustine* Fryers in *London*.

10. *RICHARD* of *Burdeaux* the younger son of Princess *Joane*, and *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, succeeded his Grandfather King *Edward III.* in the Kingdom of *England*, &c. by the name of *Richard II.* whose History you have in the 191. Page of this Third Book chap.V.

Book III.

Tho. Wal-
ingham,
180. n. 39.
Tpedit.
Neustrie,
p. 525. n.
39.
Wecwer,
410.

Tpedit.
Neustrie,
p. 525. n.
49.

Tpedit.
Neustrie,
in Anno
1338.

Ch. XII.

Plantagenets
Undivided.

10. LIONELL,

Duke of *CLARENCE*, Earl of *ULSTER*,
and Lord of *CONAUGHT* and *TRIME*,
Surnamed of *ANTWERP*.

CHAP. XII.



* *Paulus*
having in
vita *Gale-*
otti secun-
dis p. 154.

Tho. Wal-
ingham,
180. n. 39.
Tpedit.
Neustrie,
p. 525. n.
49.

Tpedit.
Neustrie,
in Anno
1338.

His *Lionell*, named in Latine, *Leonellus*, *Lionel-*
lus, and * *Leonatus*, which signifie, *A Lioncel*,
or diminutive *Lion*; had this appellation either
from being the off-spring of that *Lyon* of
England King *Edward III.* (alluding to the
royal Armes he bare) whose third son he was,
or to revive the Brittilh name *Llewellyn*, signi-
fying *Lyon-like*, being the same with *Leominus* and *Leontinus*.

His Surname is derived from the City of *Antwerpe* in the
Dukedom of *Brabant*, where Queen *Philippa* was delivered of him
upon the Vigil of *St. Andrew* the Apostle (*viz.* the 29th day of
November) *An.* 1338. in the 12th year of the reign of his Father
King *Edward III.* who about that time took upon him the Title
and Armes of the King of *France*, in order to his Conquest of that
Kingdom.

He had not exceeded the third year of his age, when, upon Pe-
tition of the *Irisbry*, his Marriage was agreed upon with *Eliza-*
beth de Burgh, in which it is read, *Quod Elizabetha filia et haeres*
Willielmi de Burgo nuper Comitis Ulton. defuncti, cum aetatem ad hoc
aptam attigerit, Leonello filio Regis et non alteri, ipso Leonello uxore
maritetur. This *Elizabeth* was the daughter and heir of
William de Burgo, or *Burgh*, Earl of *Ulster* (and *Maud* his
wife, the second daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*, second
Son of *Edmond* Earl of *Lancaster*, second son of King *Hen-*
ry III.) which *William* was the son of *John de Burgh* who dyed in
the life-time of his Father *Richard* Earl of *Ulster*, *An.* 1312. ha-
ving married *Elizabeth* the third sister and co-heir of *Gilbert de*
Clare Earl of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, and daughter of *Gilbert de*
Red Earl of *Glocester*, by *Joan* of *Acres* his wife, second daughter
of King *Edward I.*

The Marriage betwixt *Lionell* and this *Elizabeth de Burgh* his
first wife, was consummated about his fourteenth year, at what
time (*viz.* *An.* 26 *Ed.* 3.) He was created Earl of *Ulster* in *Ir-*
land in the right of his said wife *Elizabeth*, who leaving issue by
him their only child *Philippa*, deceased in the year 1363. and was

Wecwer
General
Monum.,
p. 740.

the Kings in *Westminster-Abbey*, the Armes of *Lionell* Duke of *Clarence*, and this *Elizabeth de Burgh* are carved and
painted, *viz.* in Pale, Quarterly *France* Seme, and *England*, a label of three points argent, charged with a many Cam-
1022, *Gules*, being *Clarence*, And Or a Crest *Gules*, by the name of *Burgh*.

The Coat-Ar-
mour of this
Lionell is en-
sailed upon
an Effigieon
of Copper un-
der his Por-
traiture on the
South-side K.
Edward the
Third's Mo-
nument in the
Abbey of *West-*
minster. It al-
so stands in a
Glas-window
of *St. George's*
Hall in *Wind-*
so-Castle, in a
Wind-won the
North-side of
that Parish-
Church, and in
many other
places. The
Arms are,
Quarterly
France seme,
and *England*,
a label of 3
points argent,
each charged
with a Canton
Gules, contain-
ing which di-
stinction see
more in the hi-
story of this
Lionell.

His first Mar-
riage.

On the North-
side the Monu-
ment of Queen
Philippa, in
the Chappel of
are carved and
painted, *viz.* in Pale, Quarterly *France* Seme, and *England*, a label of three points argent, charged with a many Cam-
1022, *Gules*, being *Clarence*, And Or a Crest *Gules*, by the name of *Burgh*.

10. LIONELL

LII

interred

Plantagenets Undivided. Earl of *Warwick*, and daughter of *Roger Mortimer* the first Earl of *March*, were her Godmothers; and her Godfather *John Thurstby* Archbishop of *Tork*.

Her Marriage. This *Philippa* was at the death of her Father 13 years of age, about which time (*viz.* *An.* 1368. and 42 *Ed.* 3.) King *Edward* married her to *Edmond Mortimer* the third Earl of *March* and Lord of *Wigmore*, who enjoyed with her the Earldom of *Ulster* and the Lordships of *Clare*, *Conaught* and *Trime*. I find him stiled Marshal of *England* in a Patent dated upon the first day of *February*, *An.* 43 *Edw.* 3. and enjoying the same Title the 21th of *May* in the 47th year of the said Kings Reign.

This *Edmond* recovered the Castle and Honour of *Denbigh* from *William Mountague* Earl of *Salisbury*, which had been by *Edward III.* given to *Roger Mortimer* the first Earl of *March* his Great Grandfather, and was, by *Richard II.* upon the 22th day of *October* in the third year of his reign, constituted Lieutenant of *Ireland* during the King's pleasure: Not long after which taking a voyage into that Kingdom, in order to the execution of his Lieutenantcy, and the settlement of his estate there, he happened to dye at *Corke* (*An.* 5 *R.* 2.) from whence his body was brought back into *England* and interred in his Monastery of *Wigmore* in the County of *Hereford*; leaving issue by the Countess *Philippa* his wife, three sons and two daughters.

Children of *PHILIPPA* of *CLARENCE*, by
EDMOND MORTIMER Earl of
MARCH her Husband.

12. *ROGER MORTIMER* Earl of *March*, &c. eldest son and heir, succeeded his Father in his Honours, of whom you may read in the *XIV.* and next Chapter of this *III.* Book.

12. Sir *EDMOND MORTIMER* Knight, second son of *Roger* Earl of *March*, and *Philippa* of *Clarence*, took to wife daughter of *Owen Glendour* a Gentleman of *North-Wales*, upon which alliance, the said *Owen* became a confederate with the *Percies* against King *Henry IV.* pretending to establish *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March* in the Throne of *England*, whom King *Richard II.* had nominated for his Successor.

12. Sir *JOHN MORTIMER* Knight, third son of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, and Countess *Philippa*, being a Prisoner in the Tower of *London* in the third year of King *Henry VI.* was Arraigned for Treasonable speeches used to a Yeoman (servant to Sir *Robert Scot* Keeper of the Tower) to induce the said Yeoman to let him escape, promising him a great Reward. The Points charged upon him by this Witnesses in open Parliament,

The Armes of *Glendour*, Party of 6 pence Argent and Gules, over all a Lion rampant sable.

Book III
John Har-
ding, cap.
186. c.
187.

Waver.
741. c.
742. out of
John Har-
ding, cap.
187.
Pat. an.
43 *Ed.* 3.
no. 11.
Pat. an.
47 *Ed.* 3.
in dispo.

Pat. an.
3 *R.* 2. p. 1.

Pat. an.
3 *R.* 2. p. 2.
m. 16. & 17

Aug. Vin-
cent
Rouge
Croix, in
his dispo-
very of
Brooks's
Errors, p.
327.

John
Speed, p.
814. col. 1.
Rob. Est.
1 cont.

Ch. XII.

ment, were these, 1. That the said *Mortimer* meant to flee into *Wales* to the Earl of *March* (his Nephew) and with an Army of 40000. Men to enter *England*, and strike off the heads of the *Proteſtor* and the Bishop of *Wincheſter*. 2. That the Earl of *March* ought, by right, to be King of *England*, and if the Earl would not, that then he himself was next heir. 3. That if he could not safely reach to the *Marches*, he would sail to the Daulphin of *France*, and there serve with Honour, of which he was assured. For these Overtures of Elcape and Conspiracy Sir *John Mortimer* was Drawn, Hang'd and Beheaded. The whole Stratagem being onely looked upon as a Plot to rid him out of the way, and to yield pretence for the securing and imprisonment of his Nephew *Edmond* Earl of *March*, which was hereupon performed.

Plantagenets Undivided.

Ed. Chron

12. *ELIZABETH MORTIMER* Lady *Percy*, elder daughter of *Edmond Mortimer* Earl of *March*, was the wife of *Henry Lord Percy*, on whom was entayled the Mannour of *Thurstanby* and other Lands, *An.* 3 *R.* 2. he was the eldest son of *Henry Percy* the first Earl of *Northumberland*, by *Margaret* his first wife daughter of *Ralph* Lord *Newill* of *Raby*; and for his high mettle and courage named *Hotspurre*, which he signallized against the *French* and *Scots*; and lastly, at the Battel of *Shrewsbury*, in the third year of King *Henry IV.* where he was slain valiantly fighting against that King, in behalf of *Edmond Mortimer* the last Earl of *March* his wives Nephew, and his Confederates, according to the Tripartite Indenture, betwixt the said Earl of *March*, *Owen Glendour*, and this *Henry*; who, by *Elizabeth Mortimer* his wife, was the Ancestor of a descent of Ten Earles of *Northumberland*, which have inherited the Grandure of his Spirit, but its to be wished that none of them had succeeded him in the Humour of *Hotspurre*.

The Armes of *Henry Lord Percy* and *Elizabeth Mortimer* his wife, are impaled in a south window of that part of the Cathedral Church of *Durham*, called, *Newum Altaria*, being Or, a Lion rampant Azure, and *Mortimer*, as before, C. 22. *Durham. fol.* 24. a.

12. *PHILIPPA MORTIMER*, Countess of *Pembroke* and *Arundell*, younger daughter of *Edmond* Earl of *March*, and sister to Earl *Roger*, was first married to *John Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke*, afterwards she was the second wife of *Richard Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, and had by him a son named *John* that dyed young. Her third Husband was *John Poynings* Lord *St. John*, leaving him, as she had her two former husbands, without issue of her body.

In Pale, Hastings, viz. Or, a March Gules, and Mortimer.

Quarterly Poynings, and St. John, viz.

Barry of 6 pence Or, and Vert, a Bend Gules; and Argent on a chief Gules 2 Mallets Or, impaling Mortimer.

M m m

12. ROGER

Plantagenets
Undivided.

Book III.

12. ROGER
MORTIMER, Earl of MARCH and
ULSTER, Lieutenant of IRELAND, and Lord of
WIGMORE, CLARE, TRIM and
CONAUGHT.

CHAP. XIV.



This Roger did bear, Quarterly, Mortimer and Burgh, as appears by his Letter of Attorney to Roger Earl of Devon. Sealed with these Armes in Red-Wax, bearing date at Ludlow the 24th day of December, An. 7 R. 2, wherein he is styled, Roger de Mortimer Comite de la March et d'Ulster, &c. (This instrument is in the custody of Sir Edward Walker Knight Garter, principal King of Armes, from which we may note, that the Armes of Philippa of Clarence, this Earl Roger's Mother, by which those of Burgh (according to the rule of quartering) ought to be introduced, are left out. The reason of which omission was either because that Earl Roger not enjoying the Dukedom of Clarence, committed to quarter the Engages thereof; or, that by bearing the Armes of Clarence, he should have anticipated King Richard II. in declaring him his Heir to the Crown, when by them it would have appeared, that next after that King, and the heirs of March and Ulster sealed the before-mentioned Deed three years before that King Richard the Second declared him his Successor, which was in the 10th year of his reign. The Achievement of this Roger stood in Painted Glass on the North-side the Parish Church of Abingdon in Northampton; the Ekechoon contains the Armes of Mortimer and Burgh, quarterly, and hangs corner-ways upon his Window, out of a Ducal Coronet (such a Plume of Feathers his Crest, and his Lambrequin or Mantling is charged with the said Armes of Burgh and Mortimer quarterly. Petes H. S. George Arm. Richmond, reduces

Or long after the death of Edmond Mortimer Earl of March, this Roger, his eldest son, was constituted Lieutenant of Ireland during the King's pleasure, upon the 24th day of January, in the fifth year of the Reign of Richard II. An. 1381. in the possession of which Office I find him upon the 12th day of August, An. 1396. in the 20th year of the said King's Reign; for, he is then styled *Rogerus de Mortuomari Comes Marchie et Ultonie Locum-tenens Hibernie, &c.*

King Richard II. An. 1387. nominated this Roger Mortimer for His successor in the Kingdom of England, being the eldest son of Philippa, the only child of Lionell Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward III. for William of Hatfield (the second son of King Edward III.) dying young and issueless, and King Richard II. (the only child of Edward Prince of Wales, eldest son of King Edward III.) deceasing also without issue, this Earl Roger's heirs ought to have preceded the House of Lancaster to the Crown, being descended from John of Gaunt, a fourth son of that King.

He took to Wife Eleanor March, the eldest daughter of Thomas Holland Earl of Kent (by Alice Fitz-Alan his wife, daughter of Richard Earl of Arundel) sister of Thomas Holland Duke of Surrey, and sister and coheir of Edmond Holland Earl of Kent. She was after the death of Roger Earl of March, re-married to Sir Edward Charlton Knight Lord Powis, and leaving issue by both her husbands, deceased upon the 23 day of October, in the seventh year of King Henry IV. An. 1405.

This Roger Mortimer Earl of March, and Lieutenant of Ireland, trusting too much to the strength of his own Forces, was slain by O-Brien and the Irish of Leinster at a place called Kenlis, in the 22 year of the Reign of King Richard II. who, resolving to revenge the death of his Cousin Mortimer, takes a voyage into Ireland, and

to quarter the Engages thereof; or, that by bearing the Armes of Clarence, he should have anticipated King Richard II. in declaring him his Heir to the Crown, when by them it would have appeared, that next after that King, and the heirs of March and Ulster sealed the before-mentioned Deed three years before that King Richard the Second declared him his Successor, which was in the 10th year of his reign. The Achievement of this Roger stood in Painted Glass on the North-side the Parish Church of Abingdon in Northampton; the Ekechoon contains the Armes of Mortimer and Burgh, quarterly, and hangs corner-ways upon his Window, out of a Ducal Coronet (such a Plume of Feathers his Crest, and his Lambrequin or Mantling is charged with the said Armes of Burgh and Mortimer quarterly. Petes H. S. George Arm. Richmond, reduces

Ed. 4. n.
6. m. 2.Ed. 4. n.
20 R. 2.
p. 1. m. 10.Ed. 4. n.
3 Hen.
5. m. 55.
Ed. 4. n.
3 H. 6. m. 13.Ing. 4. n.
7 Hen. 4.
m. 23.Typogr.
Newsp.
p. 151. m.
51.

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c.

225

Plantagenets
Undivided.

Ch. XII. reduces those Rebels; but, in his absence, Henry of Bullingbroke the son of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, landing in England, upon pretence only of obtaining his Dukedom of Lancaster, takes his opportunity, first to usurp his Crown, and after to deprive him of Life.

Children of ROGER MORTIMER Earl of MARCH,
by ELIANOR HOLLAND his Wife.

Parl. an.
Ed. 4. n.
6. m. 2.

13. EDMOND MORTIMER Earl of March and Ulster, Lord of Wigmore, Clare, Trim and Conaught, was the eldest son of Roger Earl of March and Eleanor Holland, and Grandson of Edmond Mortimer Earl of March, by Philippa the only daughter of Lionell Duke of Clarence third son of King Edward III. This Edmond, by reason of his Royal blood, and right to the Crown, stood greatly suspected by Henry IV. who had usurped the Kingdom, and was by him exposed to dangers, being taken Prisoner in a Battle fought at Pelale in Radnorshire (where many of the Gentry of Herefordshire were slain) by Owen Glendower the Rebel; and afterwards, whereas the Percies purposed to advance his right, he was, by that Kings order, conveyed into Ireland, kept almost 20 years Prisoner in the Castle of Trim, suffering all miseries incident to Princes of the Blood, while they lie open to every suspicion; and there, through extreme grief, ended his life the 19th day of January, An. 1424. in the third year of the reign of King Henry VI. This Earl Edmond (having had no issue by Anne Stafford his wife, daughter of Edmond Earl of Stafford, who after his death was re-married to John Holland Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Excester) left his Nephew Richard Duke of York his heir. His Corps was brought into England, and Entombed in the Colledge of Stoke, near unto Clare, in the County of Suffolke.

Weaver
Fun. Mon.
p. 742.

charged with the Armes of Mortimer and Burgh quarterly; upon his Heelme a Plume of Feathers issuing out of a Ducal Coronet, the Heelme quarterly, and the Ekechoon supported by two Lions rampant guardant, with their tails turned outwards; their hinder legs and over their backs, with which Lions (being Argent) King Edward the Fourth supported his Ekechoon Royal, and the Standard of his Earldome of March in the Circumference of this Seal you may read, Edmund de Mortuomari Comitis Marchie et Ultonie vni. Coniunxte et Clare. Ex Chartis Comit. Huntingdon. Being at Cirencester in Gloucestershire in the year 1666. I took a Note of the representations of five Persons nearly painted in Glass in an End-window of the North-ile of that Church, they are all in a standing posture, their Armes upon their Surcoats, denoting them to be, this Edmond Earl of March (who there beareth March and Ulster quarterly), Peter King of Castile, Richard Duke of York, Thomas Holland Duke of Surrey, and Sir Peter Geneville. See more of them in the History of Richard Duke of York, Book V. Chap. IV.

Parl. an.
Ed. 4. n.
6. m. 2.

13. ROGER MORTIMER, Second son of Roger Mortimer Earl of March, and Elianor Holland, dyed young.

Parl. an.
Ed. 4. n.
8. & 9. c.
quint.

13. ANNE MORTIMER Countess of Cambridge, the elder daughter of Roger Earl of March, and Countess Eleanor his wife, was Married to Richard of Coningsborow Earl of Cambridge, second son of Edmond of Langley Duke of York, fifth

thorthing in Northamptonshire, viz. Quarterly Ermine and England & Label of 3 points Argent, each charged with as many Torseaux, Impaling, Mortimer and Burgh quarterly.

The Armes of this Anne, with those of Earl Richard her Husband stood in a window of the Chantry of St. Mary's Church at Northampton.

son

Plantagenets
Undivided.

son of King Edward III. by whom she had issue Richard Duke of York, heir to her brother Edmond Mortimer Earl of March, who, setting on foot his Claims to the Crown against King Henry the VI. was slain in the attempt at the Battel of Wakefield, leaving the prosecution thereof unto Edward Earl of March his eldest son, who, after many Battels, and much effusion of blood, obtained the Kingdom, and was Crowned by the name of Edward the IV.

Book III

In Pale,
Courteney, &c.
Or, 3 Port-
cues, a Label of
3 points A-
zure; and
Mortimer and
Borough quar-
terly.

13. ELEANOR MORTIMER Countess of Devon, the younger daughter of Roger Mortimer Earl of March, and Eleanor Holand his Wife, was Married to Edward Courtney surnamed the Blind, the Eleventh Earl of Devonshire, by whom he had not any issue, and deceased in the seventh year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth, An. 1418.

Parl. ac.
1 Ed. 4. m.
8. cr. for
quent.

12. THOMAS

Ch. XV.

Plantagenets
Undivided.



10. THOMAS,

Duke of GLOCESTER, Earl of BUCKINGHAM,
ESSEX and NORTHAMPTON, and Constable of
ENGLAND; Surnamed of WOODSTOCK.

CHAP. XV.

Hydrida
Neufbris,
p. 522. m.
14.
The Wul-
fingham, p.
171. m. 49.



Pat. an.
30 Edm. 3.
1. n. m. 18.

Orig. de an.
17 R. 2.
An. 30.

Pat. an.
1 R. 2. p. 1.
m. 7.

Clasf. an.
1 R. 2. m.
37.

Ex Char-
te Joha-
nis Phil-
lip Som-
er
Waver
Fun. Mon.
p. 626, 627

He sixth and youngest Son of King Edward the III. and Queen Philip, was this Thomas; Surnamed of Woodstock (in the County of Oxford) the King's Mannour-House, where he had his birth, upon the vii. of the Ides of January, An. 1355. In the 50th year of the reign of K. Edward his said Father he late in Parliament held at Westminster, by the Title only of Constable of England, which Office was granted to him during pleasure, upon the 10th day of June in the same year, having fallen into the Kings hands by reason of the minority of Humphrey de Bohun's heires, late Earl of Hereford, and Constable of England.

King Richard II. upon His Coronation-day, honoured this Thomas his Uncle with the Title of Earl of Buckingham, with an Annuity of 1000. pounds per annum to maintain that Dignity; And, by Patent, bearing date at Westminster, the 22th day of June, in the first year of his Reign, confirmed to him the Office of Constable of England, with the same Habendum before granted by King Edward III. so that upon the fourth day of August following, An. 1 R. 2. he was summoned to Parliament by the Title of Earl of Buckingham and Constable of England.

France and England quarterly, a Border Argent. From behind his Helmet issueth his Lambrequin or mantle, and his Crest is, upon a Chapeau doubled Ermine a Lion passant guardant, with a Coller and Coronet. The ground of which Seal is diapered with Franchers and Swans.

His Countersail (about an Inch and half in Diameter) is impressed upon Red-Wax: In the circumference you may read, S: rthoms: ducis: gloucestre: within which are three small circles in Triangle, the uppermost charged with the Crest of Duke Thomas, that on the right hand, with his Shield of Armes, and that on the left with the Coat of the Duchess Elianor his Wife, viz. Quarterly Bohun and Milo Earl of Hereford.

Another Seal of Thomas Duke of Gloucester (of pale Red Wax, annexed to a Letter of Attorney, made by him and Elianor his Wife, dated the 8th day of January, 14 R. 2.) is charged with his Heaume, Crest, and Escutcheon of Armes, hanging on the Stock or Trunk of a Tree, between two Shields of the Coat of Milo Earl of Hereford, and as many Swans at the feet thereof. The representations of these Seals are in the 124. Page of this Third Book, which contain besides the complete Achievement his Deviser, for John Gower, in his Fox Clementine, calls him Cygnus, the Cygnet, from the Swans which was his Cognizance. And the Rebut of his Surname Woodstock, is there represented by the Stock of Wood, upon which his Crest and Shield are placed.

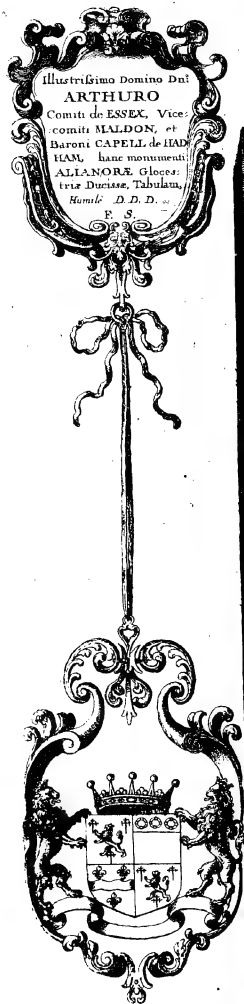
He took to wife Elianor, the elder of the two daughters, and coheires of the before-mentioned Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford.

His Marriage,
The Armes
of Duchess E-
lianor were

Printed in an East-window of Rochester Church in Essex, viz. Quarterly, France fessée and England a Border argent, Woodstock, Impaling, Azure a Bend Argent between 2 Crests and 6 Lions rampant, Or, Bohun. Which Coat is also carved in Brass on her Tomb in Westminster-Abbey, as you may see in the Figure thereof. Her Seal is reprinted in the 124. Page of this Third Book, upon which are Her Armes Impaled with the Duke Her Husband's on a Lozenge, and supported by an Angel in a Boat, upon the Head and Poop of which sit two Swans, collared and Chained.

N n n

reford,



THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c. 229

Ch. XV.

reford, Essex and Northampton, and Constable of England, Lord of Brecknock, and Patron of the Abbey of Lanthony, and of Joane his wife daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel; In right of which Eleanor, the Earldomes of Essex and Northampton, and the Constableship of England, &c. fell to this Thomas, being the greater part of her fathers inheritance: She out-lived her husband about two years, spent her Widowhood in the Abbey of Barking, where she became a Nun; and, making her Will upon the sixth day of August, in the year 1399. An. 23 R. 2. deceased upon the third day of October in the same year, An. 1 H. 4. and was interred in the middle of St. Edmond's Chappel in the Abbey of Westminster, under a Monument of Grey Marble, raised about two foot from the ground, with her Effigies thereon, inlay'd in brals; upon the verge of which you may read this Inscription following, and view the Figure of the Tomb in the Preceding Page.

Plantagenets Undivided.

Weavers Funeral Monum. p. 638.

Her Death.

Cy gist Alianore de Bohun eisme fille et un des heires a l'ouuable Seignour Mont. Humphrey de Bohun Comte de Hereford d'Essex et de Northampton et Constable d'Engleterre femme a puiant et Noble Prince Thomas de Monestoke fils a tres excellent et trepuissant Seignour Edward roy d'Engleterre plus ie Conquest iers, Duc de Gloucestre Comte d'Essex et de Buckingham et Constable d'Engleterre, De moquist le tiers jour d'October l'an de grace, Mil. ccc. lxxxix.

Pat. an. 9 R. 2. p. 1. m. 15.

Selden's Titles of Honour.

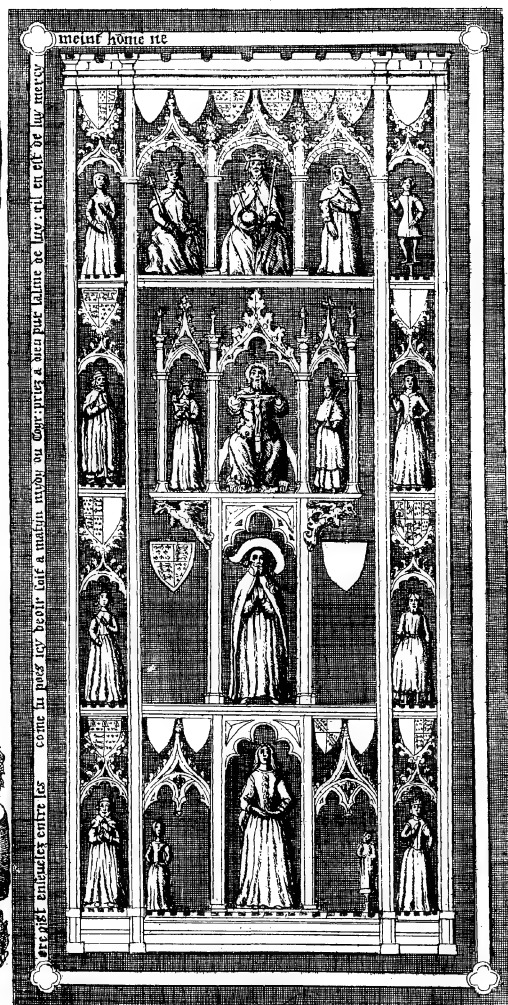
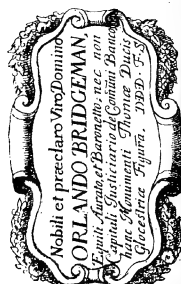
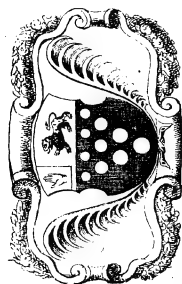
Chart. an. 21 R. 2. m. 23.

This Thomas Earl of Buckingham and Essex and Constable of England, the King's Uncle (so named in the Grant of his Dukedom) was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Gloucester (by Charter) bearing date at Hocologb in Tivendale, upon the sixth day of August, in the 9th year of Richard II. his Nephew, Anno 1385. and invested in the Parliament that began at Westminster on St. Lukes day, that King sitting in his Throne, and Skirlaw the Lord elcā, confirmed of Copentry and Lichfield, that was Keeper of the Privy-Seal, delivering the cause of his Creation; The Parliament Roles sayes, The King, ipsum Ducem de predictis titulo nomine et honore, Per Gladii cincturam, et Pilei ac Circuli aurei, suo capiti impositionem, maturius investivit, That Instalment being by guirding on the Sword, and adorning his head with a Coronet and Cap of Estate.

The Forme in the Creation of a Duke.

Speed; Chron. p. 710.

But afterwards, An. 21 R. 2. the Dukes of Hereford, Surrey, Excester, Aumerle and Norfolk, were Created per appositionem Cappæ suo capiti, ac traditionem virgæ aureæ, &c. These Creations were performed by the imposition of a Cap of Estate, and the delivery of a Rod of Gold. Our modern times have had for the most part all these, the Sword, Coronet (which supposeth the Cap) and Rod of Gold, together in the Clause of Investiture per Gladii cincturam, Cappæ & Circuli aurei, impositionem in capite, & traditionem virgæ aureæ, insignimus, investimus, & realiter nobilitamus, per presentes, &c. But enough concerning these Creations, let us now return to our Duke of Gloucester, who was a Man of Valour, Wisdom and Vigilancy for the service of the King his Nephew



THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c.

231

Book III

Hist. Ang.
l. 20.
Wevers
Fun. Mo-
numents,
p. 639.

Epitaphia
Nuffria,
p. 151. n.
30.

Plicia
Corone
Regum Re-
ge in Par-
liamento
apud West-
die Luna
in Festo
Sancti Fi-
dis virgi-
nis An.
1 H. 4. n.
11. 12. 13.
14. 15. 16.

Reg. cap.
apud Al-
isbury in
Con. Buck.
24 die Fe-
bruary An.
1 H. 4. n.
51.

Hollinsh.
p. 489.
Wevers
Funeral
Monum.
p. 638.

Nephew and the State; But, those noble virtues were dis-tempered with too much wilfulness and forward obduracy; for, he ever repined against King Richard his Nephew, in all things whatsoever he wished to have forward; being (as *Polidore* censures him) *Vir ferocissimus & precipitis ingenii*, a most fierce Man, and of an headlong wit; who thinking still that those times, wherein he had Mastered the King, were nothing changed, though the King was above Thirty years old, forbore not, roughly, not so much to admonish, as to check and school his Sovereign, which first bred him envy, and afterwards ruine; for, the King finding him to be too severe an observer of his Actions, consulted with *Thomas Mowbray* the Earl-Marshal, to make him away; who, surprising the Duke at his Castle of *Plescy* in *Essex*, conveyed him to *Calais*, where, by his order, he was smothered, under a Featherbed by *William Serle*, *Franceis*, and others; who, having declared to him the Kings Command, that he should die; answered, That if it were his Sovereign's Pleasure, he willingly submitted thereunto: This appears upon the Examination of *John Hall*, taken in Parliament, An. 1 H. 4. who being Privy to, though not Active in the said Murther, was Sentenced to be Executed at *Tyborne*, and his head sent to *Calais* where the Faft was done. Thus died this Royal Prince, the Son of a King, and Uncle to a King, on the Feast of the Nativity of our Lady (being the 8th day of September) in the 21th year of King Richard II. his Nephew, Anno 1397. who, not much above two years after this Murther, was Deposed from His Crown and deprived of his life, having before Sentenced *Thomas* the Earl-Marshal, and at that time Duke of *Norfolk*, to perpetual Banishment, on that very day, whereon, a Twelve-moneth before, He had Arrested the Duke of *Glocester* at *Plescy*; To which place the body of the Duke of *Glocester* was afterwards conveyed with all Funeral Pompe, and buried in the Colledge of *Canons-Regular*, by him Founded, and Dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, in a goodly Sepulchre provided in his lifetime, whose Reliques were afterwards removed and laid under a Marble inlaid with brafs (in the Chappel of the Kings in the Abbey of *Westminster*, on the South-side the Shrine of King *Edward the Confessor*) and beautified with the figure of himself, *Duchefs Eleanor* his wife, King *Edward* his Father, Queen *Philippa* his Mother, and all his Brothers and Sisters, with Escocheons of their several Armes, as by the Figure of his Monument in the preceding Page doth more fully appear, that part of his Epitaph on the South-side being onely legible, the rest wholly obliterated.

Plantagenet
Undivided.

His Death.

Children of THOMAS Duke of GLOCESTER, by
ELEANOR BOHUN his Wife.

11. HUMPHREY PLANTAGENET Earl of Buck-
ingham, only son of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloce-
ster,

He did bear
the Armes of
his Father.

O o o

Plantagenets
Undivided.

ster, and Eleanor his Wife, so named from *Humphrey de Bohun* his Grandfather, the fifth Earl of Hereford of that Christen-Name; was, after the untimely death of his Father (with *Henry* son and heir of *Henry of Bullingbrooke*, Duke of Hereford) sent into Ireland by King *Richard II.* and imprisoned in the Castle of *Trim*. But *Bullingbrooke* having deposed King *Richard*, and usurped his Kingdom, by the Title of *Henry the IV.* immediately recalled from Imprisonment these two Princely Captives, his Son *Henry*, and this *Humphrey* his Nephew, whom he had as certainly restored to his Fathers Honours, as he revenged his Death; but, this *Humphrey* most unhappily deceasing of the Plague at *Chester* (some have it at *Coventry*) in his return from Ireland (leaving his Sisters his heires) put a period to the Kings intentions; but renewed his Mother *Eleanor's* grief, who had now not only survived her Murthered Husband, but her only Son, to be the Chief Mourner at his Funeral; whose Corps she caused to be conveyed to the Abbey of *Walden* (now called *Audley-End*) and there solemnly interred among her and his Noble Progenitors, surviving him not many Months.

Book III.

Weavers
Fun. Mon.
p. 616. 67.

The Armes of this Countess Anne and Earl Edmond, were in a Window in Christ Church near Newgate, being, per Paley, Or a chevron, gules, Stafford; and quarterly, France Semeé, and England, a Bird argent, Woodstock, Pines, Hen, St. George Arm. Richmond.

But *Humphrey*, the first Duke of Buckingham their son left off his Paternal Armes, the chevron, and assumed the Coat of his Mother, as appears by the Seal of the Duchess *Anne Nevill* his Wife, annexed to her Deed dated the 14th day of July, An. 1 Ed. 4. upon which her *Saltir* is impaled with the Armes of Woodstock alone.

As to the Coat of *Henry Stafford* Duke of Buckingham, this *Humphrey's* Grandson, take this Note in the College of Armes, *F. H. L. 1. fol. 15.* Memorandum. That in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Edward the Fourth, the 15th year of his Reign, on the 18th day of February, it was concluded in a Chapter of the Office of Armes, That where a Noble Man is descended Linally Hereditably to 3 or 4 Coats, and afterward is descended to a Coat near to the King and of his Royal Blood, may for his most honour bear the same Coat alone, and no lower Coat of Dignity to be quartered therewith; As my Lord *Henry Duke of Buckingham* Earle of Hereford, Northampton and Salisburi, Lord of Brecknock and of Holderness is descended to the Coat and Arrey to Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, and son to King Edward the III. He may bear his Coat alone. And it was concluded, by Clarenceux King of Armes, March King of Armes, Guion King of Armes, Windsor Herald, Falcon Herald, Hereford Herald.

Nevertheless, the right high and mighty Prince *Edward Duke of Buckingham*, Earl of Hereford, Stafford and Northampton (son of Duke *Henry*) for so is he styled in his Indenture dated the 17th day of February, An. 10 H. 8. did bear upon his Seal 4 Coats quarterly, viz. 1. Woodstock. 2. Bohun Earl of Hereford. 3. Bohun Earl of Northampton, and 4. the fourth Place South, his Paternal Coat. The Escutcheon containing the Armes of the Dukedoms and 3 Earldoms: Ez. Charis Dom. Hen. Com. Huntingdon.

without

Ch. XV.

Re. Nor.
6. 7. H. 5.
p. 1. m. 4.
64. 67. 53.Visitation
of Devon
and Corn-
wall, p. 15
67. 6.Chart. 4.
12. 4. p. 2.
n. 1.

without issue, and *Mary* Married to Sir *William Howard* Knight of the Bath, since created Viscount and Baron *Stafford*.

This *Anne Plantagenet* Countess *Stafford* took to her second Husband, *William Bourchier*, or *Bourghchier*, created Earl of *Eu*, at *Maunt in Normandy*, the 10th day of June An. 7 H. 5. in the year 1419. He deceased at *Troyes in Campaigne*, in the 8th year of that Kings reign, and his body being imported into England, was interred in the Priory of *Lanthony* in the County of *Glocester*, where also lies buried this *Anne* Countess *Stafford* his Wife.

They left issue *Henry Bourchier* Earl of *Eu* and *Essex* their eldest son, *William Bourchier* Lord *Fitz-Warin* second son; *Thomas Bourchier* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Cardinal of *St. Cirac*, third son; And, *John Bourchier* Lord *Berniers*, fourth son, who, taking to Wife *Margaret* the daughter and heir of *Richard* Lord *Berniers*, had issue *Humphrey Bourchier* Lord *Berniers*, Father of *John* Lord *Berniers*, Father of *Thomas Bourchier* that dyed without issue, and of *Joane Bourchier* Married to *Edmond Knyvet* Esquire.

The said *Henry Bourchier* Earl of *Essex*, so Created A. 1 E. 4. married *Isabel* daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, and had issue, *William* Viscount *Bourchier*, that died in his Fathers life-time, Father of *Henry Bourchier* Earl of *Essex*, whose daughter and heir *Anne* was married to *William* Lord *Parr* of *Kendal* and Earl of *Essex*, and died without issue, and of *Cecilie Bourchier* the Wife of Sir *John Devereux* Knight of the Garter, and Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*.

Sir *John Devereux* Lord *Ferrers* of *Charley*, by *Cecilie Bourchier*, had issue *Walter Devereux* Viscount Hereford, who by *Mary* his first Wife, daughter of *Thomas Grey* Marquess *Dorset*, had issue Sir *Richard Devereux*, who died in *vita patris*, and Sir *William Devereux*, Father of *Barbara Devereux*, Wife of Sir *Edward Hastings* Knight, a younger son of *Francis* Earl of *Huntington*, from whom is descended a numerous posterity, and of *Margaret Devereux* Married to Sir *Edward Littleton* of *Pilleton* in the County of *Stafford* Knight, Great Grandfather to Sir *Edward Littleton* of the same place, Baronet.

Sir *Richard Devereux* was the Father of *Walter* Earl of *Essex*, Father of *Robert* Earl of *Essex*, which *Robert* had issue *Robert* the last Earl of *Essex* of that Family, *Frances Devereux* the Wife of *William Seymour* Lord *Beauchamp*, since Duke of *Somerset*, and *Dorothy Devereux* Married to *Henry Shirley*, son and heir of Sir *George Shirley* Baronet.

The before-mentioned *Walter Devereux* Viscount Hereford, by *Margaret* his second Wife, daughter of *Robert Garnish* of *Kenton* Esquire, had also issue, Sir *Edward Devereux* of *Castle Brownwich* in the County of *Warwick* Baronet, Father of Sir *Walter Devereux* of the same place Baronet, who had issue

Plantagenets
Undivided.Bourchiers
Lord Berniers
etc.Bourchiers
Earles of EssexDevereuxes
Earles of Essex
Argent a Fesse
Gules, in
Chief 3 Tur-
tles.Devereux
Viscount Here-
ford.

Plantagenets
Undivided.Bourchiers
Lords Fitz-
Warin and
Earles of Bath.

The Armes
of this Will-
iam Bourchier
and Tamafine
his wife, stand
in an East-win-
dow of Kyme-
balton Church,
being, Quar-
terly, Argent a
Cross engrailed
Gules between a Wa-
ter-Bougette
Sable Bour-
chier & Gules
a fesse Argent
inter 14 Bil-
lets Or, Lo-
vaine, over all
a Label of 3
points Argent,
each charged
with as many
Flowers de
Lys, Or. Em-
passing Quar-
terly Fitz-
warin and
Hankford, viz.
Quarterly Er-
mine and
Gules indented
for fesse, and
Argent a
Beaulet, me-
dy Sable.

lue Essex Devereux that died S. P. and Leicester Devereux Vis-
count Hereford, the heir-male of this most noble Family. Ch. XV.

The Earles of Bath, and Lords Fitz-Warin derived them-
selves from William Bourchier (a second son of Anne Coun-
tess Stafford, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Glo-
cester, by William Bourchier Earl of Eu her second Husband)
which William taking to Wife Tamafine the daughter of Sir
Richard Hankford Knight, by Elizabeth daughter and heir of
Foulk Lord Fitz-Warin, was, in her right, Lord Fitz-Warin,
and by her had issue Foulk Bourchier Lord Fitz-Warin, Father
of John Bourchier Earl of Bath and Lord Fitz-Warin. Father
of John Bourchier second Earl of Bath, Father of John Lord
Fitz-Warin who deceased in the life-time of his Father, and
Sir George Bourchier Knight. John Lord Fitz-Warin had issue,
William Bourchier the third Earl of Bath, Father of Edward
Bourchier the fourth Earl of Bath, who left issue three daugh-
ters his heires, Elizabeth the Wife of Basil Fielding Earl of
Denbeigh, Dorothy, second daughter, first Married to Thomas
Lord Grey of Groby, son and heir of Henry Earl of Stamford,
her second husband was Gustavus Mackworth, and her third
Charles Howden; and Anne, third daughter, first the Wife of
James Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and afterwards Married to
Sir Chichester Wray Baronet; so that the Earldom came to Sir
Henry Bourchier (son of Sir George Bourchier aforesaid Knight,
son of John the second Earl of Bath) who was fifth and last Earl
of Bath, L. Privy-Seal to K. Charles the I. and Lord Fitz-Warin,
a person answerable in all parts to his antient and most noble
Ancestors. He deceased without issue upon the 16th day of
August, An. 1654. and was buried at Tavstock in Devonshire: to
whole dear Memory the Lady Rachel Fane (daughter of Francis
Earl of Westmerland) his Countess Dowager, hath erected a
Monument, answerable to his high quality and merit; the Fi-
gure whereof, in respect of the singularity of the forme, I have
here inserted.

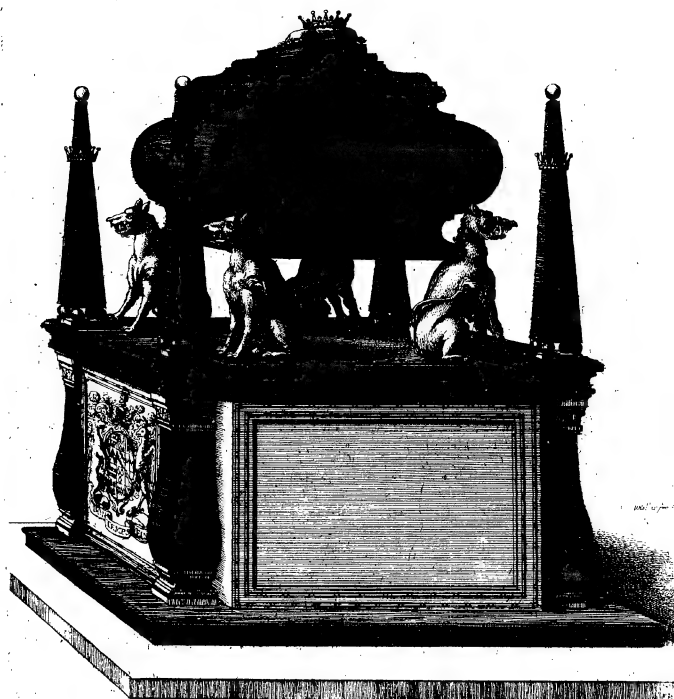
Quarterly,
Gules a Lion
rampant and
border engrail-
led, Or, Talbot
and Argent 2
Lions passant,
Gules, Strange
of Blackmere
Impaling,
Quarterly
France Senece,
and England a
Border Ar-
gent, Wood-
stock, which
Eusebeon is
painted in
glass in an
East-window
of White-
Church Church
in the County
of Salop.

1. JOANE PLANTAGENET Lady Talbot, the se-
cond daughter of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester and
Eleanor Bohun his Wife, was Married to Gilbert Lord Talbot of
Goderick-Castle and Blackmere, and by him had issue their only
child named Ancharet, who deceasing in her tender years, An.
9 H. 5. John Lord Talbot (afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury) this
Gilberts younger brother, came to be his heir.

11. ISSABEL PLANTAGENET, the third daughter
of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, was a Nun in the
Minories at London.

11. PHILIP PLANTAGENET, the fourth and
youngest daughter died young, unmarried.

BOOK IV.



E. Genes
logia Co-
mum S.
lopiat.

BOOK IV.

Plantagenets Divided:

OR,

The *ROYAL HOUSE* of

LANCASTER.

CONTAINING

A Genealogical History

OF THE

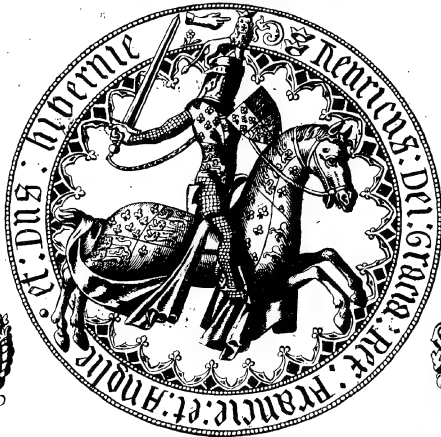
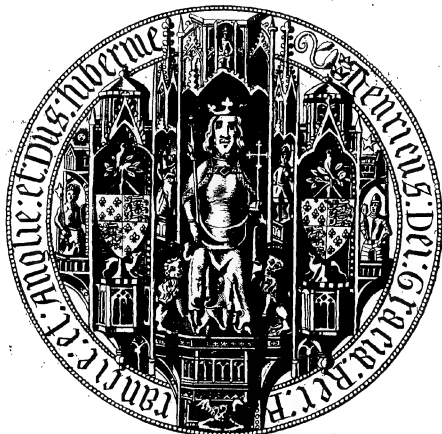
K N I G S

OF *ENGLAND*, &c.

From *HENRY IV.* to *EDWARD IV.*

From the Year 1399. to the Year 1461.

P p p





A GENEALOGICAL TABLE

of the Fourth BOOK.

10. BLANCHE daughter and heir of Henry Duke of Lancaster first Wife, p. 244. = JOHN King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, &c. fourth Son of King Edward III. p. 243. KATHERINE Widow of Sir Ottes Sneyford Kt. afterwards the third Wife of John Duke of Lancaster, p. 247.

11. HENRY IV. King of England and France, and Earl of Ireland, p. 250. 258. MARY RO-BUN p. 259. PHILIPPE, Duke of Burgundy, p. 250. ELIZABETH, Duchess of Exeter, and Lady of Lancaster, p. 251. KATHERINE, Queen of Castile and Leon, p. 253. JOHN, Duke of Bedford, p. 253. HENRY, Duke of Burgundy, p. 253. THOMAS, Duke of Clarence, p. 253. JOANE, Duchess of Burgundy, p. 253.

12. HENRY V. King of England and France, and Earl of Ireland, p. 268. & 270. KATHERINE, Queen of France, p. 277. SIR OWEN, Duke of Lancaster, p. 268. THOMAS, Duke of Bedford, p. 268. JOHN, Duke of Clarence, p. 268. ANNE, Duchess of Burgundy, p. 268. MAR-GARET, Duchess of Burgundy, p. 268. JACQUETTE, Duchess of Burgundy, p. 268. HUMPHREY, Duke of Gloucester, p. 268. BLANCHE, Duchess of Burgundy, p. 268. PHILIPPE, Duke of Burgundy, p. 268.

13. HENRY VI. King of England and France, and Earl of Ireland, p. 281. 286. MARGARET, Duchess of Anjou, p. 291. EDMOND, Duke of York, p. 283. MARGARET, Duchess of York, p. 283. JASPER, Duke of Lancashire, p. 283. TUDOR, Duke of York, p. 283. OWEN, Duke of York, p. 283.

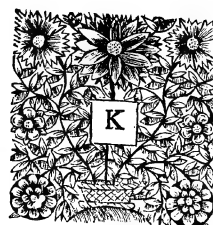
14. EDWARD, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, &c. p. 229. ANNE, Duchess of York, p. 229. HENRY VII. King of England and France, and Earl of Ireland, p. 229. Book 6. Chap. 1.

Anno Domini 1372.

10. JOHN

KING of CASTILE and LEON, Duke of AQUITAINE and LANCAS-TER, EARL of RICHMOND, DERBY, LINCOLN and LEICESTER, and STEWARD of ENGLAND, Surnamed of GAUNT.

CHAP. I.



ING Edward the Third, by Queen Philipe his Wife, Daughter of William Earl of Hainault, had issue this John, their fourth Son, born at Gaunt, the Capital City of Flanders (from whence he took his Surname) in the year 1340.

He was, in his Infancy (upon the death of John de Dreux, Duke of Britaine, and Earl of Richmond, (deceasing without issue An. 1341) created Earl of Richmond, by Charter bearing date the 20 day of September 1342. An. 16 Ed. 3. to have and to hold the said Earldom to him and the Heirs of his Body, &c. Which Earldom he afterwards released to King Edw. III. his Father, upon the 25th day of June, in the 46th year of his Reign; which King, on the 8th day of August next following made a grant thereof to John Montfort, Duke of Britaine, who had married his Daughter Mary. And in exchange gave to this John his son, the Castles, Mannors, and Honours of Tickhill, Alto-pecco, &c. and by another Charter of the same date, the Honour of Knaresborough.

Yodig. p. 314. n. 12.

Tho. Walsingham, 148. n. 12.

Chart. an. 16. E. 3. n. 2. & m. 4.

Rot. Francie an. 46. E. 3. n. 12. & 21.

Out of a yellow Book in the Dutchy of Regium Regis Castille & Legionis fol. 5. a.

sure or distinction, he probably took from having been created Earl of Richmond (by his Father K. Ed. 3. An. 1341.) charged with a Canton Ermine; and also to distinguish himself from his Brothers Lionel and Edmund, who bare on their Labels, the one Cantons, and the other Tortoise. On each side this Achievement is placed an Eagle, standing the Key of Right and Title to free him from this Lock of Subjection; yet would he, by power of the Eagle, that freeing of his Falcon from the Fetters of servitude, till King Edward IV. his Great Grandson opened it with the right Key.) But endeavors to cut this Gordian Knot, which he could not untie, making way to the Crown for his son Henry Earl of Derby: who usurping it, placed the same on the Head of his Royal Eagle. The Canopy of whole Nobility is powdered with Eagles volant, Crowned, within the Garter, and circles containing the word Nobilitate.

This Seal is Red Wax, upon the circumference whereof, are these words, S. Dribar: Johannis Ducis Lancasterii 1374. In the 4th year of Edm. 3. vide, this Seal in the 238 page of this fourth Book. Another of his Seals (being an exact Circle) is affixed to a Letter of Attorney in French, bearing date at the 20th day of October, An. 50 Ed. 3. over England, and over France the 39th, in which he is styled, John par la Grace de Dieu Roy de Castille & de Leon duc de Lancastre. And on his Seal is represented the Shield of the Kingdom of Castile and Leon quarterly, impaling his Ducal Coat as more plainly appears in the 238 page of this fourth Book; which Royal Ensigns have the preference in the Shield, not as the Arms of Castile his second Wife, but

but to signify his being Sovereign of those Realm; and therefore are placed before his Paternal or Dual Coat
therewith impaled: For proof whereof you might have noted the Arms on the *Surecoat* of his Effigies, on his
Tomb in St. Paul's Cathedral; the like Achievement within the Garter in a glass Window of *Xippax* Church in
St. first of the said places; all which exactly agree in the Marballing: For by the Game Law of Arms, no Females
Arms can be practiced with her Barons, either upon his *Surecoat*, or within the Garter of the Order, as no igno-
rantly have been impaled.

A third Seal he had (of Green Wax) on the one side of which, a Man on Horseback is delineated, his Shield Sire-
recoat, and caparisons of his life charged with the Arms of France and England, quarterly a Label of three points Em-
brued, and surrounded by a large Edoichon on the same Coat empaired with that of his wife, Blanche de Lancaster,
who did bear Gules 3 Lyons passant guardant Or, a File of 3 points Azure, each charged with 3 Flowers de Lys Or,
being the Emblen of the first Line of Lancaster, whose Label of three points Argent charged with nine Lions Passant Guardant
Or, I am mentioned , were also borne by him, as well as the Arms of his Mother, Blanche de Lancaster when he had surrendered his
Or, I am mentioned , were also borne by him, as well as the Arms of his Mother, Blanche de Lancaster when he had surrendered his
unusual form and also matter thereof . Over again which Tomb, in the border of the said buriall place, in a Field Scale 3 Oblique Fea-
among many Arms of the first House of Lancaster, was likewise the Device of this Duke, being in a Field Scale 3 Oblique Fea-
Ermine the Queue and the Lion, and little more than half a furlong from his eldest Brother, Prince Edmund, who valiantly won
in the Battell of Cressy, and ever wore them, Argent.

Anno 1359.
His first Ma-
riage.

The Arms of this *Blanch of Lancaster* being *Guidon*—*Lyon*—*Quarter*—*Or*, a *Label* of three *France* impaled with those of *John Duke of Lancaster* her Husband, viz. quarterly *France* semé, and *England*, a *File* of three *points Ermine*, were painted in a *Glais*—*Window* directly opposite to the *Tomb* of the said *Duke*.
John, in the *Cathedral* of *St. Paul*, penes *H. S.*, Elq; *Moum.* of *Burials* and *Arms* &c. p. 127.

Anno 1372.

His second
Marriage.
She did bear
quarter-
ly, *Casile*
and *Leon*, viz.
Gules a Argent
Or, and Casile
a Lyon Ram-
pant purpure,
impaled by
Lancaster her
Husband.
Which im-
palement was
painted in a
Glas-Win-
dow of Wantip
Church
in *Com.*
Leic. and in
Reston Church
in *Ruslandshire*

On the 14th of the Kalends of *June* 1359. *An.* 34 *Edw.* 3. he being then only Earl of *Richmond*, took to his first Wife *Blanch*, the younger Daughter and coheir of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, (by *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Henry* Lord *Beaumont*) for which Marriage dispensation was obtained from the Pope; which Lady having been his Wife nine years, deceased *Duchess* of *Lancaster*, in the year. 1369. *An.* 43. *E.* 3. and was interred in the Cathedral Church of *St Paul, London*; where her Effigies of *Alabaster* was to be seen, lying on the right hand of the Duke her Husband, on his Monument, till with that stupendous Fire, it suffered the violence of the late conflagration, *An.* 1666.

Not two years after this marriage (*viz.* An. 1361) deceased the Duke Henry her Father; and upon the 13th of November, in the year following, *viz.* 36 Edw. 3. the Dukedom of Lancaster was in Parliament granted to John Earl of Richmond; and among the Summons of An. 37 Edw. 3. primo Junii, he is called by the Title of Duke of Lancaster, to a Parliament to be holden at Westminster, in O^{mn}iⁿⁱbus Sanctis Michaelis following; being also in a Patent dated the 13th of July in the same year (*viz.* 1363. An. 37 Edw. 3.) filed *Johannes Filius Regis, Dux Lancastrie, Comes de Richmond, de Derby, de Lincoln, &c. de Leicester, Seneschallus Anglie*, which three last Earldoms, and the Stewardship of England he enjoyed in the right of his Wife Blanch, after the death of Maud of Lancaster, Duchess of Barania her elder Sister. who deceased without issue.

It was now about two years since the death of the Dukes *Blanch*, when *Lancaster* hearing of the decease of *Peter King of Castile* and *Leon* (whom his Brother Prince *Edward* had invested in his Kingdoms) and that he had left issue two Daughters his Heirs, then residing in the City of *Gascoigne* (and thither fled to avoid the tyranny of their base Uncle *Henry Count of Trastamare*, usurper of their Fathers Kingdoms.) He caused them to be brought to *Bourdeaux*, and there married *Constance* the elder, in the 46th year of *Edw. 3.* his Father *An. 1372.* in whose right he took upon him the Title of those Kingdoms; being there upon the 6th day of *October*, in the said year, summoned by Writ, dated at *Winchester*, to a Parliament to be held at *Westminster in crastino Animarum* following, by the name of *John King of Castile*

Tho. Wal-
sing. p.
173. n.

53.
Leland p.
168. 689.
G 691.

Ipodigma
Neustriae
p. 523. n.
4. & 527.
n. 55

Tho. Wal-
sing. p. 184
n. 32. an.
1369.

Iceland p.
832.

Chart. 30
Ed. 3. n.

Claus. 37
E. 3. m. 2:
in dorso.

Pat. 38.
3. p. 1.

Inq. an.
35. *Ed.*

er, Tho. W.
sing. p. 1.
n. 2. s.

e- Leland
it, 186. 8
691,

in Chart.
of 46 E.
9,

Chap. I. *Castile and Leon, and Duke of Lancaster, and so likewise* An. *John Duke*
49 *Edward 3.* *of Lancaster*

The Duches *Constance* departed this life in the year 1394, having been married 22 years; and was Interred in the Collegiate Church of our Lady at *Leicester*, and not in *St Pauls* Cathedral, as the Epitaph of the Duke of *Lancaster* her Husband (there Interred) doth import.

He was sent General into *France* in three several expeditions, the first, *An.* 1369. The second, *An.* 1370. to the assistance of the Prince of *Wales* his Brother, in both which, he performed nothing considerable. And in his third, *An.* 1373. passing with a brave Army through *France*, by the way of *Auvergne*, he lost most of his men among the Mountains, and all his Horſe; and with the rest almost starved for want of Victuals, marched to *Bordeaux*, made ſome few attempts upon the Enemy, and returned for *England*, with the unwelcome news of a general Revolt in *Aquitaine*, excepting *Bordeaux* and *Bayon*.

Lancaster himself was as little welcome to *England* as the news he brought; but the Prince of *Wales* his sickness encreasing upon him ever since he had re-established *Peter King of Castile* now proving mortal, accompanied with a national sorrow, and change of affairs, gave him opportunity, with the Lord *Latimer*, Sir *John Sturmy*, and *Alice Pierce*, the Kings Concubine (who were all upon complaint in Parliament, banished the Court) to be recalled to their former Places; and the Duke of *Lancaster* now working upon the age and weakness of the King his Father, is Regent and governs all. But the King however noting his ambition, to prevent disorder in the succession, providently settled the Crown upon *Richard of Bourdeaux*, his Grandson, which though it put by Duke *John* of what he really intended, yet with much imperiousness, he behaved himself in the Estate he had: Wherein he displaced *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *Marech*, from the Marshalship of *England*, and quarrelled with the Bishop of *London* in his own Cathedral, in the behalf of *John Wickliffe*, and his Doctrine.

Upon the death of King Edward III. his Father, his Brother Edward Earl of Cambridge, with many of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, were joined with the Duke of Lancaster, in the management of the State, during the minority of King Richard II. his Nephew; whose Martial Affairs in France and Scotland, succeeded as ill under the Dukes conduct, as they had done formerly. Not long after which, he is accused by an Irish Fryer, to conspire the death of the King, and the usurpation of the Crown, of which he purgeth himself; and the Fryer is secretly put to a cruel death; notwithstanding which, sometime after the King intending to arraign him upon some points of Treason, before Sir Robert Tresilian, the Lord Chief Justice (whereas he should have been tried by his Peers) he stands upon his guard in Pontfract Castle, till his peace is mediated by the Princes of Wales the Kings Mother.

Th. Wal-
fug. p. 308.
n. 40.

Trpodig.
Neustriae
p. 536. n.

Tho. Wal-
sing, p. 314
n. 56.

Podig.
Neustriae

Lancastrians.

These disgraces came unseasonably upon the Duke of Lancaster, who was now full of designs how to pursue the Conquest of *Spain*, to which end he had earnestly laboured for a firm Peace with *France* and *Scotland*; the latter was supplied with Forces commanded by *John de Vienna* Admiral of *France*, which drew King *Richard* thither with an Army of 120000 Men, but not being able to bring the *Scots* to a Battle he burns *Edenburgh*, and returns. The King having thus disobliged the Duke, finds a way both to gratifie him, and to be rid of his company; which was, by giving him the command of part of these Forces, to be employed in the Conquest of *Castile* and *Leon*, the Title of which Kingdoms he had long used, but is now resolved by Arms to force a Possession: in order to which, he, with the Duchefs *Constance* his Wife, having received two Diadems of Gold from the King and Queen, and an Army of 20000 Soldiers, of which number, at least 1000 were Knights and Esquires, and a brave Fleet of Ships, set sail for *Spain*, land at the *Groyne*, thence march to *Compofella*, where they are met by *John* King of *Portugal*; and there a Marriage is concluded betwixt that King and the Lady *Philipe* the Dukes eldest Daughter, and she honourably attended into *Portugal*.

Some incurſions they make into *Caſtile*, and the Countrey *de Campo*; but a Peace is at laſt made up in a Marriage betwixt the Lady *Katherine of Lancaſter*, the Dukes only Child by the Duchets *Conſtance of Caſtile*, and *Henry Prince of Aſturgus*, Son of King *John*; and a compoſition to have during the life of him and his Dutcheſs, to each 10000 pounds yearly, and in hand 200000 Nobles. By which agreement, though the Duke of *Lancaſter*, was obliged to unking himſelf, yet did he in this his moſt fortunate expedition, not only place thoſe Crowns of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, but alſo that of *Portugal* upon the heads of his Poſterity.

The year after his return out of *Spain*, viz. (upon the second day of *March*) *An.* 13 R. 2. in the year 1389. this *John Duke Lancaster* was by the laid King created Duke of *Aquitaine*, by the ceremony of delivering him a Golden Rod, and the imposition of a Cap of Estate; and afterwards stiled himself in all his Charters, *Jehan. filz du Roy d'Engleterre, Duc de Guyenne & de Lancaster, Comte de Derby, & de Nicol, & de Leycefre, Seneschall d'Engleterre.*

In a Parliament held at *London An. 19 R. 2.* he moved, that his son *Henry of Bullingbrook* might be adjudged Heir of the Kingdom of *England*, as being the son of *Blanche*, Daughter of *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, Grandson of *Edmond* first Earl of *Lancaster*, who, he pretended was elder Brother to King *Edward I.* but put by the Crown, by King *Henry III.* because of the deformity of a broken back, and therefore named *Crouchback*; which argument of his was contradicted by *Roger Mortimer Earl of March*, who made it appear to the contrary; and alledged it belonged to him, as son of *Philippe* only Daughter and Heir of

Book 4

Tbo. Wd.
Sing. p. 314
n. 10.

Ypodig.
Neust. p.
538 n. 31.
Tho. Wd.
p. 321. &
56.

Ἰπποδ. 1.
Λένστ. 1.
538. 8, 18

Tho. Wal.
Sing. p. 344
n. 32.

Chap. I.

of *Lyonel Dnke of Clarence*, second son (that lived) of King *Edward III.* who not allowing *Henry's* pretended succession from an eldest son of King *Henry III.* was to be preferred before the son of *John Duke of Lancaster*, being younger than *Lyonel*. This bold motion of the Dukes, how well it pleased King *Richard*, you may imagine, which had it been true, did not only reflect upon the Kings, but fixed upon the three *Edwards* his Predecessors the Title of Uliurpers. It was this spark which his son *Henry of Bullingbrook* afterwards blew into a Flame, which continued burning in the two Royal Families of *Lancaster* and *York*, till having well-nigh consumed both, it became quenched with the effusion of much Princely Blood.

But the Duke, who was by all admired for his ambition, is now as much wondered at for his condescension, for (his second Wife the Duchess Constance having been dead about two years) he marries to his third, Dame Katherine Swynford, at Lincoln, in the year 1396. a Match highly disdained by the Dutchesse of Gloucester, the Countesse of Derby and Arundel, and others, Ladies defended of the Blood Royal; by means of which, she should be accounted the second person in the Kingdom, and be preferred before them. She was the Daughter of Sir Payn Roet alias Gynen King of Armes, and Widdow to Sir Ottes Swynford Kt. and had been familiarly acquainted with the Duke of Lancaster, in the life time of his former Wives, being Guardianes to his Daughters the Ladies Philippe and Elizabeth, in their minority: for a recompence of whose care in their education, the Duke grants her by Patent dated 27 Decemb. An. 3 R. 2. the Wardship of Bertran de Sanneby's Heir, (these are his words) *Pur le bone & greable Service quelle nostre trescheir & bien amee, Dame Katherine Swynford Maistresse de nos. tresames filles Philippe & Elizabeth de Lancastr ad fait a nos. dittes filles lui avoir grantees, &c.* In which he calls her, our most dear and wellbeloved, Dame Katherine Swynford; and by the same appellation, and upon the same consideration, Duke John grants her an Annuity of 200 Marks upon the seventh day of September An. 5 R. 2. payable out of his Honour of Tickhill. A valuable recompence in those times, but not so comfortable when we know that it was not only to support the Governesse, but also those Children which the Duke had begotten in his often visiting the Nurfery; of whom he took a particular care, not only in repairing their Mothers Honour, by marriage, but in procuring them to be made legitimate, by an Act of Parliament, An. 20 R. 2. in which they were rendred capable of all Ecclesiastical and Civil Honours and Employments, the Royal Dignity excepted: being called *Beauforts*, from the Dukes Castle of *Beaufort* in *Anjou*, the place of their Nativity.

This Dame *Katherine* was Duchesse of *Lancaster* about three years; outlived her Husband four years; deceased upon the 10th day of *May*, *An. 1403.* and was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, on the South-side of the Choire, where she lies interred.

John Duke.
of Lancaster.

Anno 1396.

His third Marriage.

The Effocho-
ns of this *Katherine* and the
Duke of *Lancaster*, are in-
laid in Brass on
her Tomb, in
the Cathedral
Church of
Lincoln. That
above her
head on the
right side be-
ing charged
with the Arms
of *England* a
Label Ermine.
The other on
the left, con-
tains the Arms
afore said, im-
passing those
of this *Katherine*,
which were,
Gules, three
Katherine
Wheels, Or.

Anno 13964

Anno 1403

R r r

tombed

Lancastrie
ant.

tomb'd under a Marble Monument, built Altar-ways, inlaid with her Effigies in Brals, and on a Fillet of the same mettle, this Epitaph is written in old English Characters, beginning on the South-side from the Head.

Tei gift dame Katherine Duchesse de Lancastre jadis Femme de la tres-noble & tresgracious Prince John Duc de Lancastre, filz a tresnoble roy Edward le tierce, la quelle Katherine moreut le x jour de May l'an de grace Mil CCC tierz, de quelle almes dieu eyt mercy & pitee amen.

His death.
Anno 1399.

About the Feast of the Purification of our Lady, John Duke of Lancaster departed this mortal life, at the Bishop of Ely's Palace in Holborn, in the year 1399. An. 22 R. 2. (leaving his Estate and Honours to his son Henry of Bullingbrook, Duke of Hereford, at that time a banisht Man; who landing here, upon pretence of taking possession of his Fathers Duchy, took also the advantage of King Richard's absence in Ireland, to seize his Kingdom.) He was Interred in the Cathedral Church of St Paul, in London, by his first Wife Blanch of Lancastre, in a lofty Monument of Freestone, placed betwixt two Pillars, on the North-side the high Altar. Their Portraitures are cut in alabaster, according to the Figure in the following Page; in which you have a view of the Crest, Shield, and Speare, which he is reported to have used in his life time; the upper part of which Tomb was defaced in the late sacrilegious times, to make way for a Galary there built: and the remains burnt to ashes in the late dismal Fire, An. 1666. This memorial following was written on a Tablet, placed near the said Monument.

Hic in Domino obdormiuit Johannes Gandauensis, vulgo de Gaunt, a Gandavo Flandrie urbe loco natali ita denominatus; Edwardi tertii Regis Anglie filius; a patre Comitis Richmondie titulo ornatus; Tres sibi uxores in matrimonio duxit, primum Blanchiam, filiam & heredem Henrici Ducis Lancastrie, per quam amplissimam adit hereditatem. Nec solum Dux Lancastrie, sed etiam Leicestrie, Lincolnie & Derbie comes effectus. E cujus sobole, Imperatores, Reges, Principes & Procures propagati sunt plurimi, Alteram habuit uxorem Constantiam (que hic tumulatur) filiam & heredem Petri Regis Castille & Legionis, cujus jure optimo Titulo Regis Castille & Legionis usus est, Hec unicam illi peperit filiam Catherinam, ex qua ab Henrico Reges Hispanie sunt propagati: Tertiam vero uxorem duxit Catherinam, ex Equestri familia, & eximia pulchritudine feminam, ex qua numerosam suscepit prolem: unde genus ex matre duxit * Henricus 7. Rex Anglie prudentissimus. Cujus felicissimo conjugio cum Elizabetha Edwardi 4. Regis filia a stirpe Eboracensi, Regie ille Lancastrentium & Eboracensium familie ad exoptatissimam Anglie pacem coaluerunt.*

Illustrissimus hic Princeps Johannes cognomento Plantagenet, Rex, Castille & Legionis, Dux Lancastrie, Comes Richmondie, Leicestrie, Lincolnie, & Derbie, locum tenens Aquitanie, magnus

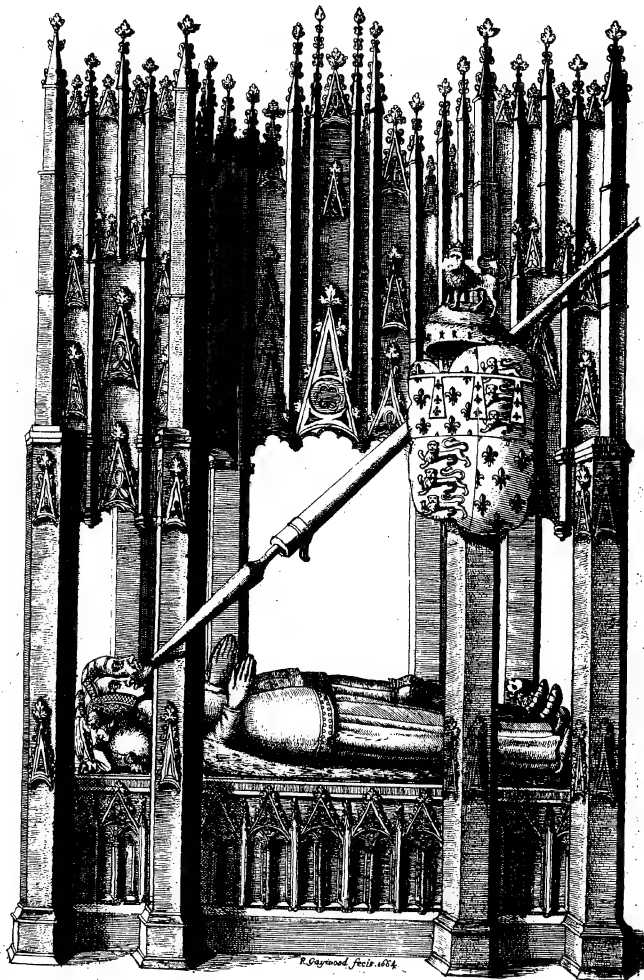
* It was Blanch his first Wife, and not Constantia his second, that lye buried with th. Duke in St. Pauls Cathedral.

* By which the Reader may note, that this Epitaph was written in the Reign of King Henry the Seventh, if not later.

Book 4.

modig.
Nenth. p.
553. u. s.
Leland
Col. vol. i
p. 655.

The Figure of this Tomb is exhibited in the History of St. Pauls Cathedral written by Will. Dugdale Esq. (now Mory King of Arms, ant. 1674.) printed at London, in the year 1658. p. 49. Ibidem p. 91.



Lancastrian.

nus Senefeballus Anglie, Obiit An. 22. Regni Regis Richardi secundi Annoq; Domini 1399.

He was the Son of a King, the Father of a King, and the Uncle of a King, and could have said as much as Charles of Valois, had he been Brother to a King.

Children of JOHN Duke of Lancaster, by BLANCHE of Lancaster his first Wife.

2. HENRY of Lancaster, surnamed of Bullingbrook, only son, was Duke of Hereford and Lancaster, and lastly King of England, by the name of Henry IV. He usurped the Crown, and was the first that placed it in the House of Lancaster, vide Chap. II.

Portugal.

Argent, 5 Escutcheons in Croze &c. Each charged with a many Plates in Saltire; on a Border Gules, 8 Castles Or. Impaling Lancaster, viz. France feneb and England quarterly. A Label of three points Ermine.

Anno 1433.

2. PHILIPPE of Lancaster, Queen of Portugal, eldest Daughter of Duke John, was espoused to John, first of the name, King of Portugal, in the year of our Lord 1387. Which Marriage was celebrated to contract a more firm League betwixt the Duke of Lancaster, her Father, and that King, that by this alliance he might be the better enabled to pursue the Conquest of Castile and Leon, which he claimed in the right of Constance his second Wife, the elder daughter and coheir of King Peter, surnamed the Cruel. She died many years before King John her Husband, An. 1415. Which King also departed this World at Lisbon, upon the 14th day of August, An. 1433, after he had lived 76 years, and Reigned 48, 4 months, and 9 days. His Body was with Funeral Solemnity (at that time a thing unaccustomed) conducted by men of all degrees in a triumphal Chariot, his sons accompanying it, and deposited in the Abbey of Battel in Portugal; leaving by Philippe his Queen a numerous Issue; of which, the eldest son living, was Edward, so named from his great Grandfather King Edw. III. This Edward succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of Portugal, and died Anno 1438. leaving Issue two sons, Alphonso, and Ferdinand Duke of Visco; Alphonso was King after his Father Edward, by the name of Alphonso V. and deceasing in the year 1481. left his son John II. of the name to inherit his Kingdom; which John had Issue Alphonso Prince of Portugal, in whose death that Line extinguished.

So that we now ascend to Ferdinand Duke of Visco, before-mentioned, younger son of King Edward, who deceased An. 1470. leaving issue Emanuel King of Portugal, who departed this World An. 1521. Father of John, Henry, and Edward. John succeeded his Father by the name of John III. and had a son called John Prince of Portugal, that deceased in his Fathers life time An. 1554. leaving issue his only son Sebastian the last King of Portugal, in descent of that Branch, slain by the Moors in Africa, without issue An. 1578. and succeeded by his great Uncle

Andrew Cheke in his History of England. Nunc. Prodignis Nephria p. 138. n. 37.

Visconti liu. Vignier.

Visconti celiu.

Uidem.

Marial lib. 24. c. 1.

Visconti liu. Marial.

Conestabli. 80.

Chap. I.

Visconti liu.

Conestabli. 80.

cle Henry the Cardinal, a younger son of King Emanuel, who, by reason of his function and years, not being capable of issue, that Kingdom was seized by Philip II. King of Spain, An. 1580. in the right of Isabella his Mother, daughter of the said King Emanuel, and possessed by Philip III. and IV. his son, and grandson, until the year 1640. But then recovered by John II. of the name, eighth Duke of Braganza (son of Duke Theodosius II. son of John I. sixth Duke of Braganza, and Katherine his Wife (sister of Mary Duchess of Parma) daughter of Edward Infant of Portugal before named, youngest son of King Emanuel) who being, by the primitive constitution and Law of Lamego, undoubted heir of that Kingdom, was by the universal consent of the three Estates, crowned, by the name of John IV. He departed this life An. 1656. leaving issue Alphonso VI. lately deposed from his kingly Office, Dom Pedro, now Regent of Portugal An. 1674. and the Infanta Katherine, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. espoused to our Sovereign Lord King Charles II. in the year 1662.

John Duke of Lancaster.

Anno 1580.

Anno 1640.

Anno 1656.

11. ELIZABETH of LANCASTER, Duchess of Excester, and Lady Fanbop, second daughter of John Duke of Lancaster, and Blanche his first Wife, was twice married, her first Husband being John Holland, created Earl of Huntington, in a Parliament held An. 11 R. 2. (second son of Thomas Holland Earl of Kent, and Joane, afterwards Princess of Wales, his Wife, daughter of Edmond of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, youngest son of King Edward I. by Margaret of France his second Wife) He was half brother to King Richard II. made Duke of Excester upon the 29th day of Septemb. An. 21 R. 2. deposed from that Title in the first year of H. 4. and in the same year, flying from Cirencester, was taken and beheaded, for plotting the death of King Henry IV. his Wives Brother, and buried at Plescy in Essex.

In Pale, Holland Duke of Excester, which Gules, 3 Lyons passant guardant Or, within a Border of France 3 and Dizceis of Lancaster, who did bear, Quarterly France feneb and England, a Label of 3 points, Ermine.

The second Husband of Elizabeth of Lancaster, Duchess of Excester, was Sir John Cornwall Knight of the Garter, son of Sir John Cornwall Knight (whose Martial Acts were so acceptable to the Duke of Britain, that he gave him his Niece in Marriage) third son of Sir Geoffry de Cornwall Knight and Margaret his Wife daughter and coheir of Sir Hugh Mortimer, Baron of Burford in Shropshire, and Lord of Richard's Castle in the County of Hereford) second son of Richard de Cornubia or Cornwall, a natural son of Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, second son of King John, and Brother to King Henry III.

This Sir John Cornwall Knight of the Garter, was born at Sea in the Bay of St. Michaels Mount in Cornwall, and therefore called the Green Cornwall, from the colour of that Element: at what time his Mother, the Duke of Britain's Niece, had been sent for England, by Sir John her Husband, to be here delivered, among his kindred, being then busied in the prosecution of the Wars in Britany, and was christened in the Parish Church of Markenshawe,

In Pale, Cornwall, viz. Ermine, a Lyon Rampant, Gules, crowned Or, within a Border intergrated Sable bezant, and Lancaster, being Quarterly France feneb and England, a Label Ermine, Both which Arms were painted in Glass in damp-bill in the County of Bucks, as appears in the following page.

SSf near

Lancastrian.

the said Mount, by the name of *John*, enjoying his Fathers Name, and inheriting his Valor; a testimony of which he gave in the year 1400, when King *Henry IV.* being at *York*, this Sir *John Cornwall* and *James of Artois*, were there chalenged to fight in the Lists, against two valiant Knights, the one a *French* Man, and the other an *Italian*, and came off victorious; by which heroic Act, Sir *John* grew so highly favoured by King *Henry IV.* that he made him Knight of the Garter; and he married this Lady *Elizabeth*, Duchess of *Exceter*, his sister. He signalized his valor also at the Battel of *Azincourt*, with King *Henry V.* where he took Prisoner *Lewis de Bourbon*, Count of *Vendosme*, to whom *Henry VI.* in the second year of his Reign, confirmed this noble Prisoner with his Ranfome, and created him Baron *Fanbope* in the eleventh year of his Reign, and about the same time, Baron of *Milbrook*. He deceased at *Amptbill* in *Bedfordshire*, and was interred in the *Black-Friers* in *London*, in the year 1443. An. 21. H. 6.

Elizabeth Duchess of *Exceter* his Wife, dyed before him, An. 4 H. 6. in the year 1421, and was intombed in the Church of *Burford* in *Shropshire* (the Seat of this noble Family of *Cornwall*, called Barons of *Burford*) her Effigies is adorned with a Ducal Coronet, a Purple Robe guarded with Ermine, and other rich Ornaments of a Princess: the Arms of her Father the Duke of *Lancaster* are also depicted upon her Monument.



Book 4.

Stowe p. 325, Col. 2. l. 46.

Pat. ex. 2. l. 6. p. 1.

Stowe's Survey of London p. 374.

C. M. S. N. 56. l. 4. an. 4. l. 6.

Chap. 1.

Her Portraiture also in a Mantle of her Arms; and that of the Lord *Fanbope* in his Coat Armour, both in a kneeling posture, are depicted in a window of *Amptbill* Church, with his Arms within the Garter, and those of the Duchefs in a Banner, according to the form in the precedent page.

John Duke of Lancaster.

A Daughter of *JOHN* of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, by *CONSTANCE* of Castile his second Wife.

11. *KATHERINE* of LANCASTER, Queen of *Castile* and *Leon*, third daughter of *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, but only child by his second Wife *Constance*, was by her said Father married to *Henry* Prince of *Asturgus*, son and heir of *John* King of *Castile*, son of *Henry* Count of *Trafamare*, bafe brother to King *Peter*, surnamed the *Cruel*, from whom Count *Henry* had usurped the Kingdoms of *Castile* and *Leon*; so that *Katherine* was espoused to the son of her Cousin German; upon which Marriage, it was agreed betwixt the said Fathers, that those Kingdoms should descend to the heirs of this *Katherine* and Prince *Henry*, and for want of such issue, to devolve to the son of *Edmond* of *Langley* Duke of *York*, the Duke of *Lancaster*'s younger brother, who had married *Isabel* the younger daughter and coheir of King *Peter*, and Aunt to *Katherine*. But of that remainder no use was made, for Prince *Henry* succeeded his Father in the Kingdoms of *Castile* and *Leon*, by the name of *Henry III.* and by Queen *Katherine* of *Lancaster* had issue King *John II.* Father of *Isabel* his daughter and heir, married to *Ferdinand* King of *Aragon*, surnamed the *Catholique*, by whom she had issue her only daughter *Joane*, espoused to *Philip* Archduke of *Austria*, in her right King of *Spain*, Father of *Charles V.* Emperor, Father of *Philip II.* who had issue *Philip III.* Father of *Philip IV.* who hath left issue *Charles II.* the present King of *Spain*, &c. An. 1674.

This Katherine was also bear, Quarterly Castile and Leon, Impaling Lancaster, viz. France and England quarterly 3 points Ermine.

Eliz. Reg. vers. BA. SIAKON Genealog. p. 61.

Eliz. Reg. vers. p. 39. U. 39.

Children of *JOHN* Duke of Lancaster, by *KATHERINE* SWYNFORD, afterwards his third Wife.

11. *JOHN* BEAUFORT Earl of *Somerset*, eldest son of *John* Duke of *Lancaster* and *Katherine* Swynford, of whom, and his descendants, see more in the eighth Chapter of this IV. Book.

11. *HENRY* BEAUFORT, Cardinal of *St. Eusebins*, and Bishop of *Winchester*, second son of *John* Duke of *Lancaster* and *Katherine* Swynford, had much of his education at *Oxford*, from whence he travelled to *Aken* in *Germany*, where he also spent some years in the study of the Civil Law; and upon his return home, was preferred to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, An. 1397. He continued Bishop there seven years, and immediately upon the

The Ekechoon or Arms of this Cardinal Henry, are depicted in a Window of Queens College in the University of Oxford, being France and England quar-

Privileges of the University of Anglia.

Lancelot-
trian

terly, a Border
goby, Azure
and Argent, O-
ver which
stands his Car-
dinal's Hat be-
tween the let-
ters H and B,
for Henry
Beaufort; and
underneath
the said Ecto-
chion is this
Inscription:
*In hoc Col-
luduit Henric-
us V. sub paruo
suo Henrico
Beaufort
Cancellario
Acad. post E-
piscopo Winton.
O Cardinale.
These his pa-
ternal Arms
are impaled
with those of
his Bishoprick
of Winchester
In one of the
Windows of
Merton Col-
ledge Hall.
And also ad-
orn several
Class Win-
dows of his
Hospital of St.
Crosses near
Winchester as I
have observed
in the time of
my being
there.*

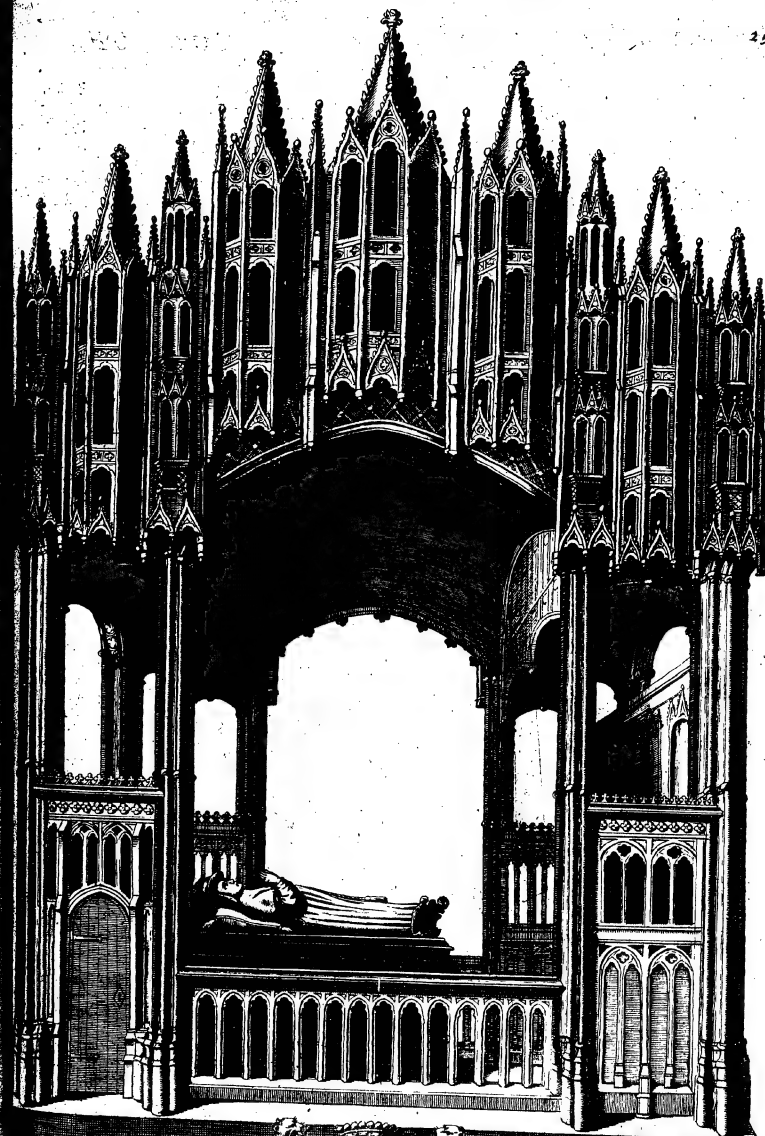
the death of *William Wickham*, was translated to *Winchester* Book 4.
June 23. An. 1426. This Henry was made Cardinal of St. *Eusebius*, and received his Hat with great solemnity at *Calais* the Lady day following. A man he was of great frugality, and therefore exceeding rich; and happy it was for the Church that he was so; for King *Henry V.* in the later end of his Reign, by great and continual Wars, being very much exhausted, and greatly indebted, began to cast a covetous eye upon the Goods of the Church, which at that time were grown to a full height, when this wealthy Prelate best known by the name of the *Rich Cardinal* supplied his wants out of his own purse, to divert him from that sacrilegious course, and lent him 20000 *l.* a great deal of Money in those days.

He was also valiant, and very wise. Pope *Martin V.* determining to make War upon the *Bobemians*, who had renounced all obedience to the See of *Rome*, chose this Cardinal his Legate into that Kingdom, and Commander of his Forces; toward the charge of which Voyage, the Clergy of *England* gave a tenth of all their promotions, and furnished out above 4000 Men, with which Army he passed by *France* (there performing some services for his Prince and Countrey) into *Bobemia* the year 1429. where he remained several Months, behaving himself with much valor, till by the Pope he was discharged.

In his youth he was wantonly given, and by *Alice*, the daughter of *Richard Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, begat Joane a bafe daughter; whom he afterwards married to Sir *Edward Stradling* or *Easterling*, a Knight of *Glamorganshire*; but this was done before he entred into Orders. Towards his latter end, he was employed altogether, either in matters of Council, and business of the Commonwealth, or the service of God and the Church committed unto him. Among other good deeds, it is remembered that he built an Hospital in *Winchester*, near St. *Crosses*, which he presently endowed with Land to the value of 158 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* of yearly Rent, and moreover, gave unto it the Hospital of St. *John de Fordingbridge*. In it was to be maintained a Master, 2 Chaplains, 35 poor Men, and 3 Women.

He deceased upon the eleventh day of *April*, Anno 1447. having been Bishop of *Winchester* 43 years, and from the time of his first consecration 50 years. He lieth interred in an exalted Monument, (represented by the Figure in the following page, delineated from the original An. 1665.) behind the high Altar of his Church at *Winchester* towards the South. This part of the inscription did remain when Doctor *Francis Godwin* wrote his History of *Præsulibus Angliæ*, viz. *Tribularer sine ci-rem miserecordias tuas*. He was several times Chancellor of *England*, two years being yet Bishop of *Lincoln*, then at *Winchester*, four years at one time, and two at another.

THOMAS



Powell in
his History
of Wales p.
138.

Godwin
p. 129.

Illustrissimo
ORDAVIT de Avilano Baroni de
epalis de WINDSORE, et Se-
culari Surrey. Cum tenent
Antoniensis Episcopi, et Card-



Domino D^{no} IOHANNI Vicecomiti
Regate. Constabulario Carti-
seni. Regis CAROLI II^{mi}. in
Plant. Summ. HENRICI BEAUFORT
natis. Imaginem. H. D. D. D. F. S.

Lancastri-
ans.

This Thomas being Earl of Dorset, did bear on his Shield, France fenne and England quarterly, a Border gobony, Azure, and Ermine, as doth appear in the Role in the Knights of the Garter. But after he was created Duke of Excester, he changed his Border into, Gobony, Argent, and Azure fenny Or, relating thereby to the Holands. Dukes of Excester, who distinguished their Coat Armour, with a Border of France.

His marriage.

His death.

In Pale, Ferrers of Wem, viz. Henry Or, and Gules, a Lyon passant guardant of the first, in the Dexter Canton, And quarterly, France and England, a Border gobony Argent and Azure. The Arms of Beaufort.

11. THOMAS BEAUFORT Duke of Excester, and Earl of Dorset, &c. third son of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, by Katherine Swynford (afterwards his third Wife) was first in the fifth year of King Henry IV. his half brother, made Admiral of England, then Captain of Calais. An. 11 H. 4. And afterwards, upon the 20th day of April in the same year, appointed Lord Chancellor. About two years after, by Charter dated at Reterbithe, upon the fifth day of July, 1412. An. 13 H. 4. he was created Earl of Dorset, being a Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

King Henry V. his Nephew, in a Parliament held in the 4th year of his Reign, upon the 18th day of November, erected this Thomas into the dignity of Duke of Excester, for term of life, and also granted unto him and his Heirs Male an Annuity of 100 l. per annum, payable out of the Exchequer. He was Earl of Harecourt in Normandy, and behaved himself with much valor and conduct in the French Wars, and more particularly at the famous Battel of Azincourt, where he commanded the Rereward of that Army, led by his Victorious Nephew King Henry V. who, upon his death-bed, appointed Duke Thomas to be Governor of his son Henry VI. during his Childhood. He bravely defended Harflew in Normandy (whereof he was Governor) against the French, and in a pitched Field encountering the Earl of Armignac, and put him to flight.

He took to Wife Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Nevil Kt. and Grand daughter of Sir Robert Nevil of Hornby in the County of Lincoln Knight, and had a son named Henry that died young; so that leaving no child, he departed this World at his Mannor of East-Greenwich in Kent, upon the 27th day of December, in the 5th year of H. 6. An. 1424. and was buried at St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, leaving his Nephew John Earl of Somerset his heir, at the decease of this Thomas, aged above Twenty three years.

11. JOANE BEAUFORT Countess of Westmerland, only daughter of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, by Dame Katherine Swynford, afterwards his third Wife; was first married to Robert Ferrers (aged eight years upon the death of his Father) son of Robert Ferrers Lord of Wem in Shropshire, and Oversley, in the County of Warwick, in the right of Elizabeth his Wife, daughter and heir of William Boteler, fourth of the name, Lord of Wem and Oversley aforelaid; by whom she had issue two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. Elizabeth Ferrers was the Wife of John Baron of Greyflock; and Mary Ferrers was married to Ralph Nevil, a younger son of Ralph Earl of Westmerland, by Margaret Stafford his first Wife.

Book 4.

Pat. as.
1 H. 4.
p. 1. m. 23.Pat. as.
11 H. 4.
p. 2. m. 10.Pat. as.
11 H. 4.
p. 2. m. 4.
F. 9. fol.
9. b. m. 2.
in Coll.
Armo.
rum.Pat. 4 H.
5. m. 11.
Tho. Wal-
sh. p. 398
m. 5.Clau. 4
H. 5. m.
18. fol.
de Cam-
de p. 256Fines as.
1 H. 5.
m. 18.Pat. as.
11 H. 6.
p. 1. m. 10.Richeas
as. 5 H. 6.Worcester
p. 756.AC. 109.
vide cit-
am D. 14.Pence W.
Dugdale
Ar. Nro
roy. Regum
Armo. rum
E. p. 142.

Chap. 1.

His Tomb
is in the
Church
of State-
dore in the
Bishoprick
of Durham,
in which
lie the fig-
ures of him-
self, and Ma-
garet, and
this Joane
his two
Wives,
vide the
Hymene
of Eng-
land p.
138. Col. 2.

Monst.
Aug. Vol.
1. p. 158.
p. 5.Pence
will Dug-
dale Ar.
Nro. Reg-
um Armo.
rum D. 3.

The second Husband of Joane Beaufort, was Ralph Nevil, the first Earl of Westmerland, to whom she was second Wife; and by him had Issue Richard Nevil Earl of Salisbury (Father of Richard Nevil the great Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, called Richard Make-king) William Nevil Lord Fauconberg, George Nevil Lord Latimer, Edward Nevil Lord Bergavenny, Robert Nevil Bishop of Durham; Cuthbert, Henry, and Thomas Nevil died without Issue: Katherine eldest daughter, first married to John Monbray, the second Duke of Norfolk and after his death, to Sir John Woodville, son of Richard Earl Rivers: Eleanor second daughter first espoused to Richard Lord Spencer, and after to Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland: Anne, first the Wife of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, and afterwards of Walter Blount Lord Mountjoy: Jane a Nun, and Cecile, youngest daughter, married to Richard Plantagenet Duke of York, Father of the Kings Edward IV. and Richard III.

The Countess Joane deceased upon the Feast of St. Brice, (viz. the 13th day of November) in the year 1440. An. 19 H. 6. and was buried in the Cathedral Church at Lincoln, on the South-side of the Choire, in a Monument of grey Marble built Altar-ways, contiguous to the Tomb of her Mother Katherine Duchefs of Lancaster; upon the Verge of which, on a Fillet of Brals, this Epitaph is Engraven, beginning at the Foot:

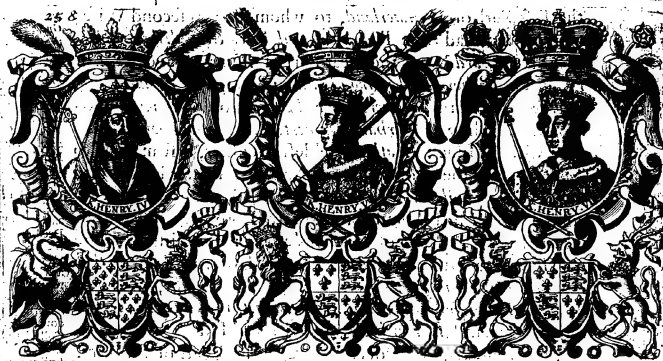
Filia Lancastr: ducis inclita sponsa Johanna
Westmerland primæ subiacet hic Comitiss:
Desine scriba suas virtutes promere, nulla
Glor valeat merita vir reboare sua,
Stirpe, decore, fide, fama, spe, pietate, prole,
Acutus et vita polluit pummo sua,
Ratio tota dolet pro morte, deus tulit ipsam,
In Bateij Felto, C. quater 99. quater 7.

Henry IV.

Nevill, viz.
Gules a Sal-
ture Argent,
Impaling Beau-
fort, which is
France fenne
and England
quarterly a
Border gobony
Argent and Az-
zure. This
Impalement
is, on the Seal
of Joane
Countess of
Westmerland,
affixed to her
Deed dated
the first of
May an. 1416.
and also flood
painted in
Glass in an
Eastern Win-
dow of the
Collegiate
Church of
Fotheringbey in
the County of
Northampton.
Her death.

HENRY IV.

The



Anno Dom.
1399. Octob.
13.

II. HENRY IV.
KING of ENGLAND and FRANCE,
and LORD of IRELAND, Surnamed of
BULLINGBROOK.

CHAPTER II.



The Royal Seal of this *Henry*, so exactly agrees with that of King *Richard II.* his Predecessor, that I am perswaded he usurped his Seal with his Crown, and only raising out the word *Bartholomæus*, engraved in the place thereof of *Heritute*, Dei gratia rex francie & Anglie & Dominus Iherusalem.

first Wife, Daughter, and at length Heir of Henry the first Duke of Lancaster, son of Henry Earl of Lancaster, second son of Edmond surnamed Crouchback, the first Earl of Lancaster, second son of

nie, in all his Charters also imitating King *Richard* in the placing England before France (*vide* pages 238 and 190, and compare these two Seals together.) Nor is this the first example of this kind; for King *Edward II.* continued the Seal of King *Edward I.* his Father, only adding (on each side his Throne) a Castle for distinction.

I cannot find any example of the time to prove that *King Henry IV.* did bear his Shield supported; but later ages have assigned him an Antelope and a Swan; it is very probably deduced from the Caparisons of his Horse (as the Italian *History* testifies, bewhist him (being then Duke of Hereford) and *Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk*) which were embroidered with the hopes of Goldfinches work, as appears in his Hierarchy.

He was the last of our Kings that did bear Lions; as *Plutarch* testifies of *Plutarch* the Lyons of England, as you may note on his Seal page 238. And for his *Devise*, used a *Foxe Tyle* dependent, following *Lycard's* advice, if *the Lyons Skin* were too *light*, to piece it out with a *Foxes Calf*. *Camden Remains* page 115.

King

Chap. 2. King Henry III. In a Parliament held at *Westminster*, in the ninth year of the Reign of *Richard II.* his Cousin German, he was honored with the Earldom of *Derby*, and taking to Wife *Mary de Bohun*, the younger daughter and coheir of *Humphrey* Earl of *Hereford*, *Essex*, and *Northampton*, and Constable of *England* (which Match was granted to *John* his Father, for him, July 27. An. 4 R. 2.) this Henry enjoyed with her the Earldoms of *Hereford* and *Northampton*; the Lordship of *Brecknock*, and the Patronage of *Lan-
thony*. Having also Issue by her a Royal Progeny; although she lived not to be a Queen, deceasing onely Countess of *Derby*, in the year of our Lord 1394. and was interred in the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*, which place King Henry, out of a sincere affection to the Memory of her his beloved Wife, made choice of for his Interment.

The Wal-
pole 7-343-
p 53

Under which Title of Earl of Derby, he performed that Expedition into Prussia, where joining his Forces with those of the Grand Masters of Prussia and Liffand, he overcomes the Army of Skirgalle King of Lithuania, taking captive four Dukes, and killing 3 more, and above 300 of his best Soldiers. From this Batel Skirgalle flies for refuge to the City of Will, which is first assaulted by the Earl of Derby's followers, and his Standard set upon the Wall; about 4000 were in this action either taken Prisoners or slain, the principal of which was a brother of the Kings of Poland; and the King Skirgalle with the remainder of his routed Forces, secures himself in the Castle; which after five weeks siege, was, by reason of the cold season, and sickness in the Christian Camp, abandoned: Eight of the Lithuanians embrace the Christian Faith, and 3000 Prisoners are by the Master of Liffand conducted into his Countrey, when the Earl of Derby returns home with much honor and reputation.

About three years after his Wives death, this Earl was created Duke of Hereford, upon the 29th day of September (*An. 21 R. 2.*) in the year 1397. And not long after accused by *Thomas Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, of diverse points of High Treason, against King *Richard II.* who both recriminates, and for the clearing of himself, challenges *Norfolk* to a single Combat, which is by him accepted, and allowed by the King; the place of appointment is *Cowentry*; and on the day prefixed the Combatants enter the Lifts; the Duke of *Hereford* mounted on a white courser, barded with green and blew Velvet, richly embroidered with Swans and Antilopes, of Goldsmiths work; and the Duke of *Norfolk* on his Horse, caparizon'd with crimson Velvet, embroidered with silver Lyons and Mulberry Trees. Their Speares were in their Rests, ready for the encounter, when the King casting down his Warder, and the Herald crying *Stay, Stay*, they were unexpectedly disarmed and dismounted, and by the King sentenced to banishment, the Duke of *Hereford* for six years, and the Duke of *Norfolk* to a perpetual exile; making them swear, the one should never come in place where the other was.

Henry IV.
His first Marriage,
In an East Window of the Chancel
of *Reichford* Church, in
Essex, was an Impalement
of the Arms of the Countess
Mary and this
Henry, then Earl
of *Derby*, viz.
Gules 3 Lyons passant guardant
Or—a *Lion*—a *Lion*—a *Lion*, the Coat
Armour of his Grandfather
Henry Duke of Lancaster,
(from whom afterwards he
derived his Title to the Crown)
Impaling the Arms of his
first Wife, *Mary*, the
Daughter of *France*,
the Coat
Armour of the
Countess of
Derby, which were *Azure*,
a Bend Argent, cottized Or, inter
3 Lyons
rampant of the third. *Penes*
Will. *Lilly*
R. D.
ANNO 1320.

Anno 1397.

Podisma
Neustrie
p. 551. n.
55.
Chart. an.
21 R. 2. n
23.
Reg. Par.
21 R. 2.
Tbo. Wal.
p. 355. n.
47.
Podisma
Neustrie
p. 552. n.
16.

U u u

Ic

Lancastri-
ans.

It was the custom in those times to punish the delinquences of great Men by banishment, which proved not more grievous to the Subject than dangerous to the Prince; an example of which was never more evident than at this time, in the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Duke of *Hereford*; who often meeting together in *France*, in their banishment, and aggravating the grievances of King *Richard's* Government, fell at last to consult how they might remove him; to the effecting of which, three things did most fortunately occur; First, the death of his Father the Duke of *Lancaster*, upon whose Estate King *Richard II.* had seized; under pretence of regaining which, the Duke of *Hereford* took umbrage of returning for *England*. Secondly, The Kings absence in *Ireland*, whither he had lately taken a Voyage, to revenge the death of his Cousin the Earl of *March*, and where he was slayed by contrary Winds, till the Duke, by the affluence of his Friends and Allies, had formed a Power, not only capable of putting him in possession of his Inheritance, but also of placing the Crown upon his Head. But neither of these, nor both together, could have effected the matter, had it not been for a third, *viz.* The Kings dissolute and uneasie Government; and on the contrary, the Dukes acceptableness to the people, in whose hearts he had already reigned, having won them by a generous and obliging carriage, and always asserted their Privileges, that their election would better pass for a Title to the Crown, than his feigned descent from the eldest son of King *Henry III.* which had been formerly insinuated by the Duke of *Lancaster* his Father, and which to all Historians and Men of Judgment, appeared ridiculous.

By what conduct and resolution these advantages were put in practice we find in the close of King *Richard's* Reign, that Prince being not only forced with much ease to part from a Crown, which he had worn with great violence, but is also seemingly made to become an earnest Suitor to *Henry of Lancaster* for the acceptance thereof, making a formal resignation of his Kingdom, and confirming it, by putting his Signet upon the Dukes Finger; who by an unanimous consent of the Lords and Commons (*Thomas Merkes*, the Religious, Learned, and Resolute Bishop of *Carlisle* excepted) was chosen King: and a Sermon upon this Text, *Vir dominabitur in populo*, Preached by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Having the Crown of *England* set upon his head with all Magnificence, at *Westminster*, by *Thomas Arundel* the said Archbishop, his exiled Companion, upon the 13th of October, An. 1399. (on which day the year before, he had been banished) having in the Tower the day before his Coronation, made Forty six Knights of the Bath, four whereof were his sons, *Henry*, *Thomas*, *John*, and *Humphrey*; the eldest of which, *Henry*, was created Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Chester*, and soon after, also Duke of *Aquitaine*; and the Crown by Parliament intailed on King *Henry*, and the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten.

After this, in the same year, a Parliament is held at *Westminster*,

Book 4.

Ypodigma
Nephtia
p. 552. n.
52.Lib. 1. Re-
guancip. 4.
F. 9. Lib.
in Col.
Arm. foli.Ypodigma
Nephtia
p. 555. n.
27.Tho. Wal.
p. 360. n.
51.Ypodigma
Nephtia
n. 40.

Chap. 2.

Tho. Wal.
p. 351. n.
22. & 30.

in which the Acts made in the 11th year of *Richard II.* are reviv'd, and those of the 21 year, wholly repealed. *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* is delivered out of Prison, and the Earl of *Arundel's* son restored to his Honours and Inheritance; and many banished by King *Richard* recalled. Several accusations in this Parliament were exhibited against many great Peers of the Kingdom, for treasonable practices against the new King, who waves them all, as having got the Crown in a Storm, he thinks it best to keep it in as great a Calm as he could.

Tho. Wal.
p. 362. n.
15.

And so to moderate as well the hard opinions of Foreign Princes, as his Subjects at home, concerning King *Richard's* deposition; several Embassadors are sent to *Rome*, *Spain*, *France*, and *Germany*; all which, as not much concerned, seem easily satisfied; only *France* having lately married a daughter to King *Richard*, prepares an Army, and threatens revenge; but before they could proceed to any action, hearing of King *Richard's* death, they disband, considering that the time was then past.

In this Parliament it was moved what should be done with King *Richard* (not as yet murdered) whereupon *Thomas Merkes*, the Loyal Bishop of *Carlisle*, made a bold Speech in his behalf, affirming him to have been most unjustly deposed; and the Duke of *Lancaster* without any right received to the Crown, but strength prevailing, did no good, but rather hastened the ruine of that miserable Prince.

Tho. Wal.
p. 362. n.
44.

Whether it were upon this Speech or otherwise is uncertain, but a Conspiracy is forged by the Earls of *Kent*, *Huntingdon*, and *Rutland*, (lately Dukes of *Surrey*, *Exceter*, and *Aumale*) the Earl of *Glocester*, the said Bishop of *Carlisle*, and other discontented Lords, in the Abbots House at *Westminster*, where it is contrived, that at a Tournament to be held at *Oxford*, whereat King *Henry* promised to be present, he should be slain; which by accident was discovered by the Earl of *Rutland*, or rather by the Duke of *Tork* his Father; whom he chanced to visit on his way to *Oxford*, against the appointed day, having the Indenture of Confederacy in his bosom; as they late at dinner, the Duke spied it, and demanding what it was, forced it from him, and perusing the contents, bitterly reviled his son, for being twice a Traytor, before to King *Richard*, and now to King *Henry*, vowed to discover him to the King, then at *Windsor*; but the younger years of the son outstript his Fathers speed; and coming to Court before him, confessed the Treason, and obtained pardon.

The confederate Lords perceiving that their Plot was discovered, and despairing of mercy, thought it best now openly to declare their intentions, and the better to colour their proceedings, they apparel one *Magdalen* in Royal Robes, who was one of King *Richard's* Chappel, and extremely like him, to personate him, as though he had escaped out of Prison, and march towards *Windsor*; but finding that King *Henry* was removed to *London*, they fell into consultation, whether to pursue him before he could raise a force

Henry IV.

Anno 1400.

His Coronation: at which were created 46 Knights of the Bath.

Anno 1399.

Lancastrian.

force to oppose them, or to release King Richard before their counterfeit was discovered; so being divided in opinion, since they could not do both, they do neither; but hearing at Colebrooke, of King Henry's approach with an Army of 20000, not daring to encounter, expecting as supposed aid from France, they withdrew to *Stunings* near *Reading*, where the young Queen *Isabel* lay, to whom their coming gave some sparks of consolation, which became soon extinguished; for at *Cirencester*, the Townsmen rising against them, the Earls of *Kent* and *Salisbury* were there slain, and their heads sent to *London*; Sir *Bernard Brocas*, Sir *Bennet Shelley*, and Sir *Thomas Blount*, with 28 Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen taken Prisoners, and sent to *Oxford*; their whole Army dispersed, whereof the Earl of *Glocester* fled towards *Wales*, the Earl of *Huntingdon* and Sir *John Shelley* into *Essex*, but were all shortly after taken and beheaded; their Pseudo King *Magdalen*, with *Freereby*, another of King *Richard's* Chappel, hanged and quartered, as also divers others of the Nobility and Gentry put to death in several places, so that to great a massacre of noble Blood at one time, and for one cause, hath seldom been heard of.

The English conspirators being thus rooted out, the Welsh spring up as fast; for now in the year 1400, and second of this Kings reign, *Owen Glendour* (formerly an Elquire to King *Richard*, having quarrelled with the Lord *Grey of Ruthin*, about some Lands, and in a hostile manner taken him Prisoner) draws the Welchmen to a general defection; who, entering *Herefordshire*, were opposed by *Edmond Mortimer* Earl of *March*, whom *Owen* took Prisoner at *Pelale* in *Radnorshire*, and slew above 1000 English whose Privy Members the Welsh Women most barbarously cut off, not suffering their Corps to receive burial for many days. But the Kings fortune under his Lieutenants in the North, was more propitious; where the Scots having, with above 10000 Men, under the conduct of *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, made great spoils as far as *Newcastle*, were encountered near *Halydown-Hill*, upon *Holy Rood* day, by *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, his valiant son the Lord *Henry Percy* called *Hotspurre*, and *George* Earl of *Dunbar*, and put to flight; much of which Victory is attributed to the gallantry and valour of the Lord *Percy's* Archers; against whose Shafts neither the Scottish Shields, nor Armour could protect them. Earl *Douglas* the General himself was taken Prisoner, (having sealed his valour with five wounds, and the loss of an eye) with *Murdock Stewart* Earl of *Fife*, *George* Earl of *Angus*, the Earls of *Murrey* and *Orkney*, the Lords *Montgomery*, *Erskein*, and *Grahme*, and about fourscore Knights, besides Elquires and Gentlemen. The Lords *Gowrdon* and *Swymton*, with several other Men of Honour and Name, fell upon the place; and above 500 were in their flight drowned in the River *Tweed*. Upon which Action, out of a settled Peace, an open War breaks out betwixt *England* and *Scotland*, whereby King *Edward* is diverted from resisting *Glendour*; who having solicited the French King for aid, had about the year 1405 Twelve hundred

Book 41

Tudigima
Nestrie
p. 555. n.
60.Tho. Wal.
p. 365. n.
46.Tudigima
Nestrie
p. 557. n.
54. & p.
578. n.Tho. Wal.
p. 364. n.Tudigima
Nestrie
p. 558. n.
14.Tho. Wal.
p. 366. n.Tudigima
Nestrie
p. 556. n.

Chap. 2.

hundred Men sent him, most of which were lost at Sea, and the rest returning home, were reinforced with 12000. These landed safely, but did *Owen* no service; for upon report of the approach of the English, suspecting their own strength, and the Welshmens fidelity, they fly to their Ships, and disgracefully return home.

King *Henry* having been nine years a Widdower, takes to his second Wife *Joane* of *Navarre* (the relict of *John* Earl of *Montfort*, surnamed the *Valiant*, Duke of *Britaine*; who deceased, An. 1399. leaving Issue by her, three sons and four daughters) she was the daughter of *Charles* II. King of *Navarre*, and Count of *Evreux*, surnamed the *Bad*, and *Joane* his Wife eldest daughter of *John* King of *France*, by *Bona* of *Luxemburg* his first Wife. He espoused her at *Winchester*, in the year of our Lord 1403. and caused her to be Crowned at *Westminster*, with much magnificence, upon the 26 day of *January* in the same year. She outlived the King her Husband many years, and died without Issue by him, at *Hawering* in the *Bower* in *Essex*, An. 1437. on the 10th day of *July*, in the 15th year of King *Henry* VI. her Husbands *Grandson*; whom she lived to see crowned King of *England*, and also of *France*; and was Interred at *Canterbury*; where her Effigies is to be seen lying on the right hand of King *Henry* IV. her Husband, upon his Monument; the representation of which is exhibited at the end of this Chapter, vide page 267.

In the year 1403 also, began the memorable Rebellion of the *Percyes*, the first of whom, that discovered in Arms his mortal hatred to King *Henry* was the noble *Hotspurre*, (who under colour of the Scottish War) made head about *Chester*, and the Marches of *Wales*: to him repairs the malicious old Man *Tho. Percy* Earl of *Worcester* his Uncle, leaving the young Prince of *Wales*, and the Princes Household, over both which the King had placed him as Governor; and although *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, *Hotspurrs* Father, the chief Conspirator, was not joined to them, as he did intend; yet by his influence, were their numbers grown mighty, with which they intended to join *Glendour*, and to enter *Shrewsbury*, as the most advantageous place for the seat of the War. But before they do either, colourable causes of their taking Arms are declared, viz. Care of the Commonwealths reformation, and their own safeties, with a Protestation of their innocencies as to the breach of Loyalty, &c. These Articles had the place of the Huske, but the kernel of the enterprise contained other matter, First, To deprive King *Henry* of his Crown and Life. Secondly, To advance the Title of Lord *Edmond Mortimer* Earl of *March*, their nearest Ally (for *Hotspur* had married *Eliza*, this Earls Aunt, the daughter of *Edmond Mortimer* Earl of *March*, by *Philippe* daughter of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*: and his Uncle Sir *Edmond Mortimer*, had taken to Wife a daughter of *Owen Glendour*.) Thirdly, To take revenge of King *Henry* for seeking to draw to himself the chief benefit of the Victory at *Halidown-Hill*, whose principal Prisoners he required. Fourthly, To share the Kingdom between

X x x

Morti-

Henry IV.

Anno 1403.
His second
Marriage.

Joane of *Navarre* did bear in her Effigies, *Evreux*, *Navarre*, *quartermaster*, in the 1. and 4. Azure 3. Flowers de *Lize* Or, over all a Bendlet Compoy *Argent* and *Gules*. And on the 2. and 3. *Gules* on a chief a shield of eight rays of gold, supported by an Angel, attired head of their Tomb in the Metropolitan Church of *Canterbury*. The Canopy whereof is diapered with the Devile of *Queen Joane*, viz. An *Ermine* collar and chain, with this Motto, *A Temperance*, subscribed in golden Characters.

Anno 1403.

Lancastria
ans.

Mortimer, Percy, and Glendour, according to Indentures Tripartite, allotting South England to Mortimer, North England to Percy, and to Glendour, Wales beyond Severne.

King Henry on the other side defends his cause by Letters, and strongly puts the blame upon the accusers; and to create a right understanding, and to take all fear from the Conspirators, sends to the Earls of Northumberland and Worcester, and the Lord Percy, a safe Conduct under his Royal Seal, which is by them rejected; whereupon the King, by the Council of the valiant Earl of Dunbar, armed with all speed, and with his son, the young Prince of Wales in the head of a puissant Force, appears within sight of Shrewsbury, when the gallant Hotspur stood ready to assault the Town; who no sooner discovered the Royal Standard, but he left off that enterprize, to form his Battel, consisting of 14000 hardy Bodies, for tryal of his fortune against a well tempered and experienced Adversary, through whose tenderness Peace had yet ensued, had it not been for the mischievous Earl of Worcester: who by misreporting and falsifying the Kings Words did precipitate his Nephew into sudden Battel.

The Kings courage in this Fight was as great as his danger, and the Prince, being then first to enter himself into the School of War, gave no small hopes of that perfection, unto which he afterwards attained, being wounded with an Arrow in the face.

These two valiant Champions also, the Lord Percy and Earl Douglas, instead of spending themselves upon the multitude, set the point of their hopes upon killing the King, as in whose death they knew Ten thousand would fall; but their design being discovered by the Earl of Dunbar, he drew King Henry from that place which he had chosen to make good, and thereby in all probability saved the Kings life, for the Royal Standard was overthrown, (and among many valiant Men) the Earl of Stafford, and Sir Walter Blount: the Kings Standard-bearer (with ten new Knights) were slain with many Esquires and Gentlemen, and about 1600 private Soldiers: Douglas killed three that day, in the Kings Coat-Armour, many of whose Soldiers believing He had run the same fate, quit the Field. But the King notwithstanding (an undaunted Captain) reinforces the Fight, and performs marvels with his own hands. But that which put an end to this tragick Scene was the death of Hotspur, who riding in the heat of the Battel, was killed by an unknown hand, drawing a ruine after him futable to his spirit and greatness; for there fell with him most of the Esquires and Gentlemen of Cheshire, in number 200, and above 5000 common Soldiers, the rest running out of the Field, were by the Kings order, unpursued. The Earls of Worcester and Douglas, Sir Richard Vernon, and the Baron of Kinderton, were taken Prisoners; Douglas, who had unhorsed the King, and being himself dismounted, was by the Royal command carefully attended, and had his liberty without Ransome, but the other three were on the Monday following beheaded. This Battel was fought upon

Book 42

Tho. Wat.
sing. p. 364.
n. 1.Tropidigma
Neuf. p.
p. 560. n. 14.Tropidigma
Neuf. p.
p. 560. n. 25.Tho. Wat.
p. 368. n. 51

Ibid. n. 56.

Tho. Wat.
p. 369. n.
12.Anno 1403:
Battel of
Shrewsbury.

Chap. 2.

upon Saturday the 21 of July, and Eve of St Mary Magdalen (An. Henry IV. 1403.) to whose memory (in thankfulness to God for this signal Victory) he founded a Colledge on the place, and called it *Battlefield*.

The Earl of Northumberland came in shortly after, and submitted to the Kings mercy, whose crimes were pardoned, but not forgotten; and Glendour, then in Wales, after many Victories obtained against the Marchers, several depredations of their Countrey, an obstinate defence against the Royal Army, and that of Prince Henry, more fortunate in obtaining Victories than in making a right use of them, is at last abandoned by his followers (many whereof were taken and put to death) either died of famine, or was (as some say) by one of his near Kinswomen nourished privately till the time of his death; in whose exit all the broiles of that Principality took an end. And now the Britains spoil the Town of *Plimouth*, and in revenge, the Western Men, under the command of *William de Wilford* an Esquire, put to Sea, land upon them in *Britaine*, take 40 of their Ships, laden with Wine and Oyl, and burn as many more.

After which, the French land in the *Isle of Wight*, get together a great booty of Cattel, which are by the Inhabitants quickly recovered, and many of them forced to leave their Carkasses to be stript by the Islanders.

Twice after this, between *Christmas* and *Palme Sunday*, the King assembled the Estates, first at *London*, and then at *St Albans*, for the business of Money, but with much distaste the Lords rise from the later Session; and *Thomas Monbray* the Earl Marshal, one of the chief Men which disliked the carriage of publick Affairs, draws *Richard Scroope* Archbishop of *York* into a Conspiracy, in full hope that *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, the Lord *Bardolf*, with the Citizens of *York*, and the common People, would assist their cause, which was glossed with the specious pretence of redressing publick abuses, happening through the Kings default. *Ralph Nevil* Earl of *Westmerland* hearing of this attempt, wherein the Archbishop and the Earl Marshal were leaders of the People, gathers a force to encounter them, but finding himself too weak, by faining to approve the quarrel, gets them both into his power, and presents them as an acceptable oblation to the King; who about *Whitsonide* comes to *York* (where, notwithstanding *Westmerland* had promised them their lives) both the Archbishop and the Earl Marshal were beheaded, the Pope excommunicating all such as had a hand in the Archbishops death.

The Earl of *Northumberland* and the Lord *Bardolf* being pursued by the King, with an Army of 37000; fly first to *Barwick*, and thence into *Scotland*, where they are entertained by *David Lord Flemming*; and where the King employs his Treasure, upon secret practises with the *Scots*, that they might be delivered into his hands, in exchange for some *Scottish* Prisoners; whereupon *Northumberland* and *Bardolf* escape into *Wales*, and the *Scots* missing their purpose slay *Flemming*, for discovering their intention

to

Henry IV.

Anno 1409

Anno 1406

Lancastrian.

to his distressed guests. This fills Scotland with civil discords: to avoid the dangers whereof, and to better his education, the King of Scots sends his son and heir into France; whom (together, with the Bishop of Orkney) certain Mariners of Cley in Norfolk, surprize at Sea, and present to King Henry, who commits him to the Tower of London: when Northumberland and Bardolf, upon Owen's retreat into of the Mountains, forsaking Wales, and seeking to raise a force in the North, are encountered at Bramham Moore, by Thomas Rokeby Sheriff of Yorkshire, who after a short conflict slew the Earl in the Field, mortally wounded the Lord Bardolf, and routed their party.

Anno 1404.

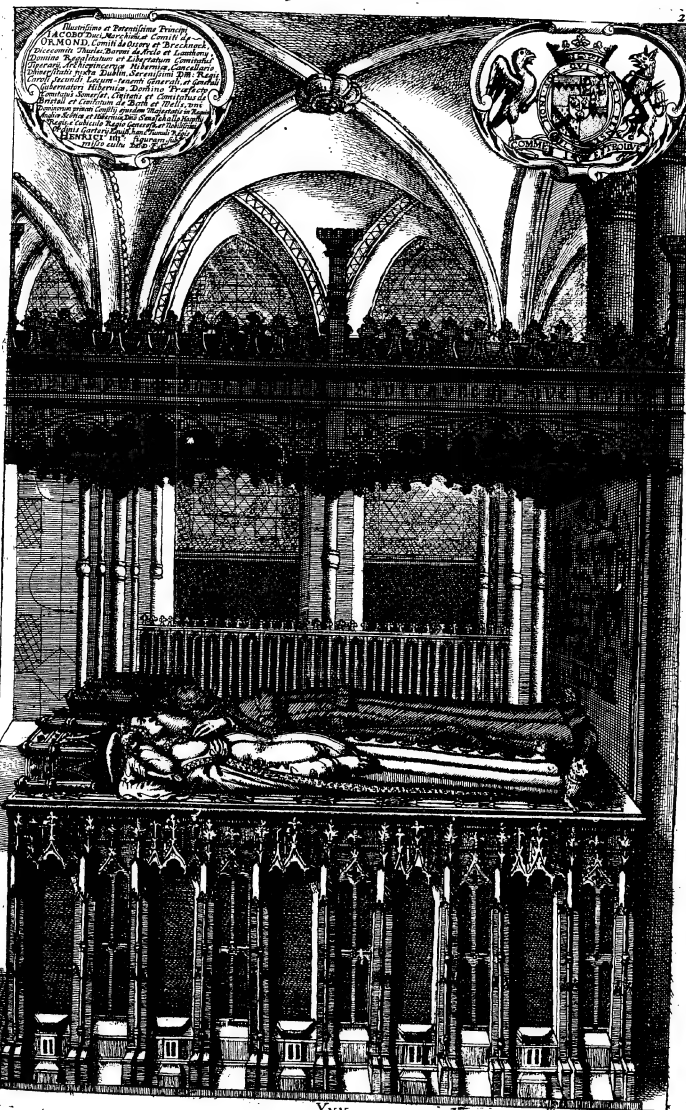
Presently upon this, the Admiral of Britaine, with the Lord du Castel (and 30 sail of ships) attempt to land at Dartmouth but are repelled by the Countrey People, du Castel and his 2 Brothers, with 400 more slain, and 200 taken; of which number, the Lord Baqueville was one. These Prisoners being presented to King Henry, their takers were rewarded with good store of Gold and Silver, and sent merrily home into their own Countrey. After which, the Earl of St Paul, with 500 Crossbows, and 1500 Men at Arms, lays siege to the Castle of St March, near Calais, but is thence beaten by Sir Philip Hall and Sir Richard Albion, having most of his Men slain and taken, himself flies to St Omer.

Not long after, Thomas Duke of Clarence, the Kings second son, with the Earl of Kent, enter the Haven of Sluce, burn four ships, and return to the relief of Calais, then besieged by the French, taking in their passage three Carricks of Genoa richly laden, which they bring into the Chamber of Rye.

The remaining five years Reign of this Prince were without trouble, unless of mind for the much Blood he had spilt in England, for expiation whereof, he resolves upon the Crusiade to Jerusalem, for which great preparation was made, far more than needed for that Jerusalem which only his destiny permitted him to see; for at his Prayers in Westminster Abby, before the Shrine of St Edward, an Apoplexy seiz'd him, in which, being removed to the Abbots House, and there coming to himself, he desired to know where he was; which being told him, and that the Chamber was called Jerusalem, he said, *Lord have mercy upon me, for here must I die*, (having been told by a Southsayer, that in Jerusalem he should end his dayes) as indeed he did, upon the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1412. Having all the time of his sickness (by his own command) the Crown lying by him, which Prince Henry, supposing him dead, took away; but the King recovering again his senses, asked for it, and had it restored by the Prince, withing him long life to wear it; whereat the King answered him sighing, *What right I had to it God knows: the Prince thereupon replies, But if you die, my Sword shall maintain it mine: Well, said the King, I refer all to God; but on my Blessing, be sure to administer Justice indifferently, and be not sparing in Mercy; and so turning about, said, God Bless thee, and have Mercy on mee; with which*

His death.
Anno. 1412.

Book 4.

Tho. Walp.
377. n. 2.T. podigna
Neuf. p.
561. n. 40.Tho. Walp.
370. n. 2.F. 9. fol. 8.
lib. in Coll.
Armorum.F. 9. fol. 9.
b. lib. M.
S. in Coll.
Arm.T. podigna
Neuf. p.
573. n. 56.Tho. Walp.
p. 381. n.
22.

Lancastrian.

words he expired; having Reigned 13 years, and 6 months, wanting 9 days, and in the 46 year of his age. His Body, with all Funeral Pomp was conveyed by water to *Faversham*, and from thence by land to *Canterbury*, and there solemnly interred; and his obsequies performed on *Trinity Sunday* next following the time of his death, King Henry his son being present thereat.

His Tomb (represented in the precedent page) is of Alabaster, parcel gilt, and seems to have been erected by Queen *Joane* of *Navarre*, his second Wife, whose Effigies lies upon his right hand, and is placed betwixt two Pillars on the North side the Chappel of *St Thomas Becket*, opposite to the Monument of Prince *Edward*, commonly called the *Black Prince*. At the head of the Tomb stands an Angel, supporting a long square Escoccheon, of the Arms of *France* and *England*, quarterly, Impaling, quarterly, *Evereux* and *Navarre*. On the inside of the Canopy are also three Shields, the first containing the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly; the second, of *France* and *England*, quarterly, Impaling *Evereux* and *Navarre*: and the third, of *Evereux* and *Navarre* quarterly. The Canopy is also diapered with *Eagles volant crowned*, within the Garter, (underwritten with the word *Souveraigne*, which Motto is also painted in gold Letters on the Frees) and with the Queens Device, being, *An Ermine, collared and chained*, subscribed with the Motto *A Temperance*. On the Cornish are placed several Escoccheons of Arms of the Nobility of that Age.

He wrote in his Stile *Henricus Dei Gracia Rex Anglie & Francie & Dominus Hibernie*: and on the circumference of his great Seal, *Henricus Dei Gracia Rex Francie et Anglie et Dns Hibernie*, placing *England* before *France* in his Charters, and *France* before *England* in his Seal.

Children of HENRY Earl of Derby (afterwards King HENRY IV.) by MARY DE BOHUN his first Wife.

12. HENRY of LANCASTER, surnamed of Monmouth, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King Henry IV. succeeded his Father in the Kingdom, by the name of Henry V. vide Chap. 3.
12. THOMAS of LANCASTER, Duke of Clarence, second son of Henry IV. of whom, see more in the fifth Chapter of this fourth Book.
12. JOHN of LANCASTER, Duke of Bedford, and Regent of France, third son of King Henry IV. and Mary de Bohun his first Wife, whose History succeeds that of his Brother Duke Thomas, vide Book 4. Chap. 6.

HUMPHRET

Chap. 2.

Henry IV.

12. HUMPHRET of LANCASTER, Duke of Gloucester, and Protector of England, fourth son of King Henry IV. The seventh Chapter of this fourth Book contains his History.

Thos. Wal. p. 365. n. 47.
Tudigra.
Daufr. p. 558. n. 3.
E.g. M. S. fol. 8. a. in Coll. Arm.

12. BLANCHE of LANCASTER, Duchess of *Bavaria*, elder daughter of Henry Earl of Derby (afterwards King of England, by the name of Henry IV.) was in the year 1402. most nobly attended to *Colen*, and there married to *Lewis*, surnamed *Barbatus*, afterwards Duke of *Bavaria*; after his death she was espoused to the King of *Aragon*, and outliving him also, took to her third Husband the Duke of *Baar*; but deceasing without Issue by them all, there is little mention of her in History.

Bavaria, viz. Palz, Bemb. Luxemburg, Ar-gent and Acre, Impaling Lan-caster.

Thos. Wal. p. 374. n. 46.
F. g. M. S. fol. 8. b.

12. PHILIPE of LANCASTER, Queen of Denmark, younger daughter of King Henry IV. was in the year 1405. and fifth of her Fathers Reign, sent into Denmark, with a sumptuous Train of Lords and Ladies, and there espoused to John King of Denmark and Norway, and died without Issue.

Denmark, which is, Or, fesse of Hearts Gules, and three Lyons passant in pale. Azure, quartering, Norway, viz.

Gules a Lyon Rampant crowned Or, sustaining a Battel-Axe Argent. With which the Arms of Lancaster are impaled.

HENRY V.

Lancastri-
ant.

Book 4.

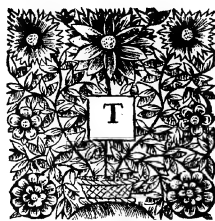
An. Dom.
1412. March
20th.

12. HENRY V.

KING of ENGLAND and FRANCE,
and LORD of IRELAND, Surnamed of
MONMOUTH.

CHAP. III.

This *Henry* being Prince of Wales (as appeareth by his Seal (vide page 239.) annexed to two several Indentures, the one dated the 6th day of March, an. 6th, and the other on the 7th of May, an. the 8th of *Henry* the 4th, his Father, betwixt him and the said King, whose Lieutenant he was constituted, both for raising Forces, and the suppression of the Rebels of



HIS Most Heroick Prince, *Henry*, (whose birth at Monmouth in the Marches of South-Wales bears date in the year of *Christ's* Nativity 1388. An. 11 Rich. 2. from which place, he took his Surname) was the eldest son of *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*, then a Subject, and Earl of *Derby*, *Leicester*, and *Lincolne*; afterwards Duke of *Hereford*, in the right of his Wife *Mary*

the second daughter and coheir of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, &c. and Constable of *England*; then Duke of *Lancaster*, by the death of his Father *John* of *Gaunt*, fourth son of King *Edward* III. and lastly, (*Richard* II. being deposed) made Sovereign of *England*.

North-Wales did bear. *Acure* 3 *Flowers de Lys*, Or, for the Kingdom of *France*, (reducing them from *seven*, to the number three, as did *Charles* V. the present *French* King) quartered with 3 *Lyons* of *England*; which makes me of opinion, that King *Henry* IV. this Prince's Father (although he made use of no other Seal than that in which the *Flowers de Lys* were (since) was the first King of *England* that in imitation of his said contemporary, *Charles* V. reduced that number to 3 *Flowers de Lys*; for I find them so in his Escutcheon, impaling, the Arms of *Joane* of *Navarre* his second Wife, at the head of his Tomb at *Canterbury*.

But by this Seal of Prince *Henry* it most certainly appears, that he (so early as the sixth year of *Henry* IV. his said Father) bare in his Achievement only 3 *Flowers de Lys*; which is supported with two Swans, each holding in his Beak an Olifant Feather, and a Scrolle. About the Seal is this circumscription, *Henrici principis Angliæ ducis Aquitanie* tanallre romub: rom: to cent: Ex *Registro Westmonast.*

The 239 page of this 4th Book presents you with the Royal Seal of this King *Henry* V. which is very Historical; on the one side whereof, he sits on his Throne, with the scepter of the Flower-de-luce in his right hand, and the Mound and Cross in his left; in three Niches over his head are placed the Trinity and our Lady. On each side the Throne in several Niches the Statues of King *Edward* the Confessor, and King *Arthur*, whose Arms are there represented: The Banner of *France* and *England* quarterly, and the Banner of *England* alone. Without these stand the Symbols of the four Evangelists, St *Matthew*, St *Mark*, St *Luke*, and St *John*; viz. the Angel, the winged Lion, the flying Ox, and the Eagle. And at the four of the Throne (on three panels) are the Arms of his Principality of *Wales*, Dukedom of *Cornwall*, and Earldom of *Cheshire*.

On his Counter-Seal is his Effigies on Horseback, his Shield, Surcoat, and the caparions of his Horse adorned with the 3 *Flowers de Lys*, and the 3 *Lyons* quarterly. And Sans complement to *France*, in the circumference of his Seal, Reverse, and this his Charter (dated 15 May an. 4 H. 5.) he writes himself *Henricus dei gratia rex Anglie et France et re Dux Normannie*. He was the first King of *England* that in his Seal did bear the 3 *Flowers de France*, and that placed *England* before it, in his circumscription. Ex *Registro Westm.*

His young years were employed in Literature in the Academy of *Oxford*, where, in *Queens College*, he was a Student under the Tuition of his half Uncle *Henry Beaufort*, Chancellor of that University. Afterwards, in the time of his Fathers Exile, King *Richard* II. took this *Henry* with him into *Ireland*, and caused him to be imprisoned in the Castle of *Trym*. But his Father deposing that King, and obtaining the Crown, and himself come to the age

Edm. Hall
Chron.In vita
Henrici
Beaufort
Cardinalis,
&c.

age of 12 years, had the succession thereof entailed on him in Parliament, and accordingly was created Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Cheshire*; and immediately after, had the Title of Duke of *Aquitaine* conferred on him, in order to his obtaining a Marriage with the young Queen *Isabel*, late Wife to the murdered King *Richard*.

From *Oxford* Prince *Henry* was called to Court, and *Thomas* Percy Earl of *Worcester* appointed his Governor; whose hostile attempts in *Shrewsbury* Field, cost that disloyal Earl his head, and had almost done this Prince his life, who confronting the Percy's in Battel, was wounded in the Face with an Arrow; but this mark of Honour, with the overthrow of *Hotspur*, in that bloody dispute, were hopefull signs of the following successes against *Owen Glendower*, that Arch-enemy to *England's* peace, whom the Prince so smartly pursued through the vast Mountains of *Wales*, that from the Dennes of those deserts he durst not shew his face, but therein perished, though the Prince had then scarcely attained to his sixteenth year.

But grown from under the command of his Tutors, as his youth stood effected, so were his Consorts, and those often, whose inclinations were none of the best; whether led by inclination of youth, or to know that by experience which other Princes do by report, is uncertain; but many actions he did far unbefitting the grandure of his Person; and among others, is taxed with no better than Theft, consorting with such as spent their Wits upon other Mens Labours; lying in wait for the Receivers of his Rents, and robbing them of that which was really his own, receiving of them often many blows, which he freely forgave, ever abating their losses in the foot of their Accompts.

His striking the Lord Chief Justice, was a crime incontinently expiated by a quiet submission to his judgement, and a formal imprisonment; notwithstanding which, the King resenting this affront done to his Representative, dismissed his son from the office of President of his Privy Council, and placed therein his second son *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, to the no small grief of Prince *Henry*, who having drawn upon him (by these licentious courses) the discontent and jealousy of his Father, found out an extraordinary way of reconciling himself to his love, and entering into a due consideration of his former dissolute manners; they appeared unto him in such deformity, that he banished all his idle companions from about him; (and yet, upon their better conformity, gave them sufficient maintenance) and thereby became not only restored to the Royal Favor, but gained a Sovereignty over the hearts of those subjects: who (after King *Henry's* death) made it appear how willing they were to submit to his Empire, by swearing Allegiance to him before his Coronation (which was performed at *Westminster*, the 9th of April, An. 1413. by *Thomas Arundel* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with all accustomed Rites) and by granting him a Subsidy without asking, in his first Parliament. In which

Henry V.

Anno 1403

His Coronat
1413.Typodime
Nesft. p.
119. n. 14.Typodime
Nesft. p.
119. n. 18.The Seal
312. n. 24.

Lancastrian.

which Parliament his right to the Crown of France was shewed him (in an Elegant Oration made by the said Archbishop) as descending by a direct Line from *Iffabel*, daughter to *Philip I V.* King of France; and that nothing appeared to his hinderance, but their pretention to the Salique Laws, which by no Law of God, or first institution of that Countrey, he was bound to observe; with which heroick enterprize, young King Henry was quickly inflamed; and in order thereunto, reduced his *Flowers delize* to the number 3, as did *Charles V I.* the then French King.

And dispatching his Embassadors for France, demanded that Crown from *Charles V I.* offering, that if the same were willingly granted, he would take his daughter *Katherine* to Wife; but the same being rejected, he immediately prepares for War; his Men shipped, and the King himself ready to go on board: a Conspiracy against his life is discovered, forged by *Richard Earl of Cambridge*, *Henry Lord Scroope of Masham*, the Lord Treasurer, and *Sir Thomas Grey of Northumberland*, who being suborned by the French for a Million of Gold, as upon their apprehension they confessed (though their Indictment contains other matter) were all three put to death: which was no sooner performed, but that the Wind blowing fair, King Henry weighs Anchor, and with a Fleet of 160 ships, sets sail on Lady-day, *An. 1414.* and landing at *Caux*, his force consisting of 6000 Horse, and 24000 Foot, from thence marches to *Harflew*, which after some days siege is surrendered unto him; into which he entred, not in Triumph, but in a humble manner, passing along the streets barefooted, to the Church of *St Martin*, where, with great Devotion, he gave thanks to God for this his first atchieved Enterprize. The Government of this Town he committed to the Duke of *Exceter*, who substituted *Sir John Fastolf* his Lieutenant of the same, with a Garrison of 1500 Soldiers. And from thence with 2000 Horse and 16000 Foot, he marches toward *Calais*, through the Countreys of *Caux* and *Eu*.

The French Court (under a brain-sick Prince) swarms with Factions; yet all unite to disturb the common Enemy; in order to which, King *Charles*, the Dauphin, his Brother of *Pontbieu*, the King of *Sicilie*, the Dukes of *Berry* and *Britaine*, with the whole force of France assemble at *Roan*, and in Council conclude, that the *English* should be fought with before they got to *Calais*, and impeded in their march by continual skirmishes, breaking down of Bridges, staking of Foords, guarding of Passes, and conveying all Provisions out of the Countrey: King Henry intending to pass the *Soame* first at *Blanchetagne*, and then at *Pont le Remy*, finds both places guarded, so that keeping along the River side to *Hargest*, the French Army march on the other bank, led by *Charles de Albret*, Constable of France. At last, through the negligence of them of *St Quintin*, King Henry foords the *Soam* at *Bethencourt*, his Soldiers weary, faint for want of Provisions, and many of them sick; from whence he sends to the assembled Princes, to profer a surrender

Book 4.

The War, p. 389. n. 24.

The War, p. 380. n. 54.

Ibid. p. 377. n. 10.

The War, p. 391. n. 28.

The War, p. 391. n. 1.

Chap. 3.

surrender of *Harflew*, and what more he had won, so as without disturbance he might depart for *Calais*. To this, the Constable and Marshal consent, but the other young Princes despising the small numbers of the *English*, do not onely refuse all conditions of Peace, but with an assurance of victory, divide the spoil, dispose of Prisoners, and prepare a Chariot to carry the captive King in Triumph. They sent also to King *Charles* and the Dauphin, residing at *Roan*, to be present at the Battel, that they might have the honour of the day; whereat the Duke of *Berry* was highly offended, having had experience of the *English* valor at the Battel of *Poitiers*, where King *John* of France was taken Prisoner.

King Henry continued his march, till upon the 24th of October, he came to *Azincourt*, near to which place the French had pitched the Royal Standard, and drawn up their Army, exceeding the *English* above six to one in number; their Van-guard was led by the Constable, the Dukes of *Orleance* and *Bourbon*, the Earl of *Eu*, and *Bouchiquart* the Marshal, *Dampier* the Admiral, *Guychard* Dauphin d' *Avergne*, and *Clunet* of *Brabant*; The main Battel by the Dukes of *Barr* and *Alençon*, Earls of *Newers*, *Blauumont*, *Salines*, *Grandpre*, and *Rouffe*. The Rear-guard by the Duke of *Brabant*, Earls of *Marle*, *Forquenberge*, and *Monfieur de Lornoy*. The right Wing had for Commander *Arthur* Earl of *Richmond*, and the Left, *Lewis de Bourbon* Earl of *Vendosme*.

In the mean time, King Henry having made choice of a ground half fenced on his back with the Village wherein he had rested the night before, having on both sides strong hedges and ditches, began there to order his Battel, but first appointed an Ambush of 200 Bowmen, who, upon the sign given, should discharge their whole flight upon the flank of the Enemies Horse; these were commanded by *Sir Thomas Erpingham*. The Kings Van-guard consisting also of Archers, was led by *Edward* Duke of *York*, assisted by the Lords *Beaumont*, *Willoughby*, and *Fanhop*; the main Battel headed by the King himself (was composed of Billmen and some Bowmen) accompanied by his Brother *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*, the Earls *Marschal*, *Oxford*, and *Suffolk*; and the Rearward, consisting of diversity of Weapons, was commanded by *Thomas* Earl of *Dorset* the Kings Uncle; the Horsemen, as wings, guarding the Foot on both sides. To prevent the fury of the French Cavalry, the King had appointed stakes of six foot long sharpened at both ends, to be pitched behind the Archers, and Pyoners to attend their removal according to direction. Things thus ordered, and publick Prayers performed, the onset was immediately given by the French Horsemen, upon whom *Erpingham* gave his Bowmen the Sign to let fly their Arrows, which taking place upon the flank of the French Horse, so gauled them, that their Van-guard was instantly distressed, and disordered in such a confused press, that they were not able to use their Arms to any advantage. Their Wings likewise essayed to charge the *English*, but *Monfieur de Lignie* in the one (not well seconded by his

Henry V.

Battel of Azincourt.

The War, p. 583. n. 53.

The War, p. 384. n. 17.

The War, p. 391. n. 54.

Lancastrian.

his Squadrons) was forced back; and *Guillaume de Surrenes* charging home in the other, fell in the attempt. The Battalions thus broken, fled to the Body, where they brought both terrour and confusion by the unruliness of their gauled Horses, when a Body of the *French* Horse, exquisitely appointed, intended to have broke through the *English* Archers; but they retreating behind their sharpened Stakes, the *French* advanced upon the spur, and by Troops falling upon them, were miserably overthrown and paunched to death.

The *English* Arrows and Bills were mortally employed, and vied this day for execution; against whom, the Duke of *Brabant*, hoping by his example, to encourage others (followed by a few) faced about, and having broken into the *English* Body, courageously fighting, was there slain.

With the like Manhood, *John Duke of Alenxon*, forced his passage into the Kings Battalion, and with his Axe, cut off part of his Crown; with which stroke, his Casque was battered to his brow; but enraged *Henry* redoubling his strength, threw him to the ground; (slew two of his Seconds) but would have saved his life, had the Victory been at that time out of dispute.

With *Alenxon's* fall the main Battel of the *French* first gave ground, then turn'd their backs, and lastly, threw away their Arms, and fled. But then some Troops that first ran away, led on by *Robinet of Bonvil*, and the Captain of *Azincourt*, intending to wipe away the stain of running away from Soldiers, by fighting with Boyes, set upon the Pages and Landresses in the Camp; who gave such a lamentable shriek, that King *Henry* verily believing some fresh Forces had been come, caused all the Arrows that were sticking in the Field to be gathered, and the Stakes to be plucked up, and made ready for a second Encounter; among which, the Duke of *Tork's* Body was found miserably hacked and defaced; the sight whereof, together with the danger of a second charge, caused the King to command the Prisoners should be slain, except some principal Men, which were secured by being bound back to back.

With what moderation and devotion King *Henry* managed this great Victory all Histories are full. The next day after the Battel he caused the 113 Psalm to be sung by his whole Army, commanding all the Foot, at the Verse, *Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo da Gloriam*, to fall on their knees, and those on horseback, to make a reverend bow.

The same day, the Heralds appointed to make search, made return, that there was slain of the *French* above 10000, whereof 126 were of the Nobility bearing Banners; of Knights and Gentlemen of Coat-Armour, 7874, and of common Soldiers about 1600. Of the Nobility there died that day *Charles d'Albret* Constable, and *Jacques de Chastillon* Admiral of *France*, &c. the Dukes of *Alenxon*, *Brabant*, and *Barr*; the Earls of *Nevers*, *Marle*, *Vaudemont*, *Beaumont*, *Grandpre*, &c. The Prisoners taken were

Book 4.

Tredigme
Nouff. p.
584. n. 31.The Wal. p.
293. n. 31.Tredigme
Nouff. p.
584. n. 50.Paulus E-
milin.

Comon.

Charles

Chap. 3. Charles Duke of Orleans, John Duke of Bourbon, Arthur Earl of Richmond, Lewis de Bourbon Earl of Vendosme, and Charles Earl of Eu, &c. to the number in all of 1500. On the *English* part were killed *Edward Duke of Tork*, and the Earl of *Suffolk*, and not in all full 600.

Henry V.

The Wal. p.
393. n. 31.

At his return into *England* (which was the 16th day of November following.) He forbade all Ballads to be made or sung in disgrace of the *French*. And upon his entrance into *London*, the City presented him with 1000 l. and two gold Basons, valued at 500 l. more, as an expression of their joy for his happy return and glorious success.

Tredigme
Nouff. p.
585. n. 46.

About this time the Emperor *Sigismond* came into *England*, where landing, at *Dover*, he was with much honour received by *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, and attended, together with *Albert Duke of Holland*, to *Windfor*, where they were elected Knights of the Garter, and sate in their Stalls at the Feast.

Anno 1416.

The Wal. p.
394. n. 30.

The Emperors business was chiefly to mediate for a Peace with *France*, which he doubtless had obtained, but that the *French* at the time of Treaty, had laid siege to *Harflew*, and then nothing but War would King *Henry* hear of, immediately sending his brother *John Duke of Bedford*, with the Earls of *March*, *Oxford*, *Huntingdon*, *Warwick*, *Arundel*, *Salisbury*, and *Devonshire*, in 200 ships; who, upon the Feast of the Assumption of our Lady, land in the Mouth of *Seine*, where they sunk near 500 *French* ships, and bravely relieved the Town; whereupon, the Emperor entering into a League offensive and defensive with King *Henry* (the Popes concerns, with whom the Emperor now or lately was at War only excepted) the 29th of October departs towards *Germany*. But the *French* not yet desisting, inforce their Fleet with several Carricks of *Genoa*, and blocking up again the River of *Soame*, are likewise by the Earl of *Huntingdon* taken and dispersed: In one of these Carricks was the whole half years pay for the *French* Fleet, together with *Jacques* bastard of *Bourbon* its Commander; with which rich Prize the Earl returns to *Southampton*, where then King *Henry* lay; who by his Proclamation dated at *New Sarum*, the 2d day of June last past, had commanded, that no person retained in this present expedition, of what quality soever, should presume to wear any Coat-Armour, to which he had not right from his Ancestors, or by grant from a sufficient Deputy impowered therein, upon penalty of being cashiered, loss of wages, and the having his Coat of Arms rased and torn off his back; except those which did bear Arms with him at the Battel of *Agincourt*; thereby rewarding his veterane Soldiers with a mark of Honour, who had achieved it in his last bloody Victory; and punishing those Soldiers who were their own Carvers, and laid in common the reward of Valour, before they had opportunity to shew it, or to receive the Royal approbation and authority for the same. These are the words of the Record:

A. 52. fol.
300. Fenes
H. St.
George
dorm. Right-
mond.Cause an.
12. 1. in
dolo.

Aaaa

Rex

Lancastrians.

Rex vicecom. Sub. Salutem, quia prout informamur, diversi homines qui in viaggiis nostris ante hac tempora factus Arma & Tunicae Armorum vocat Cote Armures in se sumperunt, ubi nec ipsi nec eorum Antecessores huiusmodi Armis ac tunicis Armorum temporibus retroactis usi fuerunt & ea in presenti viaggio nostro in prox. deo dante faciend' exercere proponunt: Et quamquam omnipotens suam gratiam disponat prout vult in naturalibus equaliter, diviti atque pauperi, volentes tamen quemlibet ligeorum nostrorum predictorum iuxta status sui exigentiam modo debito pertractari & haberi, Tibi precipimus quod in singulis locis infra baliwam tuam ubi per Breve nostrum nuper pro nostris faciend' proclamari demandavimus publice ex parte nostra proclamari facias; quod nullus cuiuscunque status gradus seu conditionis fuerit huiusmodi arma sive tunicas armorum in se sumat nisi ipsi iure antecessorio vel ex donatione alienius ad hoc sufficientem potestatem habentis ea possideat aut possidere debeat, & quod ipse Arma (sive Tunicae) illa ex cuius dono optinet die monstrationis sue personis ad hoc per nos assignatis seu assignand' manifeste demonstret, exceptis illis qui nobiscum apud bellum de Agincourt arma portabant, sub penis non admissionis ad proficiscendum in viaggio predicto, sub munere ipsius cum quo retentus existet ac perditionis vadimorum suorum ex causa predicta preceptorum, nec non rasure & rupture dictorum Armorum & Tunicarum vocat. Cote Armures tempore monstrationis sue predictae si ea super illum monstrata fuerint seu inventa, & hoc nullatenus omittas T. R. apud Civitatem nove sarum secundo die Junii.

Per ipsum Regem.

Anno 1417.
King Henry's
second Expedition
into
France.

Upon the 23d of July, in the fifth year of his Reign, King Henry, with the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, most of his Nobility, and an Army of 25628 fighting Men, besides 1000 Artificers and Pioneers, took shipping at Portsmouth, and landed the first of August in Normandy near Tongue; which Castle was the 9th day after surrendered unto him: The Castle also of Abbeville was at the same time taken by Thomas Mountague Earl of Salisbury; and King Henry next sits down before Caen with his Army, which is shortly after delivered upon Terms; and from thence to Roan, which City, after a brave resistance, being forced by famine, he likewise obtained by surrender.

Anno 1418.

This prosperous proceeding of Henry V. caused John Duke of Burgundy, for his own ends, to mediate for a Peace between the two Crowns, and Embassadors being sent, a meeting of reconciliation was appointed, whereunto King Charles VI. being troubled with a Frenzy, did not repair, but his Queen and beautiful Daughter the Lady Katherine came; with whole person, at first fight, though King Henry was wonderfully taken, yet made he no shew thereof, only that at parting (since nothing was that time effected) he told the Duke of Burgundy, he either would enjoy the Lady Katherine, together with all his demands, or drive the King of France out of his Kingdom, and him from his Dukedom.

Burgundy

Book 41.
A. 51. fol.
401. n. 37.
Hen. St.
George.
Arm. Rich.
mond.

The Wald. p.
397. n. 5.
Tudigine
Nens. p.
588. n. 36.

The Wald. p.
401. n. 37.

Chap. 3.
The Wald. p.
401. n. 37.

Burgundy was shortly after (viz. 2 Sept. 1419.) most barbarously murdered by the Dauphin Charles (who had a long time born him a spleen) as he made his submission to him on his knee, in the presence of his Peers; which his son Philip, Earl of Charolois sadly resenting, yet thought it better to mediate for a Peace between the two Kingdoms than to seek revenge. He therefore caused Embassadors to be sent to King Henry, both from the King of France and himself, who were kindly received, though King Henry intimated unto them, that their propositions were not acceptable unto him, unless the Lady Katherine would join with them, whose innocency he knew would not abuse him: The Kings desire was granted; but in the interim, the Earl of Salisbury takes Frejuay, and the Earl of Huntington, Mayne, who marching towards Ments, was encountered by the Forces of the Dauphin, whereof he put 5000 to the Sword, and took 200 Prisoners; for which Victories King Henry gave publick thanks to God at Roan: Thither other Embassadors arrived from the King and Queen of France, and a Letter from the Lady Katherine; which was secretly delivered to the King of England by the Bishop of Arras; the substance of their business was to invite the King to come with all speed to Troyes in Campaigne; there to receive satisfaction to his demands, and be espoused to the Lady Katherine; whereupon, with a guard of 15000 Soldiers, accompanied with all his Nobility; he arriving there, was met by (the Queen of France, the Duchesse of Burgundy, and) the Lady Katherine; whom on the 20th of May, 1420. King Henry affianced, and was declared Regent of France, and Heir to that Crown (King Charles during his life to stile him. *Nostre treschier filz. Henry roy d'Engleterre Hereiter de France*) whereof proclamation being made in both Kingdoms, the Nobility is sworn to observe them; as also the Duke of Burgundy, with all the Subjects of account throughout each of their Dominions. These were the chief Articles concluded by the two Kings (Queen Isabel, the Duke of Burgundy, the Prince of Orange, and several Noblemen being present.) So that upon the 3d of June following, (being the morrow after Trinity Sunday) the Marriage of King Henry and the Lady Katherine, with all pompous solemnity was celebrated in the Church of St Katherine at Troyes, by Henry de Sausoy Archbishop of Sens.

Henry V.
Anno 1419.

Anno 1420.

His Marriage.

Hist. p. 497

This Queen Katherine born upon the 27th day of October, Anno 1400, was the youngest daughter of the said King of France, Charles VI. and of Queen Isabel his Wife, daughter of Stephen Duke of Bavaria, Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Lord of Ingolfsade; she was upon the 14th of February, in the year 1420, Royne d'Engleterre & de France, & Fille a Charles Roy de France & d'Irlande. To which is appendant her Seal of red Wax (delinciated in the 235th page of this fourth Book) on which is impressed an Etoichon charged with the Arms of King Henry V. her Husband, viz. Quarterly Azure, 3 Flowers de Lize Or, for the Kingdom of France and Gules, 3 Lyons passant guardant, Or, being the Ensign of England; Impaling the Arms of this Katherine, in imitation of her Father King Charles VI. of France. This Shield is crowned with a Royal Diademe, and supported by two Antlopes, both gorged with Coronets, chained and linked together under the base point of the scribed Etoichon Katherine fille de Charles de France, & d'Irlande, & d'Angleterre & de France. The Seal is circumvented (but without Crown or Supporters) flood painted in the Windows of Christ-Church, near Newgate, London, and in many other places.

This Queen, as appeareth by Charter, dated at her Castle of Henford, is Rited, Katherine par la Grace de Dieu

most

Lancastri-
ans.Her second
Marriage.Tudor.
Gales, a Che-
verson inter
3 Helmes, Ar-
gent.Her death:
A.D. 1437.

molt magnificently Crowned at Westminster, by Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, whereat James I. King of Scots was present; and at the Feast sat on her left hand, the Bishops of Canterbury, and Winchester on her right; were served with silver covered Mesles, all of Fish, in devout observation of the Lent Season: surviving King Henry (to whom she brought his only son named also Henry.) This Queen was afterwards espoused to Owen ap Merideth ap Tudor, a Welsh Gentleman, and of the Court; descended by Issue Male from Kenan, the son of Coel King of Britain, and Brother to Hellen, Mother of Constantine the Great. The meanness of whose Estate, was recompensed by the delicacy of his Person, so absolute in all the lineaments of his Body, that the only contemplation of it might make a Queen forget all other circumstances; by him she had Issue three sons, Edmond, Jasper, and Owen, and a daughter that died in her infancy. Queen Katherine also departed this mortal life (upon the 3d day of January, 1437, in the 16th year of the Reign of Henry V. I. her son, and of her age the 38th) in the Monastery of Bermondsey in Southwark; where she either took sanctuary, or for devotion repaired. And on the 8th of February next following, her Body was brought to St Katherine by the Tower, from thence to St Pauls, and so to Westminster Abbey, where it was Interred, in the Chappel of our Lady; but her Corps being taken up in the Reign of King Henry VII. her Grandson, when he laid the foundation of his new Chappel there, she was never since buried; but remaineth still above ground in a Coffin of Boards, near the Sepulcher of Henry V. her first Husband, by her erected in the Chappel of the Kings; (the figure of which Coffin is marked with the Letter B. in the 281 page of this 4th Book) near unto which, on a Tablet these Verses in Latine and English are pencil'd.

Here lies Queen Katherine clos'd in Grave,
The French Kings daughter fair:
And of thy Kingdom (Charles the Sixth)
The true redoubt'd Heir.
Twice joyfull Wife in Marriage Match,
To Henry Fifth by name:
Because through her he nobled was,
And shint in double fame.
The King of England by descent,
And by Queen Katherines right
The Realm of France he did enjoy,
Triumphant King of might.
A happy Queen to English Men
She came right graciously here:
And four dayes space they honoured God,
With mouth and reverent fear.
Henry the Sixth this Queen brought forth,
In painfull labours plight,
In whole Empire a French Man was,
And eke an English might.
Under no lucky Planet born,
Unto himself nor Throne:
But equal with his Parents both,
In pure Religion.
Of Owen Tudor after this,
The next son Edmond was,
O Katherine, a renowned Prince
That did in glory pass.
Henry the Seventh a bright Pearl,
A gemme of Englands joy,
A Peccies Prince was Edmunds son,
A good and gracious roy.
Therefore a happy Wife this was,
A happy Mother pure,
Thrice happy child, but grandam she
More than thrice happy sire.

Vic Katherina jacet Francozum filia Regis,
Pere et Regni (Carole Sexte) tuti,
Peneit quinti thalamo bis leta iugali,
Nam sic vir duplici clarus honore fuit:
Iure suo Angliozum, Katherine iure triumphans
Francozum obtinuit, jus datus imperii.
Gata venit letis felix Regina Britannis,
Perque dies celebrant quatuor ope Deum.
Edidit Peneicum gemebunda puerpera Regem,
Cuius in imperio Francus et Anglus erat.
Non sibi nec Regno felici sivere natum,
S. d patri et matri religione parem.
Post ex Ovino Tudoro tertio piosos,
Nobiles Edmundus te Katherine beat:
Septimus Peneicus quo non presantior alter,
Filius Edmundi, gemma Britannia fuit.
Felix ergo uxor, mater, ter filia felix.
At Quia hec felix terque quaterque fuit.

OTIUM FUGE, The

Chap. 3.

The Wal. p.
406. A. 149.

The Salique Law thus broken, the very next day after the Marriage, being the 4th of June, King Henry, with the French King, the King of Scots, the Duke of Burgundy, and Prince of Orange, 21 Earls, 45 Barons; many Knights and Gentlemen, with an Army consisting of English, French, Scotch, Irish, and Dutch, to the number of 60000, marched in quest of the Dauphin; and on the 7th day of June, laid siege to the Town of Seine, which after four days was yielded; thence to Monstren, which by force was taken, the Castle only held out; during the Siege whereof, King Henry created a new King of Arms, to be principal Herald of the Order of St George, which he stiled Garter, whom he sent with offers of mercy to the Castle; but returning with nothing but reproaches, a Gibbet was erected in sight of the Captain, whereon 12 of his friends were executed: This Siege continued six weeks; when enforced by famine, the Besieged delivered it upon mercy.

The King from hence marched to Melan upon Seine, and the 30th of July laid siege to it; which was most valiantly defended by one Barbason, a Gascoigne, who fought at Barriers hand to hand with King Henry; yet through Pestilence and Famine Barbason was forced to yield; and being suspected to have had a hand in the death of John Duke of Burgundy, was sent Prisoner to Paris; whither both Kings with their Queens, the Duke and Duchesse of Burgundy, and a Royal Train immediately followed: where the three Estates of France, under Hand and Seal, ratified again King Henry's succession to the Crown of France, the Instruments whereof were by him sent to be kept in the Treasury at Westminster.

King Henry now begins to exercise his Regency; causes a new Coin to be made called a Salute, whereon the Arms of France and England were quarterly stamped: appoints the Duke of Excester with 500 Men for the guard of Paris; and sends out his Process against the Dauphin to appear at the Marble Table at Paris; which he not obeying, is by Sentence of Parliament banished the Kingdom, as guilty of the Duke of Burgundys death. And on the 6th of January following (having constituted his Brother the Duke of Clarence, his Lieutenant-General of France and Normandy) departs with his Queen from Paris to Amiens, thence to Calais, and landing at Dover, passes through London to the Palace of Westminster.

Mean while, in France, the Duke of Clarence having made an inroad into Anjou, and returning homeladen with Prey, was betrayed by his Scout-master into an Ambush of the Duke of Alençon; where, with the Earls of Tanquerville and Angus, the Lord Roos, and above 200 English more, he lost his life, though most valiantly disputed.

This sad disaster happened upon Easter Eve, An. 1422. whereof King Henry having advice, being upon his progress for the Queens divertisement at Beverly, presently dispatches the Earl of Mortaign into Normandy; and about the middle of May himself follows; and landing at Calais, hastens to the relief of Chartres, which

B b b b the

Henry V.

Anno 1422.

In Capell
Regum p.
13. & 14.The Wal. p.
404. A. 45.

Anno 1422.

Lancastrian

the Dauphin Charles with 7000 Men had besieged; who hearing of the Kings approach, retires to *Tours*: mean while, the King of Scots and Duke of Gloucester about the 8th of July take *Drenx* by surrender; King Henry pursuing the Dauphin from one place to another; though he could by no means overtake him; yet in his way gained all the Fortresses which had withstood him in the Isle of France, *Lozaine*, *Brie*, and *Campaigne*.

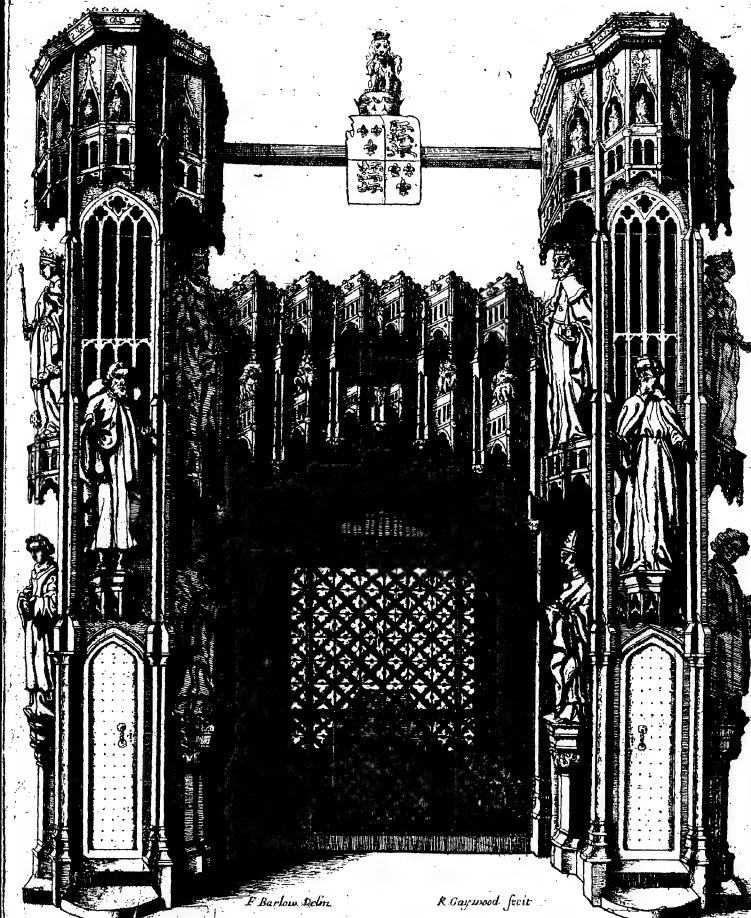
The Dauphin about this time sits down before a Town of the Duke of Burgundy's, called *Cosney*; which King Henry endeavouring by hasty marches to relieve, so much over-heated himself with Travel, that he fell sick (at a place named *Suley*) of a Fever and Flux; from whence he sent John Duke of Bedford to raise that Siege; upon whose appearance the Dauphin flies to *Berry*; and the King of England is removed to *Bois de Vincennes*; where growing worse and worse, having made the Duke of Bedford Regent of France, and Governor of Normandy, the Duke of Gloucester Protector of England, and of his Infant son Prince Henry's Person, exhorting all his Nobles to be faithful unto him, and serviceable to the Queen. He departed this life, (repeating a Psalm of David) upon the last day (St Marthe saith the 29th) of August, 1422, in the 34th year of his age, having Reigned 9 years, 5 Months, and 14 days.

His death.
Anno 1422.

Immediately after the Kings death, his Bowels were Interred in the Church of *St More de Fosse*, and his Corps being embalmed, was inclosed in Lead, and accompanied solemnly to *Paris*, and there deposited in the Church of *Notre Dame*, where his Exequies were performed, from whence he was brought to *Roan*, and there remained till all things necessary for the conveyance of his Body into England were prepared. He was laid in a Chariot drawn by four Horses; and above the Corps was his Figure made of boyled Hides or Leather, representing his Person; and painted to the life: upon whose Head, was set an Imperial Diadem of Gold and precious Stones; on his Body, a Purple Robe, Furred with Ermine; in his right Hand he had a Scepter Royal, and in his left a Ball of Gold, with a Cross fixed thereon. As the Chariot passed through any Town of Note, there was born over it a Canopy of great value, by Persons of Quality. In this manner, being accompanied by the King of Scots, besides other Princes, Lords, and Knights of his Household, he was brought from *Roan* to *Abbeville*; from whence, resting at *Hedin Montfrevil* and *Bulloigne*, they came to *Calais*, the Queen-Dowager still following at two Miles distant with her Retinue.

From *Calais* they set sail, and about the 10th of November arrived at *London*, where the Body was reposed in the Cathedral of *St Paul*. Upon the covering of the foremost of the four Horses that conveyed the Chariot, were embroidered the Ancient Arms of England; upon the second, the Arms of England and France in one Shield quarterly; upon the coverture of the third Horse, was embroidered the Arms of France alone, and on the fourth,

Book 4.

Tho. Walp.
406. n. 53.Tho. Walp.
407. n. 6.St Marthe
p. 505.Stowe
Chron. p.
365. G.
365.Tho. Walp.
406. n. 53.

F. Barlow delin.

R. Gaywood fecit

Lonsdale
ant.

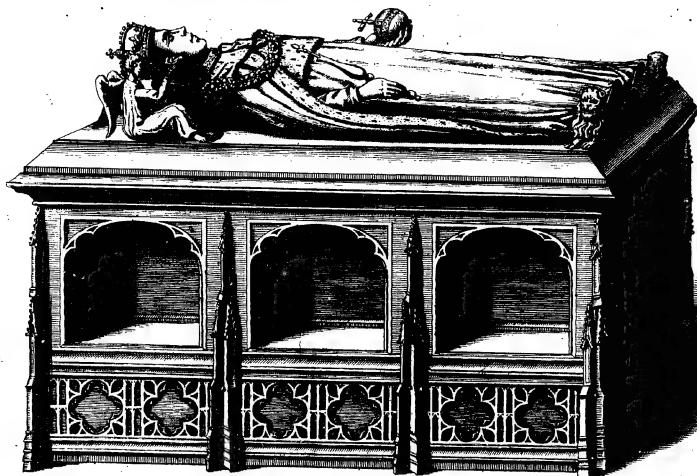
fourth, were the Arms of King Arthur, viz. Three Crowns Gold Book 4.
in a Field Azure.

His Exequies being solemnized in St Pauls, he was brought from thence and Interred in the Abby of St Peter at Westminster, at the Feet of King Edward the Confessor, in a little Chappel, since enlarged and beautified with several Statues, and fenced with two Iron Grates, by King Henry VII. according to the Figure inserted in the preceding page.

In which a Royal of Image Silver gilt, was placed upon his Tomb, erected by Queen Katherine his Widdow; but about the latter end of King Henry VIII. the head of the Kings Image (being of Massie Silver) was broken off, and conveyed away, with the Plates of Silver that covered his Trunck, which now only remains (of heart of Oak) to witness against those that sacrilegiously stole it away; and his Epitaph defaced, which was but these twoilly Verbes:

*Dux Romanorum, Uerus Conquestor eorum
Heres Francorum decessit, et Hector eorum.*

282



282

Honoratissimo et Nobilissimo Domino
de WORLBYE, Capitaneo Generali
in Affrica Comitatus Eboracensis
D. Caroli Secundi nobilium Stipatorum
Tumuli hanc HENRICI V. Regis



Dr. IOHANNI BELAYSSE Baroni
et Gubernatori Civitatis de Tanager
locum-tenentum vni. Regie Majestatis
Duci et Gubernatori ville de Hull.
Imaginem. A.D. F. S.

Here

Chap. 2. Here you have the Form of his Monument of Grey Marble, Henry V.
as it now remains; but the head of his Effigies, covering of his
Trunck, and his Regalia (having been all of Silver and stolen
away) are supplied by this shadow, copied from an original
Picture of him in the Royal Palace of Whitehall.

From King Henry's Acts of Valour, proceed we now to his
Works of Piety and Magnificence; which were, the rebuilding
his Mannor-House of Sheene, now called Richmond; his Founda-
tions of the two Monasteries, (not far from it) one of Carthusians,
which he called Bethlem; the other of Religious Men and Wo-
men, of the Order of St Bridget, which he named Syon. The
Brotherhood of St Giles without Cripple Gate, was also of his Founda-
tion.

A Son of King HENRY V. by Queen KATHERINE
of France his Wife.

13. HENRY of WINDSOR, only Son of King Henry V.
was Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester,
He succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of England, being yet a
Child; and was not long after, Crowned King of France, at
Paris: vide, the following Chapter.

Children of KATHERINE of VALOIS, Queen of
England, by OWEN TUDOR, her second
Husband.

13. EDMOND TUDOR, Earl of Richmond, Surnamed
of Hadham, the Queen his Mothers Mannor-House and place of
his birth, was the eldest Son of Owen Tudor, and Queen Kather-
ine of Valois, Dowager to King Henry V. and so consequently
half Brother to Henry VI.

He was created into the Dignity of Earl of Richmond, per
cincturam gladii, &c. and to have place in Parliament next af-
ter Dukes, by Creation dated at Reading on the 23 of Novem-
ber (the Parliament Role says the 6th day of March) An. 31
H. 6. in the year 1452; notwithstanding that Arthur Duke
of Britain, was then living and did use that Title. He departed
this life the first of November, in the year 1456. An. 35 H. 6.
having not enjoyed this Honour of Earl much above four years;
and was buried in the Grey Fryers at Caermardin in Southwales;
from whence, his Remains (it seemeth) upon the suppression
of that Abby were removed; for Sir Thomas Canon of Pem-
brokeshire, informs me, that his Tomb (from the Verge of which
he transcribed the following Epitaph) is in the Cathedral
Church of St David.

His Nobility; whose example, no doubt was followed by this Pious King Henry VI. Edmond's half Brother, in the
grant of this distinction of the Marlets to him. Which Coat is Impaled with the Arms of his Wife Margers
Beaufort, at the head of her Tomb in King Henry VII. his Chappel in Westminster Abbey; and also on the Monu-
ment of Queen Elizabeth, their great grand-daughter.

This Edmond
leaving off the
Arms of the fa-
mily of Tudor,
did bear the
Royal Arms
of King Hen-
ry 6. his half
Brother, with
the distinction
of a Border A-
zure, charged
with Flowers
de Lys and
Marlets, Or.
The Flower-
de-luces
showing him
to be de scen-
ded from the
Blood-Royal
of France;
and the Mar-
lets, being
the Arms of
King Edward
the Confessor,
were born by
King Richard
1. in Pale, with
his Royal
Coat, and
granted in
augmentation
to several of

C c c c

Under

Lancastrian.

Under this Marble Stone here inclosed, resteth the Bones of that most Noble Lord Edmond Earl of Richmond, Father and Brother to Kings. The which, departed out of this World in the year of our Lord God 1456. the first of the month of November, on whole Soul Almighty Jesu have mercy, Amen.

This Edmond married Margaret the sole Daughter and Heir of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, son of John Earl of Somerset, a son of John Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of King Edward III. and by her had Issue their only son Henry Earl of Richmond; who having slain Richard III. the last Plantagenet King at Bosworth Field, had the Crown set on his head, by the name of Henry VII. and first King of England and France of the Surname of Tudor.

Having made some observations upon the Arms of his elder Brother Earl Edmond, I now come to those of this Jasper, which were, quarterly, France and England, a Border of St. Edward the Confessor, viz. Azure, 8 Martlets Or., which are painted in the Hall-Window of Saxham in the County of Suffolk, with this Motto written obliquely in the same Windows, Charge Truth for Malice. Denes Johannei Knight in Armatura Dolorem.

13. JASPER TUDOR, Duke of Bedford, and Earl of Pembroke, second son of Owen Tudor, and Queen Katherine, Surnamed of Hatfield, from her Mannor-House of that Name in Hertfordshire, where he had his birth; was by King Henry VI. his half Brother, created Earl of Pembroke in the 31 year of his Reign, An. 1452. and to have place in Parliament next after his Elder Brother Edmond Earl of Richmond. But after that King Edward IV. had forced King Henry VI. out of his Kingdom, this Jasper was attainted, and William Lord Herbert, created Earl of Pembroke in his room, An. 1462. which Honour (his Patent mentions) was granted him, in consideration of his expelling Jasper the Rebel. Upon the death of this William, slain at Banbury, his son, named also William, succeeded him in the Earldom of Pembroke.

Afterwards Henry VI. by the assistance of Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick, recovering the Crown, Jasper was again restored to be Earl of Pembroke in the year 1470; but being taken Prisoner at Burnet Field, in April following, An. 1471. he lost this Earldom the second time; which being surrendered by the second William Lord Herbert to King Edward IV. he gave it to Prince Edward his son, who enjoyed it during his life.

King Richard III. held also this Earldom, till, at the Battel of Bosworth, he lost his Crown and life to Henry Earl of Richmond, who succeeding Richard by the name of Henry VII. not only restored this Jasper his Uncle to the Earldom of Pembroke (the third time) by creation, bearing date at Westminster the 27th of October, in the first year of his Reign, An. 1485. but also advanced him to the Dignity of Duke of Bedford. The same King constituted Duke Jasper, Steward, at the Coronation of his Queen, Elizabeth of York, on the 10th of November, in the third year of his Reign: and on the first of October, An. 4th of H. 7th, he was made Lieutenant of Ireland for one year; and on the 17th of February in the year following this Duke had the Office of Earl Marshal of England.

Book 4.

Chap. 3.

Pat. an. 1.

H. 7.

Inq. an. 11.

H. 7. n.

172.

Fox. 33. in

Office

Prærog.

land granted to him, and the Heirs Male of his Body, with an Annuity of 20 l. per annum.

He took to Wife Katherine daughter of Richard Woodville Earl Rivers (the Widdow of Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham, Constable of England) and deceased (without lawful Issue) on the 21 day of December, in the 11th year of Henry VII. and according to his last Testament, was interred in the Abbey of Keynsham; where he founded a Chantry for four Priests, to sing Mass for the Souls of his Father, of Katherine sometime Queen of England his Mother, and of Edmond late Earl of Richmond his Brother.

The Arms of of this Jasper and his Katherine Woodville his Wife, are impaled in a Book in the Collage of Arms marked M. 14. Hers being Argent, a Fesse and Canton Gules. They are in a Lozenge Crowned Or.

D. 4. fol. 31 in Coll. Armerium.

14. HELEN, the Natural Daughter of Jasper Duke of Bedford, was married to William Gardiner of London Esq; and they had Issue Stephen Gardiner, Lord Prior of Tummouth, afterwards Bishop of Winchester.

impaled with the Coat of this Helen, viz. Quarterly France and England, a Border Azure charged with 8 Martlets Or, a

The Arms of Gardiner are, Sable, a Chevron inter three Bugle Horns Argent, garnished Or, which are im-

13. OWEN TUDOR, third son of Owen and Queen Katherine, took upon him a Religious Habit in the Abbey of Westminster.

13. HEN-

Chart. an.

1 H. 7. p. 1.

Pat. an. 3.

H. 7. p. 1.

Pat. an. 4.

H. 7.

Pat. an. 5.

H. 7.

Lancastrian.

Book 4i

An. Dom.
1422. Aug.
31.

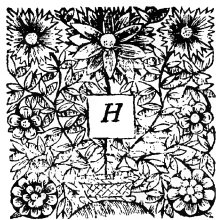
13. HENRY VI.

KING of ENGLAND and FRANCE,

and LORD of IRELAND, Surnamed of WINDSOR.

CHAP. IV.

Affixed to a Charter of this King Henry VI. dated the 8th day of July, an. 21. H. 6. is his Seal of green Wax, so exactly agreeing in all particulars with that of his Grandfather Henry IV. (if not the same) that I need not insert the Figure thereof here, but refer my Reader to the former; the Surcoat of the King, his Shields, and the Caparisons of his Horse being also charged with *l'ensee de Fleurs de Lys*; whereas his Father Henry V. reduced them to three Flowers, as is apparent in his Seal. In *Regillo Westm.*



ENRY VI. of the Name (only Child of King Henry V. and Katherine of Valois, youngest daughter of Charles VI. the French King) was born at Windsor, upon St Nicholas's day, in the year of our Lord 1421. and baptized by the Duke of Bedford, Bishop of Winchester, and Countess of Holland, whereof the King his Father (being then in France) having information, Prophetically spake to this purpose, I Henry of Monmouth shall gain much in my short Reign, but Henry of Windsor will Reign much longer and looser all, but Gods Will be done.

He was Proclaimed King, being not yet aged 9 Months, Exeter and Winchester his great Uncles appointed his Guardians; who so carefully appeared in their Loyalty to the Son, that their love to the Father was evidently seen. The Duke of Bedford was appointed Regent of France, having two valiant assistants, Thomas Mountague Earl of Salisbury, and John Lord Talbot; and among the French themselves, the Duke of Burgundy, a friend no less powerfull than firm to him. The Dauphin likewise had on his side the Duke of Alençon, with several other Peers of France; by which means, the uncertainty of Fortune was seldom or never more seen than in the daily transactions between them.

In his other great Seal, (vide p. 240.) he is figured on his Throne in Royal Robes, with his Crown on his Head (not arched) holding in his right Hand the Golden Scepter of the *Fleur-de-Lys*, and in his Left, the Ivory Rod and Hand of Justice, between two Shields crowned; (which are the first Escutcheons that I find adorned with Coronets, in the Royal Seals) that on the right side containing the Arms of France alone, and that on the left side, the Coats of France and England quarterly. He tread upon two Lions, and the Seal is circumscribed, HENRICUS DEI GRACIA FRANCORUM ET ANGLIE REX. The Counter-Seal is not above two inches diameter, containing the two Shields before-named (but not crowned) and the Scepter and Rod sustained by an Angel, according to the manner of the French Royal Reveries, who never charge them with their Figures on Horseback, as do the Kings of England.

His Rose Noble (vide Spec. p. 810.) so called, because upon the Reverse was stamped his Arms upon the Rose) shews his Royal Effigies crowned with an Arched Diadem, and him to be the first of our Kings that wore it, which hath been ever since continued by our succeeding Kings.

His Arms were supported by two Antilopes Argent, attired, accolléd with Coronets and chained, Or, and are so carved over the Gate at Eaton College, and were so painted in a North Window of St Stephens Church in Walbrook, London.

The Device of King Henry VI. was, two Feathers in Saltire.

The

Chap. 4.

Hidm p.
407. n. 31.Fol. 17.
Hij. Lib.
23.Stowes An.
nals.

The French King Charles deceasing within little more than a Month after King Henry, the Dauphin at Poitiers caused himself to be Crowned King of France, by the name of Charles VII. while the Regent called a Council at Paris, to whom he made so effectual a Speech, that the young King Henry V. I. is there Proclaimed King of France and England, all the French Lords present, doing their Homage and taking their Oaths of Fidelity.

The Dukes of Burgundy and Britain renew their old League with the Regent at Amiens, where he marries the Duke of Burgundy's sister, and the Parisians taking advantage of his absence, resolve to betray that City to the King Charles, but are prevented by the Regents entrance into Paris the night before it should have been delivered, who put the Conspirators to death, furnishing all the strong Holds with English, and taking in Tranel and Bray upon Seine, whilst Sir John Fastolf mastered Percy and Courjay.

The Constable of France, with the new Kings Forces laying siege to Cravant in Burgundy, were set upon by Salisbury, who, after a long Fight, slew 1800 Knights and Men of Name, and 3000 common Soldiers, took the Constable Prisoner, with the Earl of Ventadour, and 2200 Gentlemen. Of the English were slain Sir John Grey, Sir William Hall, Sir Gilbert Haffal, and 2100 Soldiers; from thence the Earl led his Forces to Montaguillon, which after five Months siege he took. The Earl of Suffolk at the same time forcing the strong Castles of Comoy and le Rethel.

About this time John Duke of Britain and his Brother are wrought upon (notwithstanding their Oath) to deliver up to the French the Castles of Crottoy and Yerny. And the Regent being reinforced with 10000 fresh Soldiers, not only wins many Towns and Places of strength, but falls upon Crottoy before the French were well settled, recovers it, and besieges Yerny. To the relief of which, comes the Duke of Alençon, with 16000 French; but seeing the English prepared to receive them, about he wheels to Vernail, swearing he had defeated the Regent, and had that Town delivered unto him. Upon which, the Regent follows him thither, and engaging him in a pitched Battel (with the loss of the Lords Dudley and Charlton, and 2100 English) slew of the French 5 Earls, 2 Viscounts, 20 Barons, beside private Soldiers. The Duke of Alençon their General, with several other Noblemen were made Prisoners. This Battel was fought upon 7th of August, 1425.

Vernail hereupon re delivered; the Earl of Salisbury with 10000 Men, took the strong Towns of Maunty, St Susan, Port St Bernard, and others, whence marching into Anjou, he performed such heroic Acts, that his name grew terrible to all France, evidenced at St James's in Bueron, where the Garrison consisting only of 600 English, besieged by the Constable of France with 40000, being driven to extremity, made a Sally, and crying St George a Salisbury, the whole Army supposing him to be come to their rescue,

Dddd

rescue,

Henry V. I

Anno 1425.

Thom. Walp.
406. n. 31.Titm. Lij.
21.Paul. J.
mil.
Hilary Bo.
civ. 116. 1. 6Battel of Ver-
nail.
Anno 1425.Rob. Fabi.
in Chron.

Lancastrian.

rescue, throwing away their Weapons, ran away, leaving their Tents, Provisions of War, and some Treasure behind them. Sir John Mountgomery and Sir John Fastolf take several Castles, and the Earl of Salisbury forces above 40 more to surrender.

At which time, an unkind variance fell out between the Nephew and the Uncle, the Lord Protector and the Bishop of Winchester, which the Regent came purposely from France to appease, and in Parliament performed; for joy whereof, the young King making a great Feast, and being first Knighted himself by the Regent, not yet aged four years, honoured several others therewith, and created Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.

For his
Martyr-
dome in H. 6.

Anno 1427.

All things thus peaceably settled in England, the Regent with his Uncle the Bishop of Winchester return into France; where, by mediation of the Duke of Burgundy, the Duke of Alençon is ransomed for 200000 Crowns, and the Bishop returning for England, is at Calais invested with the Hat of a Cardinal, which the Regent first put upon his Head. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester the Protector, blemisheth much his reputation, by marrying Jacqueline Duchess of Heynalt, another mans Wife, who had been espoused to the Duke of Brabant, and lived with him 10 Months. And now in France, the Earl of Warwick and Lord Scales slay many hundreds of the French. Sir John Fastolf likewise besieging the strong Town of Gravelle, had Pledges given him, that if within 12 days relief came not, the place should be surrendered; whereof the Besieged failing, had their Pledges hanged under the Walls of the Castle. The Town of Mantes, by conspiracy of the Clergy and some Citizens was at midnight (the guard of English slain) set open to the Marshal of France; who entering the Town with 500 Men: whilst they pillaged the houses, and rejoiced at the surprize, were by the Earl of Suffolk and Lord Talbot from the Castle, surprized themselves, 400 of them slain, and the rest taken; 30 Citizens, 15 Fryers, 20 Priests, all Conspirators, condemned and executed.

Anno 1428.

Whilst things thus prospered in France, Thomas Duke of Exeter dies in England, whose Office of Guardian to the young King is supplied by the Earl of Warwick, and his Place in France, by Thos. Mountague Earl of Salisbury; who besieging Orleans, won the great Fort, where, looking out of a Window upon the Town, was unfortunately wounded with a great shot by a splinter, in his head, whereof within eight dayes he died, and with him, much of the English good Fortune in France: for though by the Lord Talbot and Sir John Fastolf, many notable services were performed at that place, yet the siege at last was forced to withdraw; besides this, the Town of Jargeux is taken by the Duke of Alençon, and in it, the Earl of Suffolk; to second which disaster, the Lords Talbot, Scales, and Hungerford, going to fortifie Meun, were set upon by the Duke of Alençon, and Arthur Duke of Britain with 23000 Men; where, valiantly fighting, but oppressed with multitude, they were

Paul. V. mil.

Paul. V. mil.

Paul. V. mil.

Chap. 4. were all three made Prisoners, and 1200 of their companions Henry V. slain.

Salisbury thus slain, and Talbot taken, whose very names were often approved sufficient to overthrow great Armies of the French, did, as needs it must, create a great ferocity in them, as in the English the contrary: yet the Duke of Bedford the Regent, to let them see that all the English Courage remained not only in those two heroick Men, with 10000 English and some Normans sets forth from Paris, and bids defiance to the French King to join Battel if he durst; but all would not provoke him to it; wherefore marching towards him with what speed he could make, King Charles at last fled away, whom the Regent as vigorously pursued from place to place; yet afraid of being drawn too far from Paris, not without great cause, doubting their fidelity there; since the French King could by no means be gotten to fight, he returned thither.

King Henry VI. having not yet arrived to the eighth year of his age, is upon the sixth day of November, An. 1429. with great solemnity Crowned at Westminster, by Henry Chicheley Archbishop of Canterbury, where he created 36 Knights of the Bath.

Anno 1429.
His Coronation at Westminster.

Paul. V. mil.
Seres
Jewels.

About which time, in France, began that strange Virago the Pucelle d'Orleans to appear, taking upon her to be one sent from God for the expulsion of the English from thence; and by subtil Stratagems, obtain'd that many Towns in Campagne were surrendered to the French King; who, now, in the Regent's absence, drew all his Forces to Paris, which he fiercely assaulted, but was as strongly repulsed, and forced to quit the place, leaving all his slain and maimed Soldiers behind him. After which, some services are performed by the Earl of Suffolk and Sir Thomas Kyrriel on the English part, and by the Bastard of Orleans for the French, till, at last, the Pucelle, by Sir John of Lutzelberge was taken, and by the Regent sent to Roan, where she was burnt for a Witch. And now the Regent, to advance the interest of young King Henry, his Nephew, sends for him to come to Paris; into which City, he was solemnly received on the 17th of November, 1431. and magnificently Crowned King of France, in the Church of Notre Dame, by his great Uncle Henry Cardinal of St Eusebius; and had Homage, and Fealty sworn unto him, by all the French Nobility there present; the places adjacent following the example of Paris did the like. After whose Coronation, there grew much division between the two Nations; but after many Councils called, and all things agreed, the King returns into England.

Anno 1431.
He is Crowned in Paris.

Paul. V. mil.
John Fil.
les Chron.

But now began the English Fortune in France utterly to sink down, wounded by a fatal dissention, falling out betwixt the Dukes of Burgundy and Bedford the Regent; whereupon, the first revolted to the French, and the other, in the height of all his valiant Acts, dying at Paris, had his place of Regency supplied with no less contention, between the Dukes of Somerset and York, the first desiring, but the latter obtaining it; which bred so much envy in Somerset.

Anno 1455.

Rolls.

Lancastrian.

Anno 1436.

Somerſet, that in all things labouring to croſs *York's* deſigns, was a means of keeping him ſo long from his charge, that *Paris* revolting, was yielded to the Conſtable of *France*, after it had been poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh* ſeventeen years; many Fortrefſes afterwards following the ſame example.

Which alſo, even in *Normandy* had been done, had not the Lord *Talbot* awed them with the ſlaughter of 5000 of thoſe that inclined to a defection, whiſt in *Picardy* and all other parts of *France*, Bribery was ſo common, that it grew a Trade, and at laſt, a Town or Caſtle yielded but very little Money to the Betrayers, notwithſtanding the ſeverity uſed by the Lord *Talbot* to all ſuch whom he could take and find guilty. The Earl of *Mortaign*, ſon of *Edmond Duke of Somerſet*, with 200 Archers, and 300 Spears being ſent him; and afterwards Sir *Richard Woodville*, Sir *William Chamberlaine*, and *William Peto*, with more force, to ſtop the current of corruption.

The *Engliſh* now having their hands full of employment only in keeping what they had, and regaining ſomewhat of thoſe great loſſes which by treachery they had ſuſtained, and with the expence of much blood purchaſed. *Pontbois* had the fortune indeed to be taken by a ſtratagem of the Lord *Clifford* without blood of the *Engliſh*, but is ſeconded with a greater miſfortune by the death of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick* at *Roan*. After which, a Treaty of Peace at *Calais* procured by the Ducheſs of *Burgundy*, produced no other effect than the releaſement of the Duke of *Orleanſe* for 300000 Crowns (of the Duke of *Burgundy's* Money) who had been Priſoner in *England* 25 years: much to the diſſatisfaction of the Duke of *Gloceſter*, who not only proteſted againſt his enlargement, but cauſed his reaſons to be Reſiſtred on Record, that they might remain for a Teſtimony and diſcharge of his duty in that behalf.

Thus long, though poſſeſſed of much, yet with little benefit in *France*, and every day looſing twice more than is gained. In *England*, a more unnatural diſcord is fomented between the Cardinal and the Duke of *Gloceſter*; the Duke accuſing the Cardinal with affecting Preheminency, contempt of Laws, and derogation of the Kings Prerogative. And he again, finding nothing wherewithal directly to accuſe the Duke, finds enough againſt the Ducheſs *Eleanor* his ſecond Wife, how that by Magick, he had endeavoured the Kings death, for which ſhe was doomed to perpetual baniſhment in the *Iſle of Man*, and her Complices condemned to death, and ſome of them executed.

A Marriage is propoſed between King *Henry* and the Earl of *Armignacks* daughter, with whom her Father offers the poſſeſſion of all ſuch Towns and Caſtles as were by him kept in *Aquitaine*, formerly to the Kings of *England* belonging, with a large Sum of Money; which to prevent, the King of *France* ſends the Dauphin with a great Army, who not only took the Earl himſelf, and his ſon, with his two daughters, but moſt of his Country; whereby that Match became wholly ſuſpended.

Shortly

Book 4.

Stones Chron.

Rot. Pat. de an. 18. H. 6.

Stones Chron.

Chap. 4.

Speed p. 68.

Shortly after which, the Kings of *Spain*, *Denmark*, and *Hungary*, becoming Mediators of Peace betwixt the two Crowns of *England* and *France*, a Truce of 18 Months is agreed on. And further, *William de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, beyond his Commiſſion, and without acquainting the reſt of his fellow Commiſſioners, takes upon him to propoſe a Marriage between King *Henry VI.* and *Margaret* daughter of *Reyner Duke of Anjou*, (Titular King of *Jeruſalem*, *Sicilie*, *Aragon*, *Valence*, &c.) and *Iſſabel* his Wife, third daughter of *Charles Duke of Lorraine* in the City of *Nancy*, 1444. in preſence, and with the conſent of the King of *France Charles VII.* and *Queen Mary of Anjou*, Aunt by the Fathers ſide to the ſaid *Margaret*: in which, *Suffolk* proceeds ſo far with the King his Maſter, by propoſing the great beauty of the Lady, and ſome ſuppoſed advantages, that notwithstanding the oppoſition of the Duke of *Gloceſter* the Kings Uncle, the Earl of *Suffolk's* affirmation takes place: whereupon, he is created Duke of *Suffolk*, and ſent into *France* to fetch the Bride; who within a ſhort time after, is conveyed into *England*, and at *Southwick* in *Hampſhire*, ſolemnly married to King *Henry*, upon the 22 of *April*, 1445, and upon the 30th of *May* following, magnificently Crowned at *Weſtmiſter* by *John Stafford* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* upon which, in the place of a benefit, inconveniencies follow; *Normandy* is loſt, and the *Engliſh* quite thruſt out of *Aquitaine*.

And now, not to trouble our ſelves with *France*, we have more than enough to do at home; moſt of which proceeding from the envy of the Duke of *Somerſet*, againſt *Richard Duke of York's* Regency; from which, now by the Marquis of *Suffolk's* means (through whoſe hands all favours both from King and Queen paſs) he is diſcharged, and the Duke of *Somerſet* received; *York* wiſely forbearing to diſcover his diſcontent, ſuffers *Suffolk* with his Faction to go on in their way, which he well obſerves is ſo full of Pride and Ambition, that it cannot laſt long. Beſides, the Duke of *Gloceſter*, being now called to account, and committed to Priſon (all his ſervants taken from him, and himſelf at laſt privately murdered; in whoſe welfare only, though neither the King nor Queen ſaw it, conſiſted the whole wellbeing of them and all their partakers) had the fate to be removed without any hand of the Duke of *York*, but theirs in whoſe deſtruction they wrought their own.

Thus *York*, obſcuring his intended deſign of obtaining the Crown, ſaw all things of themſelves run directly towards the perſecting of his intended Work: for now happened the death of the great and rich Cardinal the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; the Dukes *Somerſet* and *Suffolk* continuing in their greatneſs, came at laſt to be envied by the Commons; to whoſe charge (in a Parliament aſſembled in the *Black Fryers*) is laid the loſs of *Normandy*,

(being quarterly *France* and *England*) in a Chancel-Window of *Ricor* Chappel in the County of *Oxford*, *Jenes H.* St. George Ar. *Richmond I.* 33 p. 52. b. From whence I obſerve, that although *Edmond IV.* was the firſt King of *England* from the Conqueſt, that made a Queen of this Subject, *Elizabeth Woodville Lady Grey*, and ſhe the firſt Subject which multiplied Quarrells; yet had the ſix ſeveral Quarrells beforementioned,

Henry V.

Anno 1444.

His Marriage, Anno 1445.

The Arms of this *Margaret*, Wife to King *Henry VI.* are carved in Stone over the inter Gate of *Queens College* in *Cambridge*, by her Founded, being Quarterly of fix pieces, viz. 1. Barry of 8 Argent, and Gules, Hungary. 2. Azure, ſe-mé of Flowers de Lys Or, a Label of 3 points, Gules, Naples. 3. Argent a Croſs croche inter 4 Croſſlets Or, Jeruſalem. 4. Azure, ſe-mé of Flowers de Lys Or, a Border Gules, Anjou. 5. Azure, ſe-mé of Croſſes Gules ſiſte, and 2. Barriſts adreſſe Or, Barry and 6. Or, on a Bend Gules 3 Eagles, Argent, Lorraine. The ſame fix Quarrells are impaled with thoſe of King *Henry* her Husband

Eccc

Anjou,

Lancastrian.

Anjou, and Maine; and Suffolk to have been chief in the Duke of Gloucester's death; with many other high crimes; by which continual accusation of both Houses, the King at last is forced to sign his Banishment for five years; in pursuance of which, as he sailed for France, he was taken by an English Ship of War, and on Dover sands beheaded.

Anno 1451.

Cade's Insurrection in Kent.

The Duke of York now in Ireland, began to declare to his friends there his Title to the Crown; whose first advantage was to create, by one Mortimer a creature of his, commonly called Jack Cade, an Insurrection in Kent; upon pretence of reformation of Taxes and Abuses in the State; who calling himself Captain Mendall, came to Black Heath, where he drew up his Forces, and staying sometime there, peremptorily commanded the City of London to send him whatsoever necessities he wanted; whereupon, the Queen sending the two Staffords, Sir Humphrey and Sir William, with some other resolute Courtiers to follow Cade; who, before, upon the Kings appearance with an Army, had withdrawn himself into Seaven-Oak-Wood; contrary now to expectation, when the Staffords came, they found him in a good posture to receive them; so that upon their first Encounter, they were both slain, and all the rest put to flight; whereof King Henry being advertised, having before, for satisfaction of the Rebels, who demanded it, sent the Lord Say to the Tower, and committed the Government thereof to the Lord Scales, fled himself to Killingworth Castle. Of whose absence Cade taking advantage, marches into London, and coming by London Stone, strikes it with his Sword, saying, Now is Mortimer Lord of London. He acted nothing in this his first visit to the disquiet of the City, but marched to Black Heath again; from whence, as Chief, he sent out his Letters of Safe Conduct to whom he pleased. In his next appearance in London, which was the 3d of July 1446, he began to exercise his cruelty; when sending to the Lord Scales to bring his Prisoner the Lord Say to Guildhall, he caused him to be arraigned before the Lord Mayor and his Brethren; but pleading to be tried by his Peers, he is immediately brought to the Standard in Cheape, and there beheaded, Cade causing his head to be carried before him to Mile-end; where meeting Sir James Cromar, the Lord Say's Son-in-Law, his head is likewise taken off, to keep his Fathers company; and like Macs they are born before the Commander of this tumultuous Rabble. The next morning returning again into London, he makes examples of some of his Followers for breach of his Proclamation; seizes on the goods of Alderman Malpas, and fines Alderman Horne in 500 Marks: by which the Citizens finding that he who pretended to redress Grievances, was the greatest Grievance himself; they Petitioned the Lord Scales to send them a party of the Tower Soldiers, with good store of Ammunition and Harnels; wherewith arming themselves, they withstood Cade at his next entrance into the City; who, nevertheless, brake through them, and set fire to several Houses; whereupon a fresh supply advancing,

Somer. An. nali.

Chap. 4.

he was forced to retire beyond the Stoope in Southwark; upon which check, Cade's Followers having time till next morning to consider into what danger their Captain had drawn them; upon promise of Pardon by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Winchester, they almost all left him, and returned home; himself, with some few, fled to Quinborough Castle; but being denied entrance, he disguised himself, passed into Sussex, and was taken by one Alexander Eden, and making some resistance, by him slain: his body sent to London, was divided into quarters, and disposed of into several parts of the Countrey.

Upon this Insurrection, Charles VII. taking advantage, seizeth upon all that the English had left in France, Calais only excepted, with the two Castles of Hames and Guisnes; by which, Edmond Duke of Somerset's Regency of France terminated; whereupon, coming for England, he is in a Parliament held at Westminster arrested: at which, the Duke of York (now in Ireland) under pretence of appearing, came to London, and had private conference with John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, Richard Nevil Earl of Salisbury, and others his assured friends; by whom it is resolved, that the Duke of York do as yet obscure his claim to the Crown, and their pretence to be only the removal of the Duke of Somerset and other evil Counsellors from about the King. And in order thereto, York retires into the Marches of Wales, and there raiseth an Army; whereof King Henry having notice, putteth himself in the head of another, and with the Duke of Somerset marcheth towards Wales; the Duke of York being informed of the Kings approach, takes a by-way towards London; but finding the Citizens would not admit him, he passed the Thames, and came into Kent, and at Burnt Heath pitched his Camp; where the King following, drew up his Army upon Black Heath; from whence he sent to the Duke to know the cause of this commotion, who declared, That it was not against his Majesty, but his ill Counsellors, whereof the Duke of Somerset was chief, protesting, that if the King would so please, that he might come to a Tryal by his Peers, for several Treasons, which he and others had to lay to his charge, that then he would not only dismiss his Army, but present himself in person at the Kings Feet; which, being by the King promised, the Dukes Forces were disbanded, and the Duke accordingly appeared before the King: where, contrary to his expectation, he found the Duke of Somerset; whom he presently charged with Treason, which the other as firmly recriminates upon him: during which debate, news is brought, that Edward Earl of March the Duke of York's eldest son, was with a great Army on his way towards London; whereupon it is agreed, that the Duke of York, before the high Altar of St Paul's, should swear Allegiance to King Henry, which he did; and had thereupon his liberty to depart to his Castle of Wigmore.

At the same instant, arrived the Earl of Kendal, and the Lord Espar, Embassadors from Bourdeaux, offering obedience to the Crown

Anno 1452.

Anno 1452.

Polyd. Virgil.

Lancastria
anc.

Crown of England, upon condition of Protection; whereupon John Lord Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, is forthwith sent with 3000 Men into Gascoigne; where, after many brave exploits by him achieved, not only now, but in Four and twenty years service before, he was unfortunately slain, at Chastillon upon Dordon near Bourdeaux, the 20th day of July, in the year 31 of H. 6. An. 1453. together with his son John Viscount Lisle, Sir Edward Hall, and many other Gentlemen of Name.

Anno 1453.

Anno 1454.

The Duke of York still labouring to disgrace the Duke of Somerset with the Commons, at last so far prevails, that in the Queens Chamber he was arrested; whereupon, the King lying dangerously sick at Clarendon, is by her means brought to London; where by dissolving the Parliament he set Somerset at liberty again, and constituted him Captain of Calais and Guisnes, the only remainder now left in France; upon this, York, with a strong party, marcheth towards London, and at St Albans, the King, with the Dukes of Somerset and Buckingham and others, and an Army of 8000 Men, meets him, where (the 22 of May, An. 33 H. 6. 1455.) both Armies joining Battel; on the Kings party were slain Edmond Duke of Somerset, Henry Earl of Northumberland, Humphrey Earl Stafford, and Thomas Lord Clifford, and about 5000 others, the King shot in the Neck with an Arrow, Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, and Thomas Lord Scales in the Faces, Henry Beaufort Earl of Dorset so wounded, that in a Cart he was forced to be carried away. The whole Army thus defeated, the King fled to a poor house near-hand; whereof the Duke of York having notice, with the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, the Father and Son, came to him on their knees, humbly craving his Royal Pardon; declaring, now since the common Enemy was dead, they had no more to require: whereunto the King affrighted, answered, *Let there be no more killing, and I'll do what you'll have me.* Whereupon the Duke in the Kings name, commanding a Cessation of Hostility; King Henry is conveyed to London; and on the 9th of July, An. 1457. A Parliament is called at Westminster, wherein Richard Duke of York is made Protector of the Kings Person, Richard Nevil Earl of Salisbury Lord Chancellor, and Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick, Captain of Calais.

Anno 1457.

But these proceedings not at all pleasing to Queen Margaret, she labours, with the Lords of her party, that the King take again the power into his own hands; Salisbury to be displaced, and summoned with York and Warwick to appear before the Council Table at Greenwich; which Summons the Lords disobeyed; affirming, that no power could call them to account: whereupon the Queen seeking to accomplish that by policy which she could not obtain by force, adviseth the King for his healths sake to make a progress into Warwickshire, and from thence invites the Trimmours of Richards, by kind Letters to meet her at Coventry, intending to surprize them. But here again they failed her expectation, the Duke going to his Castle of Wigmore, the Earl of Salisbury to Middleham

Book 4.

Census in
Shropshire,
p. 899. C
Ing. capu
apud Willelm
lok in
Com. Sal.
18 Octob.
an. 25 H. 6.

The first Bat-
tel of St Al-
bans.
Anno 1455.

Polyd. Pp
in H. 6.

Chap. 4. ham in the North, and the Earl of Warwick to his Government at Henry V. Calais.

The King not knowing of this Plot of the Queen against the Duke of York and his Friends, returns to London, where calling a Council of himself he proposeth an accommodation between all Parties; which, by Mediation of the Reverend Archbishop of Canterbury, is agreed on, and ratified under the Great Seal; for which, a Solemn Procession was made at St Pauls, in March An. 36 H. 6. at which the King was present, with his Crown on his head; before him went Henry Beaufort Duke of Somerset, and Richard Nevil Earl of Salisbury, hand in hand; so likewise John Holand Duke of Exeter, and Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick, and so one Competitor with another. After the King, followed the Queen, led by the Duke of York, with shew of a perfect reconciliation; but on all sides dissembled, as afterwards appears upon this small occasion, A Servant of the Earl of Warwick falling out with a Courtier, wounded him; whereupon, the Earl as he came from the Council, is set upon by the Kings Servants; where Warwick defending himself, hurt some more of them, and by Water escaped into London, from whence the Queen commanded him to be sent to the Tower; which he foreseeing, fled into Yorkshire, where he acquaints the Duke of York and his Father the Earl of Salisbury with the Queens malice against them; advising them to stand upon their guard, whilst himself (being Admiral) hastes to Calais, taking all the Kings Ships which he could get in a readines; and in his passage, makes Prize of two Spanish Carricks, which upon their unlading at Calais, he found to be worth 10000 pounds.

Rob. Ferr
bin.

In the mean time, Salisbury with 5000 Men marcheth through Lancashire towards the King, to inform him of those indignities the Queen had put upon his son; whereof the Queen having notice, sent James Touchet Lord Audley, with a force raised in Cheshire and Shropshire to intercept him; which upon Blome Heath, near Muckelton endeavouring to do, he is there slain with 2400 of his company.

Battel of Blome
Anno 1458.

This done, York no longer concealing his design, with Salisbury takes the Field, to whom, from Calais repairs Warwick, bringing with him most of the Forces there, with two eminent Soldiers, John Blount and Andrew Trollop; the King likewise with the Dukes of Somerset and Exeter draws to Worcester; from whence, the Bishop of Salisbury is sent to the Yorkists, with a general Pardon to all that would submit; who returned this Answer, *That the Kings Indemnity signified little, so long as the Queens predominant Power in all things so overweighed him:* whereupon the same being again offered to all that would come into the King, Trollop was the first that accepted it; from whom, all the Duke of Yorks designs are discovered; which so much discouraged the Duke, that with his youngest son Edmond Earl of Rutland he flies into Ireland; Edward Earl of March his eldest son, with the

Griffin
Chiro.

F f f f

Earls

Lancastrian.

Earls of *Salisbury* and *Warwick* into the County of *Deyon*; where, by means of one *John Dyuham* an Esquire, they all got shipping and fled to *Calais*. Book 4.

Thus was *Henry* once more absolute King, and *Somerfet* made Captain of *Calais*, whereof being sent to take possession, he is shot at from the Rifebank, and forced to retire; upon which, the Queen giving order that the Kings Ships then lying at *Sandwich*, should be made ready, they are boarded by the said *Dynham*, and brought to *Calais*, together with *Richard Woodvike* Earl *Rivers*, their intended Admiral; from whence *Salisbury* sets sail for *Ireland*, and after some consultation with the Duke of *York*, returns again, the Kings Admiral the Duke of *Exceter* not daring to intercept him.

Warwick, though opposed by Sir *Simon Monford* (whom he took Prisoner) lands at *Sandwich*, and ransacks it; and upon his return, hearing of the good inclinations the *Kentish* Men had to him, landed there again; and by the accession of the Lord *Cobham*, and many of the *Kentish* Gentry, hath his Army increased to the number of 2500; with which he marches by *London* (of whose favour he was partly assured) and hearing that his Father was upon his march without impeachment, joined with his friends at *Exceter*; against whom went the King with the Dukes of *Somerfet* and *Buckingham*, in the head of a great Army, and near *Northampton* engaged *Edward* Earl of *March*, where after a doubtful Fight of two hours, upon the fall of *Humphrey Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, the Kings Army was put to flight, himself made Prisoner, and sent to the Tower of *London*; the Government of which is committed to the Earl of *Warwick*; from whence the Lord *Scales* endeavouring to make his escape to *Westminster* for sanctuary, is most wickedly murdered on the *Thames*, by Wherry-men belonging to the Earl of *Warwick*.

Upon this good success the Duke of *York* speedily Posts from *Ireland* to *London*, and in the Kings Name summons a Parliament, and there, in presence of the Lords, seats himself in the Imperial Throne, boldly laying his claim to the Crown, as descended from *Philippa* sole Daughter and Heir of *Lyonel* Duke of *Clarence*, third son of King *Edward* III. elder Brother of *John* of *Gant* Duke of *Lancaster*, Father of the Usurper *Henry* IV. Grandfather to *Henry* V. Father of him who at present stileth himself untruly King *Henry* VI. whereupon it was in Parliament concluded, that *Henry* should remain King during his life, and the Duke of *York* be Proclaimed Heir to the Crown; and withal, that if during King *Henry's* life, this act should be by any attempted to be disannulled, that then the Duke of *York* should immediately have possession of the Kingdom.

The Queen, after this, from *Scotland*, with *Henry* Duke of *Somerfet*, and an Army of *English* and *Scots* to the number of 18000, enters *England*; against whom *York* and *Salisbury* advance with their Forces, (leaving the King in custody with *John Mowbray* Duke

Battel of Northampton.
Anno 1460.
38 H. 6.

Stonesham.
Grafons
Crown.

Stonesham.
Grafons
Crown.

Chap. 4.

Hidm.

of *Norfolk*, and the Earl of *Warwick*.) but approaching near the Queens Army, the Duke is advised by *Salisbury* to retire, and stay for the Earl of *March* his son, then raising Forces in *Wales*; but good counsel not prevailing, he went on, and on the last day of *December*, An. 1460. encountering at *Wakefield-Green*, is there slain, and his whole Army routed; his young son *Edmond* Earl of *Rutland* begging upon his knees, is stabbed to death by *John* Lord *Clifford*, the Earl of *Salisbury* made Prisoner, and in cold blood beheaded at *Pontefract*, with all the Captives that were there taken; whose Heads the Queen caused to be set upon Poles and placed about the Walls of *York*. The dead Body of the Duke was with much derision abused, and his Head Crowned with a Paper Diadem; but this scorn is soon repayed to the full upon their Heads that caused it.

Edward Earl of *March* now labouring for himself, having secured *Shrewsbury* to him, and increased his Army to the number of 23000, took the Field, and upon *Candlemas* day An. 1461. at *Mortimers* Cross near *Ludlowe*, was encountered by *Jasper* Tudor Earl of *Pembroke*, and *James* Butler Earl of *Ormond*, and *Wilshire*, whom he put to flight, and slew of them about 3800, taking Sir *Owen Tudor*, and several other *Welsh* Gentlemen Prisoners; all which he beheaded at *Hereford*.

While thus the Earl of *March* was employed, the Queen also with her victorious Army marches towards *London*; but passage being denied her at *St Albans*, she there gave Battel on the 17th of *February* to her Enemies, *Norfolk* and *Warwick*, and putting them to the rout, had the King brought to her, whom she received with great joy. But the Northern Soldiers at this time grew so unruly, that notwithstanding both the King and Queens prohibition, they in a horrible manner ransacked and pillaged the Country, affirming, that all on the South-side of *Trent* was theirs by agreement; upon which, the *Londoners* fearing to be so served, whilst they stood upon their guard, denied not only their entrance, but the Commons rising at *Cripple Gate*, stop'd the Provisions which the Lord Mayor was then sending to the King, when suddenly news was brought them that *Edward* Earl of *March*, with *Richard* Nevil Earl of *Warwick*, (who having gathered his scattered Troops together, and joined with him) were now not far off, and coming to them, which gave them encouragement to stand out with more vigour; till on the 20th day of *February*, with great joy they received them into the City, where, on the second day of *March*, *Warwick* mustering his Army in *St Johns* Field, casting his Men into a Ring about him, read the agreement of the last Parliament, demanding whether they would have King *Henry* to Reign still, to which they all answered No, No. Then being asked if *Edward* Earl of *March*, eldest son of *Richard* Duke of *York*, should be their King, they all with a greater clamour cryed *Tea, Tea*. Whereof word being brought to the Earl of *March* at *Baynards* Castle, he seemed to refuse the charge, till perswaded by the Archbi-

Henry V.

Battel of Wakefield.

Anno 1460.

The Queen Victorious.

Battel of Mortimers Cross.
Anno 1461.

The second Battel of St. Albans; where the Queen is victorious and recovers the King.
Anno 1461.

shop

Lancastrian.

shop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London and Exeter he accepted it; and the next morning went in Procession to St Pauls, and Offering there, after *Te Deum* was sung, proceeded in great State to Westminster, and in the great Hall, was placed in the Kings Seat, with St Edwards Scepter in his Hand, receiving the Homage of the Nobility, and Voices of the People there present. From whence he removed to the Abbey with the same solemnity, and seated himself on the Throne there, whilst the Anthem was performed; after which, having Offered at St Edwards Shrine, he returned again by Water to St Pauls, lodged in the Bishops Palace, and on the 4th of March was Proclaimed King.

And thus ended the Reign of this religious and easie Prince Henry VI. (a perfect Embleme of the instability of Fortune) having continued 38 years, 6 months, and 4 dayes, although his life endured 12 years longer; in which time, he was by his grand Enemy Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick, called *Make-king*, restored to the Crown of England; who dying in his quarrel at Barnet Field, left him to be again deposted by King Edward IV. and imprisoned in the Tower of London. In which place (at his Devotion) he was cruelly murdered by Richard Duke of Gloucester, King Edwards Brother, upon the 21 day of May 1472. in the 51 year of his age. Who thereby finished that bloody design of extinguishing the Royal Line of Lancaster, which not long before he began in the death of Edward Prince of Wales, King Henry's only son, by him stabbed to the heart at the fatal Battel of Tewkesbury; from which confict Queen Margaret his Mother flying, and taking sanctuary in a poor Religious House, is from thence brought Prisoner to London, and out-living the Murther of her Husband and Son, sent home into France to her Father Duke Reynar, being Ransomed by King Lewis XI. for 50000 Crowns.

King Henry's Corps, the day after his death, was brought to St Paul's Church, in an open Coffin, bare-faced, where he bled, thence carried to the Black Fryers, where he also bled; from thence in a Boat to Chertsey Abbey, without Priest or Clerk, Torch or Taper, and there buried; but afterward, by the appointment of King Edward IV. was removed to Windsor Castle, and there Interred, in St Georges Chappel, under a fair Monument, of which there are at present no remains. The Arch on the South-side of the Chappel (between the Chaire and the Altar) under which he was deposited, is gilt and painted with the several Devises of this King, on the Key-stone of which, are carved his Royal Arms, Ensigned with a Crown, and supported by two Antilopes, collered and chained together. In the South-window of which Arch, was pencilled the History of his Life in coloured Glass; which, with many more Windows in the same Chappel, was defaced in the late Rebellion. This King was the Founder of two Colledges, the one in Cambridge dedicated to our Lady and

St Nicholas,

Book 4.

His death
May 21. 1472.Zijft. de la
Maison de
France.
Tome 1. p.
703.

Chap. 4. St Nicholas, called the Colledge-Royal or Kings-Colledge; the other Henry V. at Eaton near Windsor, named of our Lady; to the maintenance whereof, he gave 3400 pounds by the year. In his Reign also, Queen Margaret his Wife began the Foundation of Queens-Colledge in Cambridge.

A Son of King HENRY VI. by Queen MARGARET
of Anjou his Wife.

14. EDWARD of LANCASTER, Duke of Cornwall, the only Child of King Henry VI. born at Westminster upon the 13th day of October, in the 31 year of his Fathers Reign, An. 1453. was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by Patent bearing date at the Kings Palace at Westminster, the 15th day of March, An. 32 H. 6. For the Dukedom of Cornwall (as is warranted upon Record) is reputed unto the Kings eldest Son, the very day of his Nativity; and by vertue of a special Act, is presumed and taken to be of full and perfect Age, so as he may sue that day for his Livery of the said Dukedom, and ought by right to obtain the same, having his Royalties in the Stannary, Wrecks at Sea, Customs, &c. In his grant of the Chamberlainship of North Wales to John Lord Duddleley, dated at Salisbury, upon the 18th day of March, An. . . . H. 6. he is stiled *Edwardus primogenitus Henrici sexti Regis Anglie & Francie Princeps Wall. Dux Cornubie & Comes Cestrie*; to which, his Seal of pale-yellow Wax (the Figure thereof being exhibited in the 240 page of this fourth Book) is annexed: on the one side, containing his Effigies on Horseback, his Surcoat, Shield, and Horse Caparisons, being charged with the Arms of France and England quarterly, differenced with a Label of three points, and for his Crest, upon a Chapeau, a Lyon passant guardant crowned, and accolled with the like Label. On the Counter-Seal is a large Elcocheon of the same Arms (between two collateral Feathers and Scroles, containing the words *Ich Dien*) and over it, a Swan, with the Wings expanded, gorged with a Coronet and Chain. The Seal is circumscribed on both sides thus, *Sigillum Edwardi Regis Anglie et Francie primogeniti Principis Wallie Ducis Cornubie et Comitum Cestrie*.

He proved a Prince of great hope and forwardness, being skilfull in Martial Knowledge, matters of Government, and Laws of the Realm. At the age of seventeen, the better to bandy against his Fathers Competitor King Edward IV. he affianced (in France) Anne Nevil, the second Daughter and Cohier of Richard Earl of Warwick, called *Make-king*; who having set up King Edward, and as earnestly labouring now

The Arms of this Edward Prince of Wales are painted under his Effigies on the Tomb of Oliver King, sometime his principal Secretary, &c. on the South-side of the Chaire, in the Chappel of St George in Windsor Castle, being France and England quarterly, a Label Argent, and are supported on the right side with an Antelope Argent, and on the left, with a Swan proper, gorged also with a Coronet proper, and chained Or. The Nich, in which this Princes Figure is painted, is diapered with Swans and Ottrich Feathers.

Thomas
Miles p.
48.
Orig. 35-
H. 6.
Jones Ed.
Walker
Esq. auct.
Gen. R.
Ams.

Hales.

Gggg at

Lancastrian.

at the Battel of *Barnet* to pull him down again; there with great courage lost his life. When Queen *Margaret*, and this Prince her son arriving too late from *France* to come to the Earls assistance, were by King *Edward's* Forces defeated at *Tewkesbury*, and put to flight, the Queen and himself taken Prisoners; where he being by Sir *Richard Crofts* brought before the King; who ask'd him, *How he durst presume to enter his Dominions in Arms*. His resolute Answers so enraged the Conqueror, that he dashed him on the Mouth with his Gauntlet, and *Richard Duke of Gloucester* ran him into the Heart with his Dagger. His Body was buried without any solemnity, (among the mean and poor persons slain) in the Monastical Church of the *Black Fryers* in *Tewkesbury*. His Widdow, the Princess *Anne Nevil* being afterwards married to the Duke of *Gloucester* his Murtherer.

Book 4.

12. THO.

Chap. 5.

Thomas
Duke of
Clarence.

12. THOMAS

DUKE of CLARENCE, and EARL of ALBEMARLE,
PRESIDENT of the Kings COUNCIL, and
CONSTABLE of his HOST, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL
of his ARMIES in FRANCE and
NORMANDY, &c.

CHAP. V.

Topologia
Nerj. p.
555. n. 23.Pat. an. 5.
H. 4. p. 2.
m. 14.Pat. an. 1.
H. 4. p. 2.
m. 32.Origin. an.
13. H. 4.
Reg. 45.Chart. an.
13. H. 4.
n. 3.

THOMAS of LANCASTER, Duke of Clarence, second Son of King Henry IV. Steward of England the 13th of November, An. 1 H. 4. was constituted Lieutenant of Ireland for the term of three years, by his said Father, on the first of October, in the fifth year of his Reign, An. 1403. and afterwards created Earl of Albemarle, and Duke of Clarence at *Reberbithe*, the 9th of July, in the 13th year of H. 4. An. 1412.

He was likewise President of the Kings Council after that Prince Henry his Brother was dismissed from that Office, for striking the Lord Chief Justice. In the Reign of King Henry V. his Brother, he had also the Offices of Constable of the Kings Host, and Lieutenant-General of his Armies in France and Normandy. And although this Thomas Duke of Clarence had borne forth his youth with better temper than Prince Henry his Brother, yet nevertheless, his Father feared that his hasty distempered humour would much disturb the Government, being a Man of a violent and self-willed disposition, neglecting at last the grave advice and counsel of his own Countrey Men and Commanders. For being betrayed by Andrew Forgusa, a Lombard, his Scout-master, who reporting the numbers of the Enemy to be far inferiour to what they were, he leaving his Bill-men and Archers behind him, in which his chiefest strength consisted, precipitates himself into Battel at *Bangy*, upon Easter Eve, Anno 1421, with the Duke of *Alençon*, John Earl of *Buchquaban*, and *Archibald Douglas*, two valiant Leaders of 700 resolute Scots. The sudden and unexpected approach of the Duke of Clarence forced the Scots into the Church of *Bangy*; where, whilst they were making their defence, the rest took the alarm, and the Earl of *Buchquaban* manned the Bridge; to whose aid Hugh *Kennedie* with 100 Horse presented himself. The Duke of Clarence seeing no possibility of freeing the passage, with his small

He did bear, France, Ireland, and England, quarterly, a Label of 3 points Ermine, each charged with a Cannon guler, to distinguish him from *Joan* the first Duke of Clarence, his great Uncle, who bore his Label Argent, with the said Cannon, vide his Plate on his Stall in St. Georges Chapel at *Windsor*.

Tho. Wal. p.
404. n. 45.

Lancastrian.

small party of Horse, dismounted, and came to blows with *Buch-qubanan*, who was followed with 200 Horse; where either side fighting with equal courage, *Clarence* gave singular testimony of his great Valour, until, as he was remounting, one *John Swinton*, a *Scot*, wounded him in the Face with his Lance, and threw him to the ground, being the first *English* Man that was there slain; having that day upon his Helmet, a Circlet enriched with precious Stones; which being taken from his Crest by a *Scot*, was sold to *John Steward* of *Derby* for 1000 Angels. The Earls of *Tanquerville* and *Angus*, with the Lord *Roos*, Sir *John Lumley*, and Sir *John Verend*, though they approved not this rash design, yet made proof of their duty and their valour, not only in obeying their General in his life time, but accompanying him in his death; with whom died also 2000 private Soldiers. The Earls of *Somerset*, *Suffolk*, and *Perch*, the Lord *Fitz-Walter*, Sir *John Berkley*, Sir *Ralph Nevil*, Sir *Henry English*, Sir *William Bowes*, Sir *William Langton*, and Sir *Thomas Borough*, and

Book 4.

Weever p. 211.

Clarence slain
at the Battel
of *Bangy*, an.
1410.



divers

Chap. 5. divers others, being depressed by a numerous Enemy, were taken Prisoners; and of the *French* were slain above 1200 of their best Men at Arms.

Thomas
Duke of
Clarence.

The *English* Army, under the command of *Thomas Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, coming somewhat too late to this over-hasty Encounter, resolved to require the loss; but upon their advance, the *French* gave ground, whereby the Body of *Clarence* was recovered, and with the rest, conveyed into *England*, and buried in *St Michael's* Chappel, on the East side of the South Cross, below the Choir, in the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*, (where his Father was Interred) There his Effigies in Armour, is to be seen carved in Alabaster, lying on the right Hand of the Duchess *Margaret* his Wife, the relict of *John Beaufort* Earl of *Somerset*, who is there also Entombed, his Portraiture lying on her left side.

Tho. Wal. p.
405. n. 6.

Lancaster,
Clarence, im-
paling himself,
Viz. Cutler, 3
Lions passant
guardant Or, a
Border, Argent.

This *Margaret* was the third Daughter of *Thomas Holand*, and Sister and Coheir of *Edmond Holand*, both Earls of *Kent*; who surviving these her two Husbands (having had no Issue by the Duke of *Clarence*) erected the Monument in the preceding page to their Memory.

Harding
C. 220.

The following distick hath been read for the Dukes Epitaph; but whether carved on the Verge of this Tomb or not, I cannot learn, the Fillet of Brads being torn away.

Hic Jacet in Tumulo Tho. Dux Clar. nunc quasi nullus,
Qui fuit in bello clarus, nec clarioꝝ ullus.

Pat. an. 7.
H. 6. p. 1.

13. Sir *JOHN* of *CLARENCE*, commonly called in Records by the name of *John the Bastard of Clarence* (*Johannes Bastardus Clarencie*) was a Natural Son of this Duke, and one of those who attended his Corps from the Battel of *Bangy*, to his Interment at *Canterbury*. And to this *John*, King *Henry VI.* made a grant of the Mannors of *Eske*, *Newcastle*, *Lions*, *Cromelyn*, and *Tassagard* in *Ireland*; by Letters Patent, dated the 11th day of *July*, in the 6th year of his Reign.

Partly per Che-
veron, Gules
and Azure, in
chief two Lyons
rampant
guardant, the
one resem-
bling the o-
ther Or, in base
a Flower de
Lys of the third
Pemb. Edm.
Walker Gar.
Prin. Regem
Arm.

Hh h h 12. JOHN

Lancastrian.

Book 4.



12. JOHN

REGENT of the Kingdom of FRANCE, DUKE of BEDFORD, ANJOU, and ALENCON, EARL of MAYENNE, RICHMOND, and KENDAL, and CONSTABLE of ENGLAND, &c.

CHAP. VI.



The Figure of this John Duke of Bedford's Seal (of red Wax) is exhibited in the 240 page of this 4 Book; on which is engraven his Shield, hanging corner-ways, containing the Armes of France and England, quarterly, over all a Label of 5 points, Hoof 2 towards the Dexter-side of the Escutcheon, are composed of Ermine, to signify that he was descendant of John Duke of Lancaster, and the other three charged with Flowers de Lys, to show his Pedigree from Henry Duke of Lancaster's whole Ancestors being of the first Line, did hereditarily bear them.

His first Marriage. The Arms of the Dukes were quarterly, on the first

of Life, in the eleventh of Henry IV.

In a Parliament held at Leicester, on the 16th of May, An. 2 H. 5. his Brother, he was created Earl of Kendal, and Duke of Bedford, during his life only. But upon surrender of those Letters Patents to King Henry VI. his Nephew, he regranted him those Honours (An. 11 H. 6.) *Habendum* to him and the Heirs Male of his Body for ever.

Upon King Henry V. his Expedition into France, to recover his Rights there, he appointed this his Brother John, Protector and Lieutenant of the Kingdom of England, during his stay beyond the Seas, by Commission dated at Portsmouth, on the 12th day of August, in the 3d year of his Reign, An. Dom. 1415.

He knighted King Henry VI. his Nephew An. 1425. in the 5th year of whose Reign, he was made Regent of France, using in his Stile these several Titles, John Regent of the Realm of France, Duke of Bedford, Anjou, and Alencon, Earl of Mayenne, Richmond, Kendal, and Constable of England.

His Crest thereon is a Lyon passant guardant crowned, and gorged with the said Label of 5 points, standing on a Chapeau doubled Ermine; which with his Helmet is placed betwixt two collateral Feathers, wreathed with Scrolles, containing some illegible Characters. Those parts of the Seal which contain his Supporters, are broken off, there appearing on the left side of the Shield a cloven hoof only. Which makes me of opinion, it was an Antelope. This Seal is appendant to an Instrument dated at Leicester on the 26 of May, An. 4 H. 6. In St Stephens Church Wallbrook in London, in a South-Window of the Choir, was painted in Glass, the Shield of this John Duke of Bedford, supported with two Eagles Argent, gorged with large Coronets, composed of Roses Or. It is Ensigned with a Ducal Capp, Gules, encircled with a Coronet composed also of Roses, Or.

He married two Wives, the first of which was Anne, Daughter of John Duke of Burgundy, and Margaret his Wife, Daughter of Albert of Bavaria, Earl of Henault, Holand, and Zeland, whom

Pat. An. 4.
H. 4. p. 41
m. 10.

Pat. An. 11.
H. 4. p. 41
m. 9.

Reg. Parl.
Vene. and
Leicest.
ultimo 2.
grillu an. 1.
H. 5. p. 3.
m. 7.
Pat. An. 11.
H. 6. p. 3.
m. 2.

Pat. an. 3.
H. 5. p. 3.
m. 41.

Histoire de
la Maison
de France
Tome 1. p.
736 & 737

Chap. 6. he espoused in the year 1423. not many dayes before which Marriage (in the Month of April) John Duke of Bedford, Philip Duke of Burgundy, his Wives Brother, with John Duke of Britain, being assembled in the City of Amiens, Treat of an Alliance and Confederacy with the English; at which time, the Duke of Burgundy grants to Anne Duchess of Bedford, his sister, the Earldom of Artois, in case he should decease without Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten.

She was his Wife about 9 years, and then died in child-bed at Paris (her Infant not much surviving her) upon the 14th of November, An. 1432. and was Interred in the Church of the Celestines in that City, near the Chappel of Orleans; where is to be seen her Monument of black Marble, with her Portraiture placed thereon; about the Verge of which is this Epitaph:

Cy gist noble dame madame Anne de Bourgongne espouse de tresnoble prince Monsieur Jean duc de Bethfort et Regent de France, et fille de tresnoble prince Jean duc de Bourgongne, laquelle trespassa a Paris le 14 de Novembre l'an 1432.

The second Wife of John Duke of Bedford was Jaquetta, daughter of Peter of Luxembourg, Earl of St Paul; a Lady aged about seventeen years; whom he espoused at Turwin; but had not by her any Issue: she was after his death re-married unto Sir Richard Woodville Kt. (afterwards Earl Rivers) for which the said Sir Richard had a pardon from King Henry VI. (An. 15 H. 6.) and by him, besides other Children, was Mother of Anthony Woodville Earl Rivers, and Elizabeth Woodville, first married to Sir John Grey Kt. by whom she had Issue Thomas Grey Marquis Dorset; and afterwards to King Edward IV. having also Issue by him King Edward V. and Richard Duke of York; both murdered by the command of their unnatural and cruel Uncle Richard III. This Jaquetta Duchess of Bedford, deceased upon the 30th day of May, in the 12th year of King Edward IV. her son in Law, An. 1472. Anthony Woodville Earl Rivers her Son and Heir, being aged above 30 years at the time of her death.

This John Duke of Bedford, as Constable of England, determined the controversy between Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthyn, and Sir Edward Hastings Kt. for the bearing of the Arms of Hastings. And at the winning of Vernoyl, took the Duke of Alencon Prisoner; and with the loss of 2100 of his Soldiers, slew of the Enemy, 5 Earls, 2 Viscounts, 22 Barons, 7000 French, and 2500 Scots. And upon the 7th day of September 1432, Crowned Henry VI. his Nephew in Paris; about a year and three quarters after which, this renowned Prince deceased in that City, upon the day of exaltation of the Holy Crofs (being the 14th of September) in the year 1435. An. 14 H. 6. whose Corps being from thence solemnly conducted to Rouen, was there buried in the Cathedral Church of our Lady, in a Tomb of black Marble (with

John Duke
of Bedford.

and fourth, a
zure, 3 Flowers
de Lys, Or, a
border gobony
Argent and
Gules, sur-
mounted Mo-
dern. And
on the 2 and
3, Bendy of six
peeces Or, and
Azure a border
Gules, Antient
Burgundy, O-
ver all on an
Inescutcheon
Or, a Lyon
Rampant, Sa-
ble, Flanders.
The e Arms
are impaled
with the Coat
of John Duke
of Bedford her
Husband, on
her Moun-
ment in the
Celestines at
Paris.

His second

Marriage. Jaquetta Du-
ches of Bed-
ford, did bear,
quarterly, Abet-
and 4, Argent
a Lyon rampant
queuz forche,
Gules, crown-
ed Or, being
the Coat of
Luxemburg.
The 2. and 3.
Gules, a Star
of 15 point,
Argent. The
Arms of Baue
de Andree, vide
F. 3. fol. 60.
fig. 65, in Col.
Arm.

Her death.
Anno 1472.

Battel of Ver-
noyl.

His death.

OUT

Peter Will.
Dugdale
Arm. Nor-
roy Regem
Armorum
m. 1649.

Hollingsh.

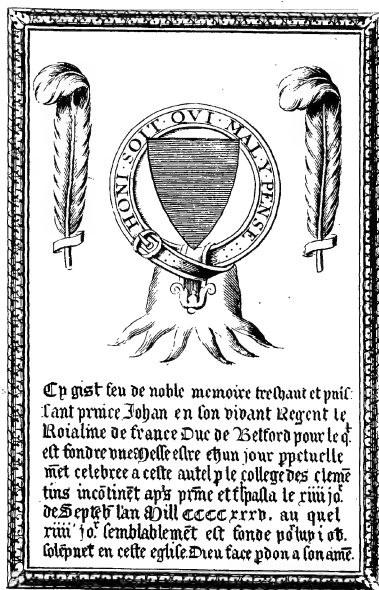
Pat. an. 15.
H. 6. m. 20.

Peter Will.
Dugdale
Ar. Norroy
Regem Ar-
morum D.
3.

Escheat an.
14 H. 6. an.
34.

Lancastrian.

out any Figure or Inscription thereon) standing between two Pillars Book 47
of the Church, on the North-part of, and paralel with the High Altar; but the Church-men report, that in the year 1462, the Hugonots having by surprize made themselves Masters of that City, defaced almost all their Monuments and Images; among which, they say, they broke away the Portraiture of the Duke of Bedford, though it doth not appear that there ever was any. Nevertheless, there still remains a Tablet of Brass, affixed to the Pillar, at the foot of the same Tomb, containing his Epitaph; over which, stood his Escutcheon of Arms (of Silver, which is torn away) within the Garter, betwixt two Ostrich Feathers; and underneath a Root is represented, which the Priests call *La Racine de Bedford*, all which, being comprehended in the said Brass Tablet, I have here exhibited the Figure thereof.



Ep gist feu de noble memoire tres haut et puis
sant prince Johan en son vivant Regent le
Roiaine de France Duc de Bedford pour le q
est fondee une belle estre chun jour ppetuelle
met celebre a cette autel p le collegdes clem
tins incotinets apz prime et tpsa la rui jo
de Septeb lan Mill cccc xrr. au quel
rui jo semblablement est fonde p sup i ob.
Golepnet en cette eglise Dieu face pdon a son ame



Delincated
by Will. Dug-
dale Esq; Che-
ster Herald
(now Norroy
King of Arms)
30 July 1648.

This Duke was justly accounted one of the best Generals that ever blossomed out of the Royal stemme of *Plantagenet*. His Valour not more terrible to his Enemies than his memory Honourable; for (doubtful whether with more glory to him or to the speaker) King *Lewis XI.* being counselled by certain envious Persons to deface his Tomb (wherein with him (saith one) was buried all the *Englisb* Mens good Fortune in *France*) used these indeed

Camden.

Chap. 7. indeed Princely Words, *What honour shall it be to us, or you, to break this Monument, and to pull out of the ground the Bones of him, whom in his life-time, neither my Father, nor your Progenitors, with all their Puissance, were once able to make fly a foot backward? Who by his Strength, Policy, and Wit, kept them all out of the principal Dominions of France, and out of this noble Duchy of Normandy? Wherefore I say first, God save his Soul, and let his Body now lie in rest; which when he was alive, would have disquieted the proudest of us all. And for his Tomb, I assure you it is not so worthy or convenient as his Honour and Acts have deserved.* Humphrey Duke of Gloucester:



12. HUMPHREY

DUKE of GLOCESTER, EARL of HENAULT,
HOLAND, ZELAND, and PEMBROKE,
LORD of FRIEßLAND, GREAT-CHAMBERLAIN
of ENGLAND, PROTECTOR and DEFENDER
of the said KINGDOM and CHURCH of
ENGLAND.

CHAP. VII.



Plut. an. 2.
H. 6. p. 24.
m. 1.

Plut. an. 2.
H. 6. p. 24.
m. 1.

HUMPHREY of LANCASTER, Duke of Gloucester, and Protector of England, &c. fourth Son of King Henry IV. by Mary de Bohun his first Wife, was at a Parliament held at Westminster, in the second year of King Henry V. his Brother, created Earl of Pembroke, and Duke of Gloucester, upon the 16th of May, An. 1414. The reversion of which Earldom of Pembroke (in case the Duke of Gloucester should dye without Heirs of his Body) King Henry VI. granted unto William de la Pole Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his Wife, and to the Heirs Male of their Bodies; which they, after the death of Duke Humphrey enjoyed accordingly.

Burgundy, furnished the Hardy, the youngest Son of John King of France (as this Humphrey was of King Henry IV. of England) who encompassed the Arms of France, with a Border gobone, Argent and Gules: Which Infamia being Marshall'd with the Royal Arms of Spain, for the Dukedom of Burgundy; stands as chief Leader and Introducer of the other Dukedoms and Provinces of Belgium, there quarter'd, and is also the first Dukedom mentioned in that Kings Stile. From which is observable the ingratitude of those of this last Age, to the memory of these two illustrious Princes: who have converted the Border Gobone to no other use than the distinguishing of their spurious and illegitimate: Issue from those lawfully begotten; of which, in these later times, there are too many instances. The Border Argent (by several instances) was afterwards borne by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, taken from the examples of Edmund Earl of Essex, and Thomas Duke of Gloucester, youngest of the sons of King Edward I. and King Edward III. The first of which bare Gules 3 Lyons passant guardant, within a Border Argent, and the later encompass'd the Jemec of Flowers de Lys, and the three Lyons quarterly, with a Border Argent; our Duke Humphrey distinguishing from him by reducing his Flowers de Lys to the number three (as did his Brother King Henry V.) Which Arms are carved in many places upon his Tomb (represented in the 310 page of this fourth Book) alternately Engraved with his Coronet on his Cap of Estate, and his Crest, being a Lyon passant guardant crowned and accoll'd; every shield being supported with two Antilopes, with Collers also.

Nic. Upton, in his Book Entitled de Antiquariis Officiis, lib. 4. p. 238, informs us, that this Duke of Gloucester (whom therein he styles his Lord and Master) did bear, Les Armes de France & d'Angleterre quarterez, avecq. une nez Bordure gobone d'Argent & de Sable, it may be he gave the Border gobone, in imitation of Philip Duke of

Iiii

Upon

Lancastrian.

Upon the 23 of June, in the fourth year of King Henry V. he had the Offices of Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque-Ports, granted unto him for term of life. And in the first year of King Henry VI. his Nephew, was, by Parliament, made Protector of England, during the Kings Minority (which was 15 years.) And upon the 30th day of November in the same year, viz. An. Dom. 1422, he was constituted Chamberlain of England, during the Kings Pleasure. In the 8 year of whose Government and the 8th day of October, this Humphrey Duke of Gloucester was appointed Steward of England (*hac vice*) for the Coronation of the said King Henry VI. after which, on the 30th day of July, in the 14th year of King Henry VI. he was created Earl of Flanders, *durante vita*.

His first Marriage.

Gloucester impaling Henricia, viz. Quarterly, the 1. and 4. Pale, Bend, Lozenge, Argent and Azure, the 2 and 3. Quarterly, on the 1. and 4. Or, a Lyon rampant Sable, Hay-nale; and the 2. and 3. Or, a Lyon rampant Gules, being the Arms of Holland.

His second Marriage.

In the great Window of the Choir of Colham Church in Kent are the Arms of this Humphrey in two several places, diminished with those of the Duchess Eleanor Colham, viz. Gules, on a Chevron Or, 3 Effroies, Sable. L. 17. fol. 137. in Coll. Arm.

This Duke Humphrey married two Wives, the first of which was Jaqueline or Jacoba, Daughter and Heir of William Duke of Brabant; to whom belonged the Earldoms of Holland, Zealand, Henault, and many other rich Seigneuries in the Netherlands; she had been (as it afterwards appeared) betrothed to John Duke of Brabant, and the suit of Divorce betwixt them still depending, which was one of the greatest causes that alienated the Duke of Burgundy from the alliance with England; he being Brabant's Kinsman, and of the same Family.

She was after much ado divorced from Duke Humphrey, and by him left at her Town of Monts in Henault, to return to her first Husband, that Marriage being pronounced lawful by Pope Martin V. she was married a third time, and deceased An. 1435. Upon this Match, Gloucester used these Titles, Humphrey, by the Grace of God, Son, Brother, and Uncle to Kings, Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Henault, Holland, Zealand, and Pembroke, Lord of Friesland, Great Chamberlain of the Kingdom of England, Protector and Defender of the said Kingdom and Church of England.

The Duke of Gloucester (having sustained many losses as well of Friends as Treasure, in punishment of the Sin of taking another Mans Wife) is forthwith after this Divorce, married to Eleanor Cobham, daughter to Reginald Lord Cobham of Sterborough; whereby he made her amends for that unlawful familiarity which had formerly passed between them. The Duchess Eleanor about five or six years before the murder of her Husband the Duke (*viz.* An. 18 H. 6.) was convented for Witchcraft and Sorcery; and afterwards indicted of Treason in the Guildhall in London, before divers Earls; some part of her charge she confessed; for which, she was put to solemn Penance in London, upon three several dayes, and afterwards committed to perpetual Prison, under the Ward of Sir Thomas Stanley, in the Isle of Man.

This Humphrey, for his virtuous Endowments, surnamed the Good, and for his Justice, Father of his Country, after he had under Henry V I. his Nephew, governed the Kingdom Five and twenty years, with great commendations; so that neither good Men had cause to complain of, nor bad Men to find fault with

Book 4.

Pet. an. 4.
H. 5. m. 11.
Pet. an. 11.
H. 6. p. 1.

Pet. an. 8.
H. 6. p. 1.
Orig. Reg.
37 H. 6.
m. 9.
Selden Thes.
of Hol-
land p. 516.

Histoire de
le Maison
de France
Tome 1 p.
715 &
719.

Vide L. 8.
fol. 52. in
Coll. Arm.
for the
Ordinances
of this
Duke of
Gloucester,
being
Constable
of England.

Leleed
Coll. vol. 1.
p. 708.

Polidore
Virgil.

Chap. 7.
Continued
in Suffolk.

with his Regency; was by the envy of Margaret of Anjou his Nephews Queen, brought to his end in St Saviours Hospital in St Edmundsbury, An. 1446. where at a Parliament there held, he was arrested of high Treason, by John Lord Beaumont High Constable of England; where certain of the Kings Household were appointed to guard him; and not many dayes after, strangled to death without Tryal, and without Issue by either of his Wives (some say he died with sorrow because he was denied to come to his Tryal) at which time, his Body was shewed to the Lords and Commons, as if he had been taken away by a Palsie or Apoplemie. But whatsoever was the cause of it, certainly his death was the stroke of an evil Angel sent to punish England, and to make way for the practices of Richard Duke of York; who, immediately after Duke Humphrey's death (that grand Prop of the red Rose Tree) began to set on foot his Royal Title, to the destruction of the whole Lancastrian Family, though himself failed in the attempt, yet went he so far, as to be declared Heir apparent to the Crown; which was attained with much bloodshed by his son King Edward IV.

The Body of Duke Humphrey was interred in the Abbey of St Alban, on the South-side the Shrine of that Protomartyr of England (though the common error is, that he lies buried in St Pauls Cathedral in London (the Tomb of Sir John Beauchamp being mistaken for his) where he hath a stately arched Monument of Free-stone, adorned with the Figures of his Royal Ancestors, and of his Arms and Supporters, according to the representation exhibited in the following page, delineated from the original, An. 1663.

He built the Divinity School in Oxford, as also his Mannor-House of East Greenwich in Kent, and was an especial Benefactor to the Abbey of St Alban, the Abbot of which House John Weibamsted commends him in these two Hexameters.

*Fidior in regno Regi, Duce non fuit isto,
Pluræ fide stabilis, aut major amator honoris.*

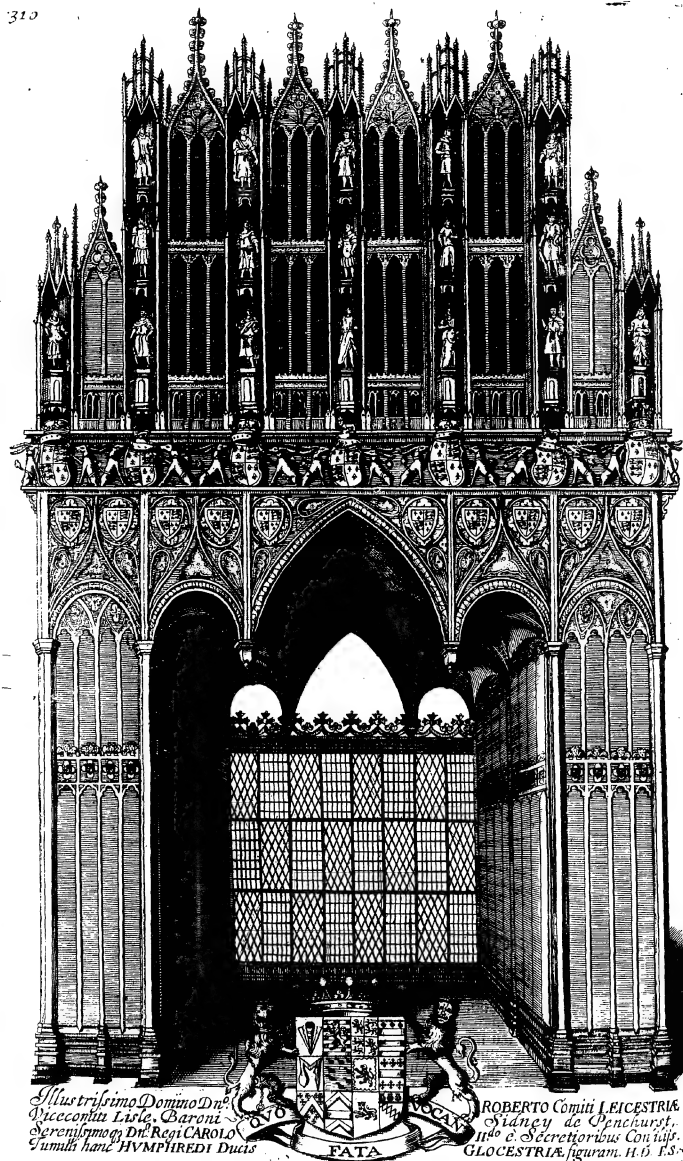
Here is an Epitaph on the East Wall near to his Tomb, which was, as I have been informed, pencill'd there about 60 years since, by Doctor Westerman Parson of Santridge and Busbie; it comprehends much, and amongst the rest, an Item of the Miracle he wrought on the blind Impostor; the Story is frequent.

MEMORIÆ V. OPT. SACRUM.

*Hic jacet umphredus Dux ille Glocestrius, olim
Henrici Regis Protector, fraudis inepte
Detector; dum facta notat miracula coeli.
Lumen erat Patrie, column venerabile Regni;
Pactis amans, nullique favens, melioribus; unde
Creatum opus Oratio, que nunc scipola sacra retulget.
Invida sed mulier Regno, Regi, sibi nequam,
Absulit hunc, humili vir hoc dignata Sepulchro,
Invidia rumpente tamen post funera vivit.*

DEO GLORIA.

Humphrey
Duke of
Gloucester.
His death.
Anno 1446.



Illustrissimo Domino D^{no}
Nacenciae Lacie, Baroni
Serenissimo Dⁿⁱ Regi CAROLO
Summi hanc HUMPHREDI Ducis

ROBERTO Comiti LEICESTRIÆ
Stanley de Penchurst
11^{to} c. Secretarius Comitatus
GLOCESTRÆ, jurgum. H. B. F.S.

Chap. 7.

A Natural Daughter of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.

13. **ANTIGONE**, Countess of Tanquerville, and Lady Powis, base daughter of Humphrey of Lancaster Duke of Gloucester, was married unto Henry Grey, Earl of Tanquerville, and Lord Powis, who deceased *An. 28 H. 6.* son of Sir John Grey, Captain of Mann, created Earl of Tanquerville upon the 31 of Jan. *An. 6 H. 5.* by Joane his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Edward Charleton Lord Powis, who died *An. 9 H. 5.*

This Antigone and Henry, had Issue Richard Grey Lord Powis, and Elizabeth Grey, the Wife of Sir Roger Kingston Kt. which Richard Grey Lord Powis, was the Father of John Grey Lord Powis, and Elizabeth Grey married to John Ludlowe of Stokesbey and Hodnet in the County of Salop Esq; John Grey Lord Powis, took to Wife Anne Daughter of William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, and they were Father and Mother of John Grey Lord Powis, who married Margaret daughter of Edward Lord Dudley, and had Issue Edward Grey, the last Lord Powis of that Family, who deceased without lawfull Issue.

Elizabeth Grey, great Aunt to the last Lord Powis, married (as I said before) to John Ludlowe, had Issue John Ludlowe, their Son and Heir, who died Issueless, Anne, and Alice. Anne Ludlowe the elder Daughter was married to Thomas Vernon (second Son of Henry Vernon of Haddon in the County of Derby Esq;) who had Issue Thomas Vernon of Stokesbey Esq; Father of Henry Vernon of the same place Esq; the last of that Line.

Alice Ludlowe, the younger Daughter of John Ludlowe and Elizabeth Grey, was espoused to Humphrey Vernon, the third Son of Henry Vernon Esq; beforenamed (Brother to her Sisters Husband) and by him was Mother of George Vernon of Hodnet in Shropshire, Father of John Vernon of Hodnet Esq; who by Elizabeth, Sister to Walter Devereux Earl of Essex had Issue Sir Robert Vernon of Hodnet Knight, and Elizabeth the Wife of Henry Wriothesley Earl of Southampton, Father of Thomas late Earl of Southampton, and Lord High Treasurer of England, who departed this life upon the 16th day of May *An. 1667.*

Sir Robert Vernon, by Mary his Wife, daughter of Sir Robert Nedham of Shavington in the County of Salop Kt. had Issue, Sir Henry Vernon of Hodnet (created Baronet the 23 of July in the twelfth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles II.) who departed this life upon the day of April *An. 1676.* leaving Issue by Elizabeth his Wife Daughter and Heir of Sir Richard White of Anglesey Kt. His only Son Sir Thomas Vernon of Hodnet Baronet, who hath taken to Wife Mary the eldest Daughter of Thomas Cholmondeley of Vale Royal in the County of Chester Esq; and Elizabeth Vernon his sole Daughter, married to Robert Cholmondeley Son and Heir apparent of the said Thomas Cholmondeley Esq;

K k k k

A Ge-

Humphrey
Duke of
Gloucester.

Antigone, did
bear France
and England
quarterly, a
border argent,
over all a Ba-
ston Azure, im-
paled by
Grey Lord
Powis, whose
Arms were,
Gules, a Lyon
rampant within
a Border im-
grailed, Argent.

Grey, afore-
said, Impaled
by Ludlowe,
viz. Or, a Lyon
rampant Sable.

Ludlowe, in
Pale with Er-
on, being, Ar-
gent, a Fret Sa;
ble.

Vernon Impa-
ling Devere-
ux, Arg. a
Fesse and 3
Torteaux in
chief, Gules.

Vernon impa-
ling Ned-
ham, Ar-
gent a Bend
imgrailed A-
zure, inter 3
Bushes beaded
and entwined
Sable; Vernon
impaling White,
viz. Sable a Che-
vron, between
3 Flowers de
Lys Argent.
Vernon in Pale
with Chol-
mondeley, Gules,
2 Fichets in
chief Argent,
and a Guard in
base, proper.

ps. 11. 11.
H. 6. p. 2.
m. 28.

1st. Nov.
an. 6 H. 5.
p. 1. m. 41.
n. 78.

2. 12. fol.
61. a. Ar.
5. in Coll.
Am.

Vf. Sal.
p. 12. D.
10. 4. 2. in
Coll. Arm.

Vf. Sa.
10. D. 10.
p. 12. in
Coll. Arm.

Fm. Cert.
of the No-
bility 1. 9.
fol. 72. 76.

Fm. Cert.
of the No-
bility, not
marked
fol. 15. 2.

Vf. Sal.
C. 10. p.
404.

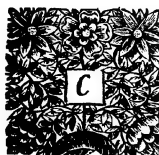
A Genealogical Table of the Illustrious Family of BEAUFORT and SOMERSET.

10. JOHN of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster (fourth Son of King Edward III.) by Katherine Swinford (afterwards his third Wife) had Issue three Sons, and one Daughter, viz.
11. JOHN Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, p. 313. MARGARET HOWLAND, p. 315. HENRY Beaufort, Cardinal of Exeter, and Bishop of Winchester, p. 253. THOMAS Beaufort, Duke of Exeter and Earl of Dorset, p. 256. JOANE Beaufort, Countess of Westmoreland, p. 256.
12. HENRY Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, p. 315. JOHN Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, p. 317. MARGARET Beaufort, p. 317. EDMOND Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, p. 311. ELIZABETH Beaufort, p. 311. THOMAS Beaufort, p. 316. JOANE Beaufort, Queen of Scots, p. 316. MARGARET Beaufort, Countess of Devonshire, p. 316.
13. MARGARET Beaufort, Wife of Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond, p. 318. HENRY Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, p. 315. EDMOND Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, p. 316. JOHN Beaufort, Countess of Ormond, p. 313. ELEANOR Beaufort, Lady of Husb, p. 314. JOANE Beaufort, Lady of Husb, p. 314. ANNE Beaufort, Countess of Stafford, p. 314. MARGARET Beaufort, Countess of Devonshire, p. 316. ELIZABETH Beaufort, Lady of Husb, p. 314.
14. HENRY VII. King of England, Book VI. Chap. II. ELIZABETH Herbert, first Wife, p. 317. CHARLES Somerset, Earl of Worcester, p. 317. ELIZABETH Somerset, second Wife, p. 318. HENRY Somerset, Earl of Worcester, p. 317. ELIZABETH Somerset, Lady Savage, p. 330. Sir CHARLES Somerset Knight, p. 330. Sir GEORGE Somerset Knight, p. 330. MARY Somerset, Lady Grey, p. 331.
15. WILLIAM Somerset, Earl of Worcester, p. 336. CHRISTIAN Norris, p. 336. THOMAS Somerset, p. 334. Sir CHARLES Somerset, p. 334. FRANCIS EMME Braine, p. 334. ELEANOR Somerset, Lady Langham, p. 334. LUCY Somerset, Lady of Laimer, p. 335. ANNE Somerset, Countess of Northumberland, p. 335. JANE Somerset, Lady Manley, p. 336.
16. EDWARD Somerset, Earl of Worcester, p. 338. ELIZABETH Hastings, p. 338. ELIZABETH, Wife of Will. Windsor, p. 337. LUCY Wife of Henry Herbert, p. 337.
17. WILLIAM Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, p. 344. MARY Somerset, p. 344. THOMAS Somerset, p. 344. CHARLES Somerset, p. 344. FRANCIS Somerset, p. 344. CHRISTOPHER Somerset, p. 344. ELIZABETH Somerset, p. 344. ANNE Somerset, p. 344. MARY Somerset, p. 344. KATHERINE Somerset, p. 344.
18. EDWARD Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, p. 344. MARY Somerset, p. 344. THOMAS Somerset, p. 344. CHARLES Somerset, p. 344. FRANCIS Somerset, p. 344. CHRISTOPHER Somerset, p. 344. ELIZABETH Somerset, p. 344. ANNE Somerset, p. 344. MARY Somerset, p. 344. KATHERINE Somerset, p. 344.
19. HENRY Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, p. 347. MARY Capel, p. 348. ANNE Somerset, Lady of Howard, p. 345. ELIZABETH Somerset, Countess of Powis, p. 346. HENRY Somerset, p. 343. THOMAS Somerset, p. 343. CHARLES Somerset, p. 343. KATHERINE Somerset, p. 343.
20. HENRY Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, p. 347. MARY Capel, p. 348. ANNE Somerset, Lady of Howard, p. 345. ELIZABETH Somerset, Countess of Powis, p. 346. HENRY Somerset, p. 343. THOMAS Somerset, p. 343. CHARLES Somerset, p. 343. KATHERINE Somerset, p. 343.
21. HENRY Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, p. 347. MARY Capel, p. 348. ANNE Somerset, Lady of Howard, p. 345. ELIZABETH Somerset, Countess of Powis, p. 346. HENRY Somerset, p. 343. THOMAS Somerset, p. 343. CHARLES Somerset, p. 343. KATHERINE Somerset, p. 343.

II. JOHN

BEAUFORT EARL OF SOMERSET, CHAMBERLAIN
OF ENGLAND, CAPTAIN OF CALAIS, and KNIGHT
OF THE GARTER.

CHAP. VIII.



Island
Cell, Vol. 1.
p. 191.

Instance of *Castile*, the second Wife of *John* of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, had not been long in her Grave, when this Duke took to Wife *Katherine Roett*, the Widow of Sir *Ottes Swinford* Knight, by whom he had Issue before Marriage, this *John* Earl of Somerset, *Henry* the Cardinal, *Thomas* Duke of Exeter, and a Daughter named *Joane*, espoused to *Ralph* Nevil the first Earl of Westmorland (all four furnished Beaufort, from a Castle in *Anjou* so called, the place of their birth; which came to the House of Lancaster, with *Blanch* of Artois, Queen of Navarre, Wife of *Edmond* the first Earl of Lancaster) of the three youngest of which Children, my Reader hath had an account in the first Chapter of this fourth Book.

This act of the Duke in marrying with *Katherine*, made a lawful Wife of an unlawful Paramore; but could not walk off the stain of Bastardy from their Issue, which was supplied by an Act of Parliament, obtained by Duke *John*, bearing date the 9th of February, An. 20 R. 2. and afterwards exemplified by King *Henry* IV. on the 10th of February, in the 8th year of his Reign. Which Legitimation being applicable to the descendants of this *John* Beaufort (his Brothers *Henry* and *Thomas* decessing without Issue) I have here inserted.

Parl. an.
10 R. 2.
Feb. 9.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Constat nobis per Inspectionem post Conquestum quod idem nuper Rex literas suas patentes fieri fecit in hec verba: Ricardus Dei Gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie carissimis consanguineis nostris nobilibus viris Johanni militi, Henrico Clerico, Thome Doucello, ac dilecte nobis mulieri Johanne Beaufort Doucello. But after the Act of Somerset did bear the whole Arms of France and England, within a Border Gelyon Argent and Azure, as appeareth on his Plate at Windsor, which is subscribed to come he should not have cleared from the asperion of Bastardy in my Marginal Annotations on the seventh Chapter (last mentioned) of this fourth Book: Where I prove that not only *Hamprey* Duke of Gloucester, Nephew to this *John*, but also *Philip* of France Duke of Burgundy, did (as they were the youngest sons of their Fathers) bear a Border Gelyon, the first Argent and Sable, and the later Argent and Gules.

The Arms both of this *John* Beaufort and of his Brothers *Henry* and *Thomas* (before their Legitimation) stood painted in a Glass Window in *Wanley* Church in the County of *Licetles*. And were Parry per Pale Arg. and Azure over all, on a Bend Gules, 3 Lyons passant guardant Or, a Label of three points of France; the second Eft-cocheon, for *Henry* is diffenced with a Crosslet, and the third for *Thomas* Beaufort with a Mullet, which differences began to be used for distinctions, in the Reign of King *Rich. 1.* of which I have seen many instances, *Peter* H. St. George Arm. Richmond.

Beauforts.

Pro Comite Somers-
et, de Ex-
emplificatione.

celle Germanis, precariisq; Avunculi nostri nobilib; viri Johannis Ducis Lancastrie, hatis igitur nostris salutem et benevolentiam nostre Regie Majestatis, dum interna consideracione penitus quot incessanter et quantis honoribus perussi et sincera dilectione prefati Avunculi nostri et sui maturitate Consilii indigne decoramur congruum arbitramur et dignum ut meritoque suorum intuitu bestramus ac contemplacione personarum, vos qui magne probitatis, ingenio vite, ac morum honestate, fulgetis, et ex regali editis prospati propagati, pluribusque virtutibus muneris insigniti divino specialis prerogative munimine favox et gratie secundemus; hinc est quod dicti Avunculi nostri Genitoris vestri precibus incunati vobiscum qui ut assertur defectum natalium patrum ut Justinodi defectu quem ejusque qualitates qualcumque presentibus haberi volumus pro sufficienter expressis non obstant ad quicumque honores dignitates (excepta dignitate regali) preeminencias status gradus et officia publica et privata tam perpetua quam temporalia atque femalia et nobilia quibuscumque nominibus nuncupentur etiam si Ducatus Principatus Comitatus Baronie vel alta feoda fuerint etiam si mediate vel immediate a nobis dependant seu teneantur prefici promoneri eligi assumi et admitti illaque recipere retinere gerere et exercere perinde libere et licite valeatis ac si legitimo thoro nati existeretis quibuscumque statutis consuetudinibus Regni nostri Anglie in contrarium editis seu observatis que hic habemus pro totaliter expressis nequaquam obstantibus de plenitudine nostre regalis potestatis et de assensu Parliamenti nostri tenore presentium dispensamus, vobis et vestrum quilibet natalibus restitimus et legitimamus. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Certe meipso apud Westm. nono die Febr. anno Regni nostri Ricardi. Nos autem tenorem ictornamentum literarum predictarum ad requisitionem Carissimi fratris nostri Johannis Comitis Somerset, durimus exemplificandum per presentes. In cuius, &c. C. Rege apud Westm. 10 die Februarii.

In pursuance of these qualifications, Sir John Beaufort was advanced to the honour of Earl of Somerset, by creation bearing date 20 R. 2. in a Parliament held at Westminster. And in the year following (viz. 21 R. 2.) in a Parliament held there, erected into the Dignity of Marquis Dorset. I find him to be created also Marquis of Somerset, per cinthuram gladii, &c. Habendum sibi et heredibus masculis de corpore, &c. upon the 29th of September in the said year, with the Annuity of 35 Marks: agreeing with which is Walsingham, in the year 1398. Nevertheless, he was summoned to Parliament An. 21 and 23 R. 2. and 1st of H. 4. by the Title only of Marquis Dorset; and under that denomination had divers grants made unto him, betwixt the time of his creation and deposition, from the Titles of Marquis in the first year of King Henry IV. who doubtless had not any prejudice to this John, or suspicion of his Loyalty, nor had he reason, he being the Kings half Brother, and stood allied rather in a degree of service than competition; but being that Sir John Beaufort had received those Honours from King Richard II. and that the Title of Marquis had been first granted by that King to his favourite Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford, whom he created Marquis of Dublin; King Henry was willing this should fall in the company of those of Almarle, Surrey, and Exceter, erected at the same time by the deposed King Richard; and in the place thereof, in the same year (viz. 9th of February 1 H. 4.) constituted him Chamberlain of England for term of life, Johannes Comes Somerset frater Regis H. 4. constituitur Camerarius Anglie ad totam vitam suam per ipsum R. fratrem suum 9 Febr. 1 H. 4. and upon the first day of February in the 3d of H. 4. I find him written Captain of Calais. The

Chap. 8.

Earl. apud
Westm. post
Exalt.
Sancti
Crucis an.
21 R. 2.Chart. 22
R. 2. m. 12.
n. 18.The Wal. p.
355. m. 40.Part. 1 H. 4.
part 3.

next

Chap. 8.

Titles of
Honour p.
217.Earl. an.
4 H. 4. m.
18. artic.
18.Part. 1 H. 4.
p. 1.Part. 11 H.
4. leg. apud
Tewkesb.
11 Junii
11 H. 4. m.
44.

p. 212.

Orig. an.
3 H. 4. Bur-
dello 1 Rgt.
18.Eject.
an. 3. 26.

next year (viz. 4 H. 4.) the Commons became earnest Petitioners in Parliament for his restitution to the Dignity of Marquis; but because that Title was so new and strange in this Kingdom (he himself being the second person honoured therewith) he was altogether unwilling to be restored thereto.

In a Patent (dated 6 Junii An. 7. H. 4.) he is styled Johannes Comes Somerset frater Regis, Camerarius Anglie, Capataneus Ville & Castri de Calais, which Titles he enjoyed till his death, happening upon the 21 day of April, being Palm Sunday, in the 11th year of H. 4. An. 1410.

The Earl of Somerset took to Wife Margaret Holand, the third daughter of Thomas, and Sister and Cohair of Edmond both Earls of Kent; after whose death, she was espoused to her second Husband Thomas Duke of Clarence, second son of King Henry IV. whom also she survived, and afterwards deceased full of years and honour, on the last day of December 1440. having in her lifetime erected for her two Husbands and her self (in the middle of the Chappel of St Michael, in the South-side of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury) a Tomb of grey Marble, with their three Portraits of Alabaster lying thereon, without any Inscription The Figure of which Monument is exhibited in the 302 page of this fourth Book.

Weever in his Funeral Monuments, takes notice of several Effigies of Arms placed about this Monument (now defaced) by which he observes, that the Effigies on the right hand of the Duchess Margaret, was there placed for Thomas Duke of Clarence; and that on her left, for this John Earl of Somerset, the Coronets on their three heads being all of the same form.

Children of JOHN BEAUFORT Earl of Somerset, by
MARGARET HOLAND his Wife.

12. HENRY BEAUFORT Earl of Somerset, eldest Son and Heir of Earl John, was baptized the 16th day of October, in the third year of King Henry IV. An. 1401. to whom the said King was Godfather, and gave him his name, and also to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, granted 1000 Marks yearly, &c.

He deceased young, and unmarried, upon St Katherines day, in the 6th year of the Reign of King Henry V. leaving his Inheritance to his Brother John, who succeeded him.

12. JOHN BEAUFORT, second Son of John Earl of Somerset, succeeded his Brother Henry in the Earldom of Somerset, and was afterwards created Duke of Somerset, vide the next Chapter.

John Earl
of Somerset.Vincet faith
he deceased
the 16th of
March.

His Marriage.

In Pale Beau-
fort, Quar-
terly France semed
and England, a
border Gules
Argent and
Azure, which
is, Gules 3
Lions passant
guardant Or, a
border Argent.
This Impale-
ment is carved
in a Copper
Effigies on the
North-
side the Tomb
of Margaret
Countess of
Richmond, in
the Chappel
of Henry the
Seventh.Beaufort,
France and
England, quar-
terly a border
Gules Argent
and Azure.
Being the
Arms of his
Father.

LIII

12. EDMOND

Beauforts.

Book 4

12. EDMOND BEAUFORT, third Son, was Earl of Moriton in Normandy, Dorset in England; and after the death of his Brother John, without Issue Male, was created Duke of Somerset; whose History followeth in the tenth Chapter of this fourth Book.

12. THOMAS BEAUFORT, fourth Son of John Earl of Somerset, of whom no further mention is made than only of his name.

12. JOANE BEAUFORT, Queen of Scots, eldest Daughter of John Earl of Somerset, and Margaret Holand his Wife, was with great solemnity Married to James I. King of Scots, in the Priory of St Mary Overy in Southwark, upon the ... day of February 1423. a Match procured for her by Henry Beaufort the rich Cardinal, and Bishop of Winchester, her Uncle, to strengthen and support this Family, by an alliance with that Kingdom.

This King was most cruelly murdered by the Faction of Walter Earl of Athol his Uncle, in the third year of his Reign, 1436. at which time (it's an act worthy of everlasting remembrance) his Queen Joane so long shrowded him from the assassins with her own Body, that she received two wounds before she could be drawn off him.

Athol's punishment was answerable to his crime, for being conducted to be tormented, bound fast, and seated stark-naked in a Carre, his head was encircled with a Crown of burning Iron, with which torture he expired. James I. by Queen Joane his Wife, left Issue James II. of the name, King of Scots; who marrying with Mary the daughter of Arnold Duke of Geldres, left Issue James III. and was slain at the Siege of Roxborough, by the bursting of a piece of Ordnance, called a Paulcon, in the year of our Lord 1460.

James III. his son, succeeded him in the Kingdom of Scotland, and by Margaret his Wife, daughter of Christerne I. of the name, King of Denmark and Norway, had Issue James, who (by the practices of the Scottish Nobility, being intensed against his Father, slew him in a Battel fought upon the 11th day of June, An. 1488, and) made his way to the Kingdom, by the name of James IV. concerning whom; his marriage with Margaret daughter of King Henry VII. of England, and their Posterity, my Reader may have recourse to the first Chapter of the sixth Book.

12. MARGARET BEAUFORT, Countess of Devonshire, second daughter of John Earl of Somerset, was the Wife of Thomas Courtney, seventh Earl of Devon, who siding with

King

Scotland, viz. Or, a Lyon rampant Gules, within a double Tre-flure Flory counter-flory, of the second, impaling Beaufort for a third.

Scotland impaling Geldres viz. Per pale, Azure, a Lyon rampant sinister Or, and Or, a Lyon rampant sinister.

Scotland impaling Denmark, Or, three Lyons passant Azure, crowned of the first, and fesse of Henry's Crest.

Scotland impaling England.

Courtney, viz. Or, 3 Torseaux, a Label of 3 points of France impaling Beaufort, viz. France and England, quarterly, a Border goboue Argent and Azure.

Chap. 9

Effigies, an. 1438.

King Henry VI. against the Yorkists, was, by King Edward IV. taken Prisoner at the Battel of Towton, and beheaded at York, the third of April (An. 1 E. 4.) in the year 1461. Their Children were, Thomas Earl of Devon, made Prisoner at the same Battel; and being attainted in a Parliament at Westminster the 4th of November, An. 1 Ed. 4. soon after lost his Head. Henry Courtney second Son, had his Head cut off in the same quarrel at Salisbury. And John Courtney, the third Son, fell in the Battel of Tewkesbury. Joane Courtney, the elder Daughter, was espoused to Sir Roger Clifford Kt. and Elizabeth the younger, to Sir Hugh Conway Kt. so that this Male Line of Courtney failing, the Earldom of Devon became transmitted to another Branch of the same Family.

John Duke of Somerset.

12. JOHN

BEAUFORT, Duke and Earl of Somerset, &c.
and Knight of the Garter.

CHAP. IX.



Elise Abbemole, Ar. Windsor. In his Catalogue of the Kings of the Garter, fol. 711. d.

Vista of Devon and Cornwall in Coll. Arm.

Effigies, an. 1438. 6. Glouc. & Suffex.

Henry Beaufort, Earl of Somerset (the eldest Son of John Earl of Somerset) dying young without Issue, this John his Brother succeeded him in the said Earldom, and was by King Henry V. chosen Knight of the Garter. He assisted Thomas Duke of Clarence at the Battel of Baugy in France (An. 9 H. 5.) where being out-numbered by the French and Scots, commanded by the Duke of Orleans, Clarence was slain, and this John Earl of Somerset (with the Earl of Huntingdon, and others) taken Prisoner, where he remained a long time in durance, till by large Sums of Money his redemption was procured; and afterwards, in the 21 year of King Henry VI. he was advanced to the Dignity of Duke of Somerset.

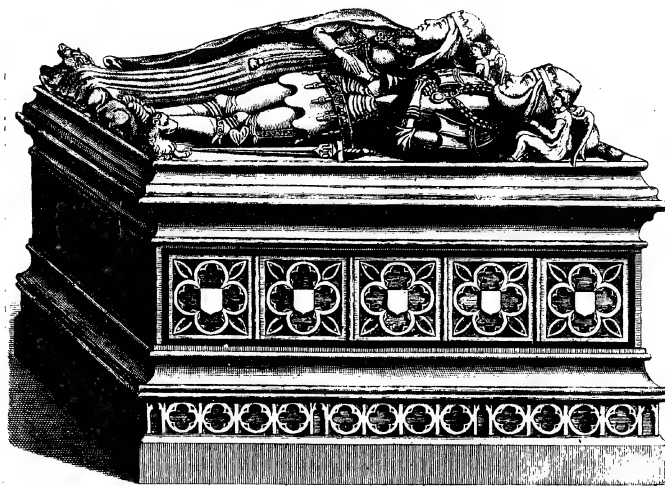
He took to Wife Margaret Beauchampe, (the Relict of Sir Oliver St John Knight, by whom she had Issue Sir John St John of Blesbo Kt. Ancestor of the Earl of Bullinbrook; and Sir Oliver St John of Lidiard Tregos second Son, from whom those of the same place derive their descent.) She was the Daughter of Sir John Beauchampe of Blesbo Kt. and Sister and Heir to John Beauchampe, by whom he had Issue his only Daughter, named Margaret; and deceasing on the 27th day of May, in the 22 year of King Henry VI. An. 1444. lieth Intombed with his Wife Margaret, under a Monument of grey Marble in Wimborne Minster in the County of Dorset, situate in an Arch on the South-side betwixt the Choire and the Altar; upon which, their Portraits

Beaufort, viz. France and England, quarterly, a Border goboue Argent and Azure. Which Arms (upon the North-side the Tomb of Margaret Countess of Richmond at Westminster) impale those of his Wife Margaret Beauchampe, being, Gules, on a Fesse Or, a Mullien Sable, inter 3 Martlets, three, two, and one, of the second.

Beauforts.

traitures of Alablaster are placed, holding hand in hand, as more particularly appears in the following Figure.

After the death of *John Duke of Somerset*, this *Margaret his Widdow* was remarried to *Lyonel Lord Wells* (and had Issue *John Viscount Wells*, that wedded *Cecilie*, second Daughter of *King Edward IV.*



The Daughter of *JOHN Duke of Somerset*, by *MARGARET BEAUCHAMPE his Wife*

13. MARGARET BEAUFORT, Countess of Richmond and Derby, only Daughter and Heir of *John Beaufort*

In her Charter dated the 3d of May, an. 20 H. 7. this *Margaret* files her self, *Margareta Comitissa Richmond. mater Excellentissimi Principis Domini Henrici Regis Anglie & France & Duxi Hibernie, Iejtini, &c.* Her Seal is therunto annexed (represented in the 240 page of this fourth Book) of red Wax; on which is imprinted an Escoccheon of the Arms of her Family, viz. Quarterly, France and England, a Border, Colours Argent and Azure, supported with two Antelopes, and Ensigned with a Coronet composed of Roses and Flowers de Lys, out of which issieth an Eagle displayed, gorged also with a Coronet, holding in his Beak that Serle which (encompassing the whole Seal) containeth these words, *Illustrum Domine Margareta Comitissa Richmondie et Dertie filie et hereditaria Duxis Somersetie ac maritis Henrici septimi, Regis Anglie et France.*

The like Achievement flank painted in the great Bay Window in the Hall of *St John College* in Cambridge, in which the Eagle and Coronets are Gold, the Antelopes Silver Besant, their Horns, Hoofs and Manes Or.

Her Arms are impaled with her first Husband *Earl Edmond* (at the head of her Tomb (vide page 316) which were France and England, quarterly; a Border Azure, charged with Flowers de Lys, and Martlets Or.

Duke

Chap. 9.

Duke of *Somerfet*, by *Margaret Beauchampe* his Wife, was married to *Edmond Tudor*, (the eldest Son of *Owen ap Merideth ap Tudor*, and *Katherine of France* Queen of England, Dowager to *King Henry V.*) surnamed also of *Hadham* (Queen *Katherine* Mannour-Houle) the place of his birth; Erected into the Dignity of *Earl of Richmond*, and to have place in Parliament next after Dukes, by creation dated at *Reading*, in the 31 year of the Reign of *King Henry VI.* his half Brother, *An. 1452.* The Countess *Margaret*, after the decease of this *Edmond Earl of Richmond* her first Husband, was espoused to *Sir Henry Stafford* a younger Son of *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*: whom surviving also, she was a third time married, to *Thomas Lord Stanley* and of *Man*, created *Earl of Derby*, upon the 27th day of October, *An. 1 H. 7.* but not having Issue by either of them two, as if she had been designed to be the Mother of a King onely, lived to see the Crown of England placed upon the Head of *Henry VII.* her son, by *Earl Edmond* her first Husband; and after his victorious Reign, *Henry VIII.* her Grandson, in possession thereof. In the first year of whole Reign, (viz. 1 H. 8.) and year of Our Lord 1509. upon 3d of the Kalends of July, she deceased; and was Interred in the South Ile of the Royal Chappel (of her Sons Foundation) in the Abbey of *Westminster*, where her Monument of black Marble and Touch Stone is yet extant and entire; whereon lies her Effigies of gilt Copper, in Robes doubled with Ermine, and the Head encircled with a Coronet. The Arms of *Edmond Earl of Richmond* her Husband are Impaled with hers in an Escoccheon at the head of this Tomb, within a Chaplet of Lawrel, placed between four Roses, all of Copper; and at the foot, are the Countess *Margarets* Impaled in the same manner with those of the *Earl of Derby* her third Husband. The South-side contains three Escoccheons, the first of the Arms of *King Henry VII.* and *Queen Elizabeth of York* impaled; The second of *King Henry V.* impaled with *Queen Katherine of France*: And the third, of *Arthur Prince of Wales*. The North side presents you also with three Shields, all Impalements; the first of *King Henry VIII.* and *Katherine of Spain*; the second of *John Duke of Somerset* and *Margaret Beauchampe*; and the third of *John Earl of Somerset* and *Margaret Holand*. The following Epitaph (beginning at the Head of her Tomb, the Figure of which I have inserted in the following page) contains her pious Foundations: the two chief of which were the Colleges of *Christ* and *St John*, in *Cambridge*; by her built, and richly endowed.

Chert. an.
31 H. 6.

Perl. an. 3.
Of 4. 2. 4.
m. 18.
Pat. an. 4.
E. 4. p. 2.
m. 14.

Fide her
Epitaph
for the
time of
her death.

*John Duke
of Somerset.*

Her second
Marriage.

Her third
Marriage.

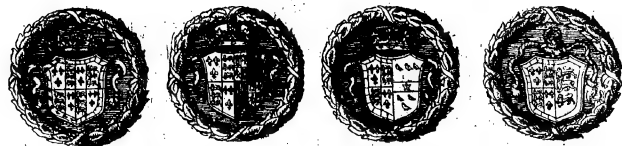
Stanley, Quarterly, the first and fourth quarterly, first Argent on a Bend Azure, 3 Bucks heads caboshed, Or, Stanley, 2 Or, on a Chief indented Azure, three Plates, Lathum, 3 Chequie, Or, and Azure, 3 Wars, the fourth as the first. The 2 and 3 quarters are charged with Gules, three Legs triangular in Armour, couped at the thigh, and conjoined in the center of the Escoccheon Argent, the garniture and Spurs, Or, the of Mans. Over all, on an Escoccheon Azure, a Lion rampant, Argent, de Monte alto, or Monalt. The 2 quarters are impaled with the Arms of the Countess Margaret his Wife at the foot of her Tomb.

MARGARETAE, RICHEMONDIAE. SEPTIMI. HENRICI. MATRI. OCTAVI. AVIAE. QVAE STIPENDIA. CONSTITVIT. TRIB. HOC. COENOBIO. MONACHIS. ET. DOCTORI. GRAMMATICES. APVD. WYMBORN. PERQ. ANGLIAM. TOTAM. DIVINI. VERBI. PRAECONI. DVOB. ITEM. INTER. PRAETIB. LITTERAR. SACRAR. ALTERI. OXONIIS. ALTERI. CANTABRIGIAE. VBI. ET. COLLEGIA. DVO. CHRISTO. ET. IOANNI. DISCIPV. LO. EIVS. STRVXIT. MORITVR. AN. DOMINI. M. D. IX. III. KAL. IVLII.

M m m m

The

Ad Caput. In boreali latere, hujus Monumenti sunt hec Insignia.



Illustratio Principis ALICIE DUCIS Suffice Dudley, hanc Tumulo Margarete Comitissæ Richmondæ Regis Henrici 7. Matris Fauram submisit cultu DDDFS

The Countess Margaret (an. 23 H. 7.) by the Commandment and Authority of King Henry VII. her son, made the Orders (yet extant) for great Estates of Ladies and Noble Women, for their Precedence, Attires, and wearing of Barbes at Funerals, over the Chin, upon the Chin, and under the same: which noble and good Order hath been and is much abused, by every mean and common Woman, to the great wrong and dishonour of Persons of Quality.

Interments
1. 3. p. 123
in Coll.
Arm.
C. Margareta
revis Stat.
tutes for
Reformation of
Ap.
parel, &c.
vide 1. 2. p.
52. in Coll.
Armorum.

12. EDMOND



12. EDMOND

BEAUFORT, Duke of Somerset, Marquess Dorset, Earl of Somerset and Dorset, Lord of Chirk and Chirkland, and Knight of the Garter.

CHAP. X.



His *Edmond* was the third Son of *John Beaufort* Earl of *Somerset*, and *Margaret* his Wife, Sister and Coheir of *Edmond Holland* Earl of *Kent*; (to whom its probable his said Uncle Earl *Edmond* was Godfather.) He had the Title of Earl of *Morton* in *Normandy*, and the Lordship of *Chirk* and *Chirkland* in the *Marches of Wales*, in the life-time of *John* Duke of *Somerset* his Brother; and King *Henry VI.* (28 August 20 H. 6. An. 1442.) after the death of *Thomas Beaufort* Duke of *Excester* and Earl of *Dorset* his Uncle, created this *Edmond* Earl of *Dorset*, in recompence of his good service done in relieving *Calais*, against the attempts, malice and insolencies of him that called himself Duke of *Burgundy*, and his Complices and Favourers Rebels; these are the words of the Patent.

Chart. ab
an. 1. 10. p.
30. Et. 6. m.
3.

Chart. ab
an. 20. 10. p.
14. Et. 6. m.
46.

Effect. an.
22. Et. 6.
Clout. &
Duff.

Chart. ab
an. 2. 10. p.
17. H. 6.
m. 5.

Effect. 33
H. 6. m. 38.
Somerset,
Dorset.

In the next year the said King *Henry*, by Charter bearing date at *Windfor*, upon the 24th day of *June* (An. 21 H. 6.) 1443. conferred on him the Title of *Marquess Dorset*. (The same Honour from which his Father had been deposed by King *Henry IV.*) Upon the death of *John* Duke and Earl of *Somerset* his elder Brother, without Issue Male (22 H. 6.) he came to be Earl of *Somerset* by virtue of the grant of that Earldom, to his Father, and the Heirs Male of his Body by King *Richard II.* confirmed by King *Henry IV.*

His Brother *John*'s Dukedom also of *Somerset* was granted unto Earl *Edmond*, by Letters Patent bearing date at *Windfor* Castle, on the 31 day of *March*, in the 26 year of *Henry VI.* 1448. which fell into the Kings hands for want of Issue Male of the Body of the said *John* Duke of *Somerset*.

He had at several times the Regency of *France*, and Government of *Normandy*, and with much valour and conduct behaved himself in that Kingdom, when by the necessity of affairs at home, he was recalled by King *Henry VI.* and at the first Battel of *St Albans*, against *Richard* Duke of *Tork*, on the 22 of *May* (23 H. 6.) in the year 1455, was slain in that Town under the Sign of the Castle; which seemed to fulfill a prophetick Caution given to Duke *Edmond* before the conflict, To take heed of a Castle. The King

In St Andrew Church in St Alban, the Arms of this Duke *Edmond*, Engraved with a Coronet, were painted in Glass, viz. France and England quarterly, a border goldene Argent and Azure. Pencil St. George Ar. Richmond I. 33. p. 13. 1704 Commis- sion also of this Duke, dated 25. H. 6. a small Seal of the same Arms is app- endant. Int which Instru- ment he is filed, Edmon- dus Marquis- setus Dorset & Dominus de Chirk & Chirkland in Marchia Wallie Charta in Coll. Arm.

Beauforts.

King was also there made Prisoner, and brought to London, not more lamenting his own misfortune than the loss of this Edmond Duke of Somerset his Kinsman; on whose faithfulness and ability he highly depended; and in whose death, his Royalty and Power became much shaken and eclipsed: and pity it was that so brave a Captain, and one that had behaved himself with that honour abroad, should receive his death here at home, in a Civil War, by the hands of his own Country-men.

He took to Wife Eleanor (born at Walkinstowe) second Daughter and Coheir of Richard Beauchampe Earl of Warwick, and Lord Lisle (Governor of Normandy, and Lieutenant-General under John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, for King Henry V. who made him Captain of Calais, and of the City of Meux in Brie,) and of Margery his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Warren Lord Lisle and Teys. This Eleanor deceased at Baynards Castle on Saturday the 12th of March, An. 1467. The Portraiture of the Duchess Eleanor is painted in Glass in the East Window of our Lady Chappel in the Collegiate Church of Warwick; which with the Figure of Anne Nevil, the Wife of Humphrey Earl Stafford, in a North-Window of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, I have here delineated.

His Marriage.
Beaufort impaling Beauchampe, viz. Quarterly, the first and fourth Gules, a Fesse inter a Crosslet, Or, Beauchampe; the second and third Chequie Or, and Azure, a Cheveron Ermine, Warwick. Over all, an Inescutcheon quarterly Argent, and Gules a Fess Or, Over all, a Bend Sable Delephant.

Book 4.

G. I. Norfolk, in College Arms, in p. no. 21st.

Ibidem in fine Libr.

322



In the Effigies of the Duchess Eleanor, it's observable, that the Arms of Edmond Duke of Somerset, her Husband, are embroide-red upon here Mantle or upper Garment, and there placed, to signify that the Husband as a Cloak or Mantle, is to shroud the Wife from all those violent storms against which her tender Sex is not capable of making a defence. The Arms of her House are depicted upon her Kirtle, which (being under covert of the Husband or upper Garment) are to denote the Family of which she is descended. From which, take this for granted, That where-soever you find the Figure of a Woman painted or carved, in a

Mantle

Chap. 10

Mantle and a Kirtle of Arms. Those on the Mantle are the Arms of her Husband, and those on her Kirtle the Ensigns of her Blood and Family; of which, (besides the present one) there are very many examples.

Edmond Duke of Somerset.

The Figure of Anne Countess of Stafford is contrary to the former example, for here the Arms of her Family (being Nevil) are upon her Mantle; but the reason thereof is, because she hath not any Arms on her Kirtle, and therefore the Insignia of her Husband Humphrey Earl Stafford are depicted on the Lining of her Mantle; which being turned back, represents you with an exact Impalement of the Arms of Stafford and Nevil.

Where a Woman is painted in a Mantle of Arms onely, they are always presumed to be the Insignia of her Family; and if she be a Wife, you shall find her Husbands Figure near to her, in his Coat-Armour.

Children of EDMOND BEAUFORT, Duke of Somerset, by ELEANOR BEAUCHAMPE his Wife.

13. HENRY BEAUFORT, Duke of Somerset, eldest Son mentioned in the next Chapter.

13. EDMOND BEAUFORT, second Son, succeeded, his Brother Henry in the Dukedom of Somerset, vide Chap. 12.

Zeland. i. Fol. p. 724.

Ex bundel. de Bill. sig. 141. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. H. 7.

13. JOHN BEAUFORT, third son of Edmond Duke of Somerset, lost his life at Tewkesbury, in a Battel against the Yorkists, on Saturday the 4th of May (An. 11 Ed. 4.) in the year 1471. and was Interred in the Church of that Monastery.

13. THOMAS BEAUFORT, fourth Son, died without Issue.

13. ELEANOR BEAUFORT, Countess of Ormond and Wiltshire, eldest Daughter of Edmond Duke of Somerset, was the second Wife of James Butler Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, by whom she had not any Issue. After his death she was re-married to Sir Robert Spencer of Spencercombe, in the County of Devon Kt: Captain of the Castles of Homet and Tomelin in Normandy, and by him left Issue two Daughters their Heirs, viz. Katherine and Margaret.

Ormond Butler, viz. Or, a Chief, indented Argent, impaling Beaufort.

14. KATHERINE SPENCER, the elder Daughter and Coheir, was espoused to Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland; from whom descended Joceline, the last Earl of the surname of Percy, lately deceased, Father of the Lady Elizabeth Percy his only Child.

Spencer, viz. Sable a Barre onable Ermine impaling Beaufort.

Nnnn

13. MARGARET

Beauforts.

Cary, viz. Arg.
on a Bend Sable,
3 Roses of the
first, impaling
Spencer.

14. MARGARET SPENCER, the younger, Daughter and Coheir, was the Wife of Thomas Cary of Chilton Foliot Esq; by whom she had Issue two Sons, John and William. From John Cary, the Viscount Faulkland is descended: and William was Ancestor of the Barons Hunsdon, Earls of Dover and Monmouth, and the Lord Berkley of Berkley Castle in the County of Gloucester.

12. JOANE BEAUFORT, Lady of Hoth, the second Daughter of Edmond Duke of Somerset, was first espoused to the Lord Hoth of Ireland; and after his death to Sir Richard Fry Kt.

Paston,
Arg. 6 Flowers
de lys Azure
a Chief indented
Or, impaling
Beaufort.

13. ANNE BEAUFORT, Lady Paston, third Daughter, was wedded to Sir William Paston of Norfolk Kt. and by him, had Issue Anne and Elizabeth; Anne Paston was the Wife of Sir Gilbert Talbot Kt. and they were Father and Mother of two Daughters their Heirs, viz. Elizabeth Talbot espoused to John Littleton of Frankley in the County of Worcester Esq; Ancestor of Sir Henry Littleton of the same place Baronet; and Mary Talbot, the Wife of Thomas Atley of Pateburi in Staffordshire Esq; from whom Sir Richard Atley of Pateburi Kt. is lineally derived. Elizabeth Paston, their second Daughter and Coheir, was wedded to Sir John Savile of Thornhill Kt. by whom he had Issue Anne Savile, one of his daughters and heirs, married to Henry Thwaytes of Lundre in the County of York Esq; and from them descended Katherine Thwaytes, married to George Clapham of Beamley in the County of York Esq; Great Grandfather to Sir Christopher Clapham of the same Place, Kt. now living, An. 1675.

Beaufort;
impaled by
Stafford, viz.
Quarterly, the
1. and 4. quar-
ters France and
England. a
Bender Argent,
Woodstock.
The 2. and 3.
Or, a Chev-
ron Gules,
Stafford.
Over all, for
distinction, a
Label Azure.

In Pale Dar-
tel, viz. Azure
a Lyon rampant
Or crowned
Argent, and
Beaufort.

13. MARGARET BEAUFORT, Countess Stafford, the fourth Daughter of Edmond Duke of Somerset, was twice married, her first Husband being Humphrey Earl Stafford, who deceased in the life-time of his Father; she had by him Issue Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham, from whom Mary the present Viscountess Stafford derives her Descent.

The second Husband of this Margaret was Sir Richard Darrel Kt. by whom she had Issue a Daughter named also Margaret, espoused to James Touchet Lord Audley; and from this James and Margaret, James Lord Audley, and Earl of Castlehaven now living 1676, is lineally descended.

13. ELIZABETH BEAUFORT, fifth and youngest Daughter of Edmond Duke of Somerset and Eleanor Beauchampe, was the Wife of Sir Henry Lewis Kt. but whether there was any Issue of this Marriage, I cannot find.

13. HENRY

Book 4.

C. 1. fol.
52. in Coll.
Arm.

D. 12. fol.
146. b. in
Coll. Arm.

Viz. of
York, John
per Will.
Dugdale
Arm. Nor-
wof. 32. 41

Chap. 11

Henry Duke
of Somerset

13. HENRY

BEAUFORT, Duke of Somerset, Marquess Dorset, Earl of Somerset and Dorset, Lord of Chirke and Chirkeland, and Lieutenant of Calais.

CHAP. XI.



His Prince Henry, eldest Son of Edmond Beaufort Duke of Somerset, among other Services performed in France, is remembered for his desperate assault of the Castle of St Anjou in Mayenne, in which he put to the Sword 300 Scots, and hanged all the French found there. Being by King Henry VI. recalled into England to supply the command of his slain Father Duke Edmond; and to withstand the growing Fortune of Richard Duke of York; he was General to Queen Margaret, and had the leading of her main Battel at Wakefield, where Richard fighting upon unequal terms, lost not only the day, but his life also; when Edward Earl of March the Duke of Yorks eldest Son, revenged his Fathers death upon the Lancastrians, at the Battel of Mortimers-Cross in the Marches of Wales.

Beaufort.
Quarterly
France and
England a
Bender Gules
Argent and
Azure.

This Henry Duke of Somerset was also Commander in Chief for Henry VI. at the great and bloody Fight of Towton, where, after the loss of 36000 Men on both sides, the said Edward was again Victorious, and Duke Henry forced to save his life by flight; who not long after, finding the Red-Rose-Tree almost wholly withered, he submitted himself to the mercy of the Conqueror (on whose Head this Victory had placed the Royal Diademe, by the name of Edward IV.) for which defection, he is hardly censured by Historians. But the Lancastrian Rose budding again, by hope of assistance from Scotland, unwilling to out-live the Prosperity of that House of which himself was a Branch, he espoused their Quarrel, and in a third Battel at Exham, was made Prisoner by John Nevil Marquis Montacute, and there beheaded, upon the 3d day of April, in the third year of Edward IV. An. 1463. Having in a Parliament begun at Westminster, 11 November 1461. been attainted and disinherited, leaving Issue by Joane Hill, or de la Montaigne,

Ing. exp.
and Mar-
gite in Ir-
sile de the-
neto in
Com. Kent.
Ann. 8.
144. & 54.
Speed p.

14. CHARLES, his only Child; by King Henry VIII. created Earl of Worcester. He is Ancestor of the Illustrious Family of the Somerset Earls and Marquesses of Worcester, Lords Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower. Whose History begins in the 13th Chapter of this 4th Book.

13. EDMOND

13. EDMOND
BEAUFORT, Duke of Somerset, Marquis
Dorset, and Earl of Somerset and Dorset, &c.

C H A P. XII.

Beaufort,
Quarterly,
France and
England, &
Border Gobone
Argent and
Azure.



HE was the second Son of Edmond Duke of Somerset, slain at the Battel of St Alban, and the Brother and Heir of Henry, also Duke of Somerset, taken Prisoner at Exham, and beheaded there; and following the Lancastrian Interest, did also partake with them in their Tragical Fortunes; for being made a Prisoner (with Prince Edward, son of Henry VI.) at the fatal Battel of Tewkesbury, the last dispute betwixt the Red and White Rose for England's Sovereignty; where he commanded Queen Margaret's Vanguard (and with his own Hand slew the Lord Wenlock for cowardice) was there taken Prisoner by King Edward IV. An. 1471. and after two days lost his Head. He left his four Sisters (beforementioned) his Heirs; and was Interred in the Abbey of Tewkesbury; to which Monastery and Convent King Henry VII. granted the Parochial Church of Towton, to pray for the Soul of this Edmond, his Brother John, and others, that there lost their lives in the Quarrel of Lancaster.

Ex bund.
bille fig.
nat. an. 14,
15, 16, 17,
18 & 1941,
7.

14. CHARLES

Charles
Earl of
Worcester.



14. CHARLES
SOMERSET, Earl of Worcester, Lord Herbert
of Gower, Chepstowe, and Ragland, Lord Cham-
berlain, and Knight of the Garter.

C H A P. XIII.



HENRY Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, (eldest Son of Edmond Duke of Somerset, third Son of John Beaufort Earl of Somerset, eldest Son of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, by Katherine Swinford (afterwards his third Wife) had Issue by Joane Hill, this Charles, whom King Henry VII. his near Kinsman (for that Kings Mother and this Charles's Father, were Brothers Children) created Banneret, and elected Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; then made him Vice-Chamberlain and soon after Chamberlain of his Household. And yet further, the King, as a demonstration of his confidence in the Loyalty of this Charles his Cousin, commissioned him Captain of that Guard, erected rather for the defence of his person, than the State of his Royalty.

Charles Earl of Worcester did bear the Coat-Armour of Henry Beaufort Duke of Somerset his Father, viz. France and England, quarterly, a Border Gobone Argent and Azure, with the distinction of English sinister Argent; and overall, on an Escutcheon of Pretence, the Arms of his Wife Elizabeth Herbert, which were, Per

Pale, Gules and Azure, 3 Lyons rampant Argent; being so painted in the Inescutcheon within the Garter, at the head of their Tomb here represented; and upon her Kirtle, although of late the Herberts bear them contrary, viz. Azure, on the Dexter side of their Escutcheon, and on the Sinister, Gules. The Figure of his Seal (exhibited in the 140 page of this fourth Book) presents you with the Arms of Earl Charles (without the Escutcheon of Pretence) hanging by the corner, and supported by an Eagle gorged with a Coronet, and a Goat with a Collar and Chain. The Crest being a Lion with a Collar and Chain also, and all within this Circumscription, SIGILLUM ARMORUM KAROLI COMITIS WIGORNIAE.

† Reg. cap.
and Ci-
rengler in
Com. Glou.
20 Novemb.
an. 25. H.
7.
† Reg. cap.
and Dar-
ford in
Com. Kent.
7 H. 7. 4.
die Feb.
† Pat. an.
22 H. 7.
Novemb. 26.

He was also by the Kings favor, enriched by one of the best Marriages of that time, viz. Elizabeth the Daughter and Heir of William Herbert Earl of Huntingdon, and Lord Herbert of Gower, († who deceased the 16th day of July, An. 6 H. 7. at what time the said Elizabeth was above 30 years of age) and of * Mary his Wife, Sister and Coheir of Richard Widewile Earl Rivers) in whose right this Charles Somerset was † Lord Herbert of Gower and Chepstowe; for so he is filed upon the 26th of November, An. 22 H. 7.

His first Marriage.

The Impalement of the Arms of Earl Charles, and this Elizabeth his Countess, are yet extant on his Stall in St George's Chapel at Windsor, being France and England quarterly, a Border Gobone Argent and Azure.

Over all, a Basion sinister Argent, and party Per pale Gules and Azure, three Lyons rampant Argent; and the only example of a Knight of the Garters Arms impaling his Wives; against the whole current of sufficient proof that they were of that Order, by finding their Arms up there) this appears not to be irregular and preposterous as those, which by giving their Wives an equal share of their Escutcheon within the Garter, by impaling their Arms, seem to share that Order of Knighthood equally betwixt them. The Arms of Queen Mary Queen, but also Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

O o o o

After

Somerſet.

After the deceaſe of King Henry VII. this Charles came to be highly valued by his Son and Succeſſor King Henry VIII. who in a Parliament held at Weſtmiſter, on the firſt of February, An. 5 H. 8. created him Earl of Worceſter (on which day the King gave him the White Staff of Lord Chamberlain for term of Life) and thus ſpeaks his Creation, *Considerantes generis nobilitatem, & præcipue nobis in ſanguine propinquitatem probatiſſimi viri amantiffimi Conſanguinei noſtri Caroli Somerſet militis Domini Herbert & Camerarii noſtri &c. de gratia noſtra ſpeciali &c. ipſum Carolum in Comitem Wigorn. erigimus &c. & per cincturam gladii inſignimus &c. Datum per manum noſtrum apud Weſtmon. primo die Februarii, Anno Regni noſtri quinto.*

This Charles, in the 10th of H. 8. ſurrendred and yielded up to Monſieur Chaſtillon, to the uſe of the French King, the City and Caſtle of Tournay, for 460000 Crowns, to be paid to King Henry; at which ſurrender, the ſaid Chaſtillon was not ſuffered to enter with Banner diſplayed, but rolled up; becauſe the ſaid City was not won by force, but yielded up by compoſition: in the winning of which place, Earl Charles had the command of 6000 Men; from whence the Engliſh Army marching to Tournay, he had the conduct of their Rereward, and encamped on the Weſt ſide of the Town. He alſo attended the Lady Mary King Henry's Siſter upon her Coronation at St Dennis by the Kings eſpecial appointment; and in that interview of King Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, betwixt Guſnes and Ardres (An. 10 H. 8.) he was joined with Monſieur de Chaſtillon to lay out the ground for thoſe Triumphs, which were there to be performed, and (An. 13. H. 8.) was employed (with the Biſhop of Ely) to mediate a Peace betwixt the Emperor and the ſaid King of France.

The ſecond Wife of Charles Earl of Worceſter was Elizabeth Weſt, Daughter of Thomas Lord la Ware; whom Tho. Milles and Ralph Brook (York Herald) make to be his 3d Wife; but by the laſt Teſtament of this Charles, dated upon the 12th of November, An. 1525. whereunto a Codicil is annexed, dated the 10th of April, 1526. An. 17 H. 8. he bequeaethes divers Legacies to his Wife Eleanor; ſo that ſhe muſt needs be his laſt Wife, he deceaſing upon the 20th of November 1526. for then was his Will proved.

Eleanor then (as Auſtin Vincent Ronge Croix obſerves) was his third Wife; by whom he had not any Child: ſhe was the Daughter of Edward Sutton Lord Dudley; and to her the Earl bequeaethes 6000 Marks in Plate, all his Jewels, Chains, Rings, Precious Stones and Broaches (his Collar of the Order of St George excepted) and leaving her a Widdow, departed this World upon the 15th day April, An. 17 H. 8. 1526.

Charles Somerſet Earl of Worceſter, erected for himſelf and his firſt Wife Elizabeth Herbert, a Tomb in his Chappel of our Lady, in the South-Weſt Corner of the Royal Chappel of Windſor, whereon lie their Portraits; His apparelled in the Habit of St George; and Hers, having on Her Kirtle the Arms of Herbert embossed

Book 4.

Pat. an. 5
25. 8. p. 2.
M. 13.Pat. 5 H. 8.
p. 2. M. 30.Herbert
Eſt. of
H. 8. p. 2.Ibidem p.
316.Auguſtin
Vincent p.
614.Tho. Mil-
les p. 1013.Francis
Office
York qn.
13.Vincent p.
614.His ſecond
Marriage.In Pale So-
merſet, and
Argent, a Feſſe
dancette. Sa-
ble, Weſt
Lord la Ware.His third Mar-
riage.Somerſet im-
paling Dudley,
viz. Or, a Lyon
rampant queve
force, vert.

His death.

Chap. 13. boſſed and painted; and on her Mantle, the Coat-Armour of her Husband. The Monument is incloſed within a Rayle of Braſs, the Form of which is repreſented in this Figure.



Children of CHARLES SOMERSET Earl of Worceſter,
by ELIZABETH HERBERT his firſt Wife.

15. HENRY SOMERSET, Lord Herbert, eldeſt Son ſuc-
ceeded his Father Charles in the Earldom of Worceſter.

15. ELIZABETH

15. HENRY

SOMERSET, Earl of Worcester, and Lord Herbert of Gower, Chepstow, and Ragland.

CHAP. XIV.

This Earl Henry, forsaking the Arms of Charles Earl of Worcester his Father, did bear, Quarterly, 1. Or a Fesse, quarterly of France and England, within a border Gobony Argent and A.

2. Per pale Azure and Gules, 3 Lyons rampant Argent, by the name of Herbert, 3. Argent a Fesse and Canton Gules. The Arms of Woodville, the 4. as the 1. which is Somerset, and is thus Marbled, on the North-side his Tomb at Chepstow, under a Marquill's Coronet, although Henry Marquis of Worcester his great Grandson was the first that had that Dignity.

The Arms of Elizabeth Browne, his Wife, being Sable, 3 Lyons passant in bend, inter four Coarces Argent, are impaled with the Earls on the Canopy at the head of the Faithful monument.



His Henry, eldest Son of Charles Earl of Worcester (and only Son by Elizabeth his first Wife, Daughter and Heir of William Herbert Earl of Huntingdon.) In the 12th of H. 8. (his Father then living) upon that famous Interview betwixt Ardes and Guisnes of the said King, and Francis I. where several Feats of Arms were performed on Horse and on Foot, during the space of forty dayes, betwixt the English and French, was one of the Challengers; and afterwards accompanied the Duke of Suffolke into France, An. 15 H. 8. by whom many places of strength were won. In which Expedition this Henry merited so well from the said Duke, that he conferred on him the Honour of Knighthood. Shortly after his Fathers death (An. 17. H. 8.) this Henry Earl of Worcester was appointed one of the Commissioners for concluding a Peace with France; and in the year following had an especial Livery of all his Fathers and Mothers Lands. He was also one of the Peers that subscribed that Declaration sent to Pope Clement VII. (An. 22 H. 8.) concerning the said Kings divorce from Queen Katherine. And in An. 5 Ed. 6. accompanied William Parr Marquis of Northampton into France, sent Ambassador to that King with the Order of the Garter. He took to Wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Anthony Browne Kt. Standard-bearer of England (and Lucy his Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of John Nevil Marquis Montague) and by her leaving a numerous Progeny deceased (aged about 53 years) on the 26th day of November, in the third year of Edw. 6. An. 1549. This Henry Earl of Worcester was buried in the Parish Church of Chepstowe in the County of Monmouth, where the Countess Elizabeth his Widdow (who out-lived him about 16 years, for she deceased An. 1565) appoints by her last Will to be Interred as near as may be to the place where the late Earl her Husband was deposited, in the said Parish Church of Chepstowe, where their Tomb of Free-stone, painted and gilt represents its self, the foot thereof being placed contiguous to the East-end of the Church; and on the South-side and parallel with the Altar: thereon lie the Portraits of the Earl and Countess in their Robes, under a Canopy, supported by eight Corinthian Pillars, according to the Figure inserted in the following page.

Stons. Ant.
nals.

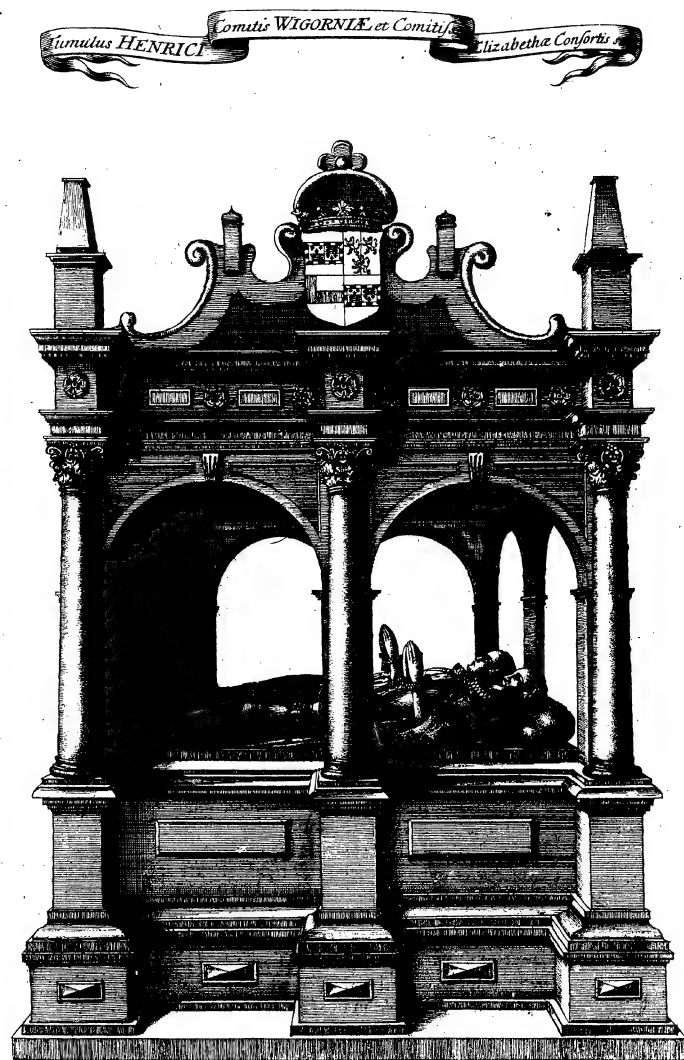
Hollingsh.
p. 879. 4.
m. 50.

Fat. an.
18 H. 8.
p. 1.

Herbert
p. 306.

Howard
p. 123.

Inq. caps.
apud Wor-
ton under
Edge in
Com. Glouc.
21 Feb.
an. 4. E.
6.
Marston
qu. 23.



Children

Somerfets.

Book 4

Children of HENRY SOMERSET, Earl of Worcester,
by ELIZABETH BROWNE his Wife.

16. WILLIAM SOMERSET Lord Herbert, eldest son and heir, was Earl of Worcester, after the death of his Father, and continued the descent, Chap. 15.

16. THOMAS SOMERSET second son of Henry Earl of Worcester, departed this life in the Tower of London. He made his Will upon the 6th day of April in the year 1586. and deceased before the 27th of the next Month, being May, for then his said Testament is proved, wherein he delegates William Earl of Worcester and Edward Herbert, his Executors.

16. FRANCIS SOMERSET third son, lost his life at Muffelborow Field against the Scots, in the year 15... leaving Natural Issue, a son named Charles, and a daughter Eleanor.

Quarterly, 1. Somerset, 2. Herbert, 3. Woodville, 4. Somerset, an Anulet for distinction. Impaling Braine, viz. Sable, on a Fesse Argent, a Horse, brace Gules, between 3 huge Horns, fringed and garnished of the Second.

Gerard, Argent, a Saltire Gules, a Crozier for distinction impaling Somerset.

Fox, Argent, a Chevron inter 3 Fesses erased Gules. Impaling Somerset.

Vaughan, viz. Sable, 3 Infants heads couped as the Shoulders, each with a Snake about the Neck, all Proper.

16. Sir CHARLES SOMERSET Knight, fourth son of Henry Earl of Worcester, was Standard-bearer of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners to Queen Elizabeth. He took to Wife Emme daughter and one of the coheirs of Henry Braine Esq; (Widow of Giles Morgan of Newport Esq;) by whom he had Issue Elizabeth Somerset his daughter and heir; first married to Radcliff Gerard Esq; by whom he had four sons, viz. Sir Charles Gerard Kt. eldest son, Father of Charles Lord Gerard of Brandon, now living 1675. Edward and Sir Gilbert: Thomas Gerard second son of Radcliff, Sir Gilbert Gerard Kt. third son, and Radcliff Gerard fourth son (a Twin with his brother Sir Gilbert) who had Issue Sir Gilbert Gerard Bar. Radcliff, John, Somerset, and Penelope.

This Elizabeth Somerset was afterwards espoused to Sir Edward Fox of Gwernoga in the County of Montgomery Kt. and by him had Issue Somerset Fox, Thomas and Henry.

Somerfet Fox Esquire, was of Kaynham in the County of Salop, and taking to Wife Anne daughter of Sir Walter Long of Wraxall in Wiltshire, had Issue Somerset Fox his eldest son, Walter, William and Richard, Elizabeth and Anne.

Sir Charles Somerset ended this transitory life at Chepstowe in the County of Monmouth, on the second day of March 1598. and was there Interred on the 8th day of May next following.

16. ELEANOR SOMERSET Lady Vaughan, eldest daughter of Henry Earl of Worcester, was the Wife of Sir Roger Vaughan of Tretour in the County of Brecknock Kt. from whom several of that Surname did descend.

16. LUCY

Chap. 14

16. LUCY SOMERSET Lady Latimer, second daughter, was married to John Nevil Lord Latimer, who departed this life at his Mannor of Snape in Yorkshire, the 22 of April, An. 1577 aged 61 years; and lieth buried with his Ancestors in his Church and Town of Well. The Lady Lucy his Wife deceased in the year of our Lord 1582. and was Interred in the Parish Church of Hackney in the County of Middlesex; where by her last Will, she ordained a Tomb of Alabaster to be set up (which was accordingly done) over the place of her burial, with the Pictures of herself and her four daughters, with the Arms of the late Lord Latimer their Father, and of the several Husbands of her daughters, engraven about the said Monument; for the erection of which she gave Five hundred Marks.

Katherine Nevil, eldest daughter and coheir to her Father the Lord Latimer, was married to Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, Ancestor of the eleventh and last Earl of Northumberland, Joceline, Father of the Lady Elizabeth Percy, heir general of that Illustrious Family.

Dorothy Nevil, second daughter and coheir, was the Wife of Thomas Cecil Earl of Exceter, and deceased upon the 22 of May 1608. leaving Issue by him (besides other children) William Cecil Earl of Exceter (Father of William Cecil Lord Roos, who died without Issue) and Sir Richard Cecil Kt. second son, the Father of David Earl of Exceter, who had Issue, John Earl of Exceter now living 1676. Father of John Lord Burleigh.

Lucy Nevil, third daughter and coheir, was married to Sir William Cornwallis of Brome in the County of Suffolke Kt. and by him had Issue four daughters her heirs, viz. Frances, eldest daughter, espoused to Sir Edmund Wiltshol of Gipwick Kt. Elizabeth, second daughter, was the Wife of Sir William Sands Kt. son of Walter Sands Esq; Cornelia, third daughter, was married to Sir Richard Fermer Kt. and Anne, fourth daughter, was the Wife of Archambald Campbell Earl of Argile in Scotland.

Elizabeth Nevil fourth daughter and coheir of John Nevil Lord Latimer, was espoused to Sir John Danvers of Dantesey in Wiltshire Kt. by whom she had Issue Sir Charles Danvers Kt. who lost his life for partaking with Robert Earl of Essex, in that Infurrection by him made An. 43 Eliz. and Henry Danvers Earl of Danby, and Knight of the Garter, who by a special Act of Parliament An. 3 Jacobi Regis, was restored in blood as heir to his Father.

16. ANNE SOMERSET, Countess of Northumberland, third daughter of Henry Earl of Worcester, was married to Thomas Percy Earl of Northumberland, beheaded at York in the year of Our Lord 1572. by whom she had her only son Thomas

Q999

mas

Henry Earl of Worcester.

Somerfet impaled by Nevil Lord Latimer, viz. Gules, a Saltire Argent, charged with an Anulet Sable. Which Arms are thus set forth on the Tomb of this Lady Lucy Somerjet at Hackney in the County of Middlesex.

Percy, who did bear, Quarterly, Or a Lyon rampant Azure, and Gules, 3 Lucys barriant Argent, impaling Nevil esordid.

Cecil, viz. Barry of 10 pieces, Argent and Azure, overall, 6 Esordid without Issue) and Sir Richard Cecil Kt. second son, the Father of David Earl of Exceter, who had Issue, John Earl of Exceter now living 1676. Father of John Lord Burleigh.

Cornwallis, viz. Sable, Gatte de l'armes on a Fesse Argent, 3 Cornu Chonghes, Proper, impaling Nevil Latimer.

Danvers, which is, Gules, a Chevron inter 3 Statues of six points Or. Impaling Nevil Latimer.

Percy and Latimer, viz. Or, a Lyon rampant Azure, and Gules, 3 Lucys barriant Argent, impaling

Prerogative Office, 16.

Prerogative Office, 16.

Prerogative Office, 16.

Fus. Coll. 16.

Lib. Benc. 16.

Cert. Fus. 16.

C. 14. 16.

1. 9. fol. 16.

Lib. fol. 16.

Lib. fol. 16.

Lib. fol. 16.

Somerſet.

ling Smerſet,
king, Or, a
Feſſe quarterly
France and
England, with
in a Border
Gibony Argent
and Azure.

mas Percy who deſcended young, and 4 daughters, *Elizabeth* Wife of *Richard Woodrooff* of *Wolley* in *Torkſhire*. *Luce* eſpouſed to *Sir Edward Stanley* of *Winwick*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *James*, and Nephew to *Henry Earl of Derby*. *Jane* married to the Lord *Henry Seymour*, brother to *Edward Earl of Hertford*. And *Mary Percy* youngſt daughter, Lady-Abbeſs of the *Engliſh Nunnery at Bruxels*, An. 1621.

Book 4.

Mansel, whoſe
Arms are Ar-
gent, a Cheve-
ron between 3
Water bougets,
Sable. Impa-
ling Somerſet.

16. *JANE SOMERSET*, Lady *Mansel*, fourth and youngſt daughter of *Henry Earl of Worcester*, was the Wife of that worthy and valiant Knight *Sir Edward Mansel of Margam* in the County of *Glamorgan*, and had Iſſue *Sir Thomas Mansel* of the ſame place Knight and Baronet who deſcended on Thursday the 20th of *December 1631*. leaving Iſſue by his firſt Wife *Mary* daughter of *Lewis Lord Mordaunt*, *Sir Lewis Mansel* of *Margam* Knight and Baronet, who eſpouſed to his third Wife *Elizabeth Mountagu* daughter of *Henry Earl of Manchester* Lord Privy Seal, and departing this life on Wednesday the fourth of *April An. 1638*. left Iſſue by her, *Sir Edward Mansel* Baronet.

Anguſtine
Pincon
R. C. p.
615.

L. 23. fol.
49. d. in
Coll. Arm.
I. fol. 111.
G. 112. in
Coll. Arm.

16. WILLIAM
SOMERSET, Earl of Worcester, Lord Herbert
of Gower, Chepstowe and Ragland, and
Knight of the Garter.

CHAP. XV.

This William
Earl of Wor-
ceſter (as it
appeareth on
his Plate at
Winſor) did
bear, quarterly
1. Or, a Feſſe
quarterly of
France and
England, with-
in a Border go-
bons, Argent
and Azure.
2. Herbert, 3.
Woodville, 4.
Somerſet.



Somerſet-for-
ſeld, impaling
North, viz. A-
zure, a Lyon
paſſant Or, be-
tween three
Flowers de Lis,
Argent.

OF the ſons of *Henry Earl of Worcester*, by *Elizabeth Browne* his Wife. This *William* was the eldeſt, being at his laid Fathers deſceſe, An. 1549. aged about 22 years, at which time (viz. 3. E. 6.) he ſucceeded him in his Earldom of *Worcester*, and Lordſhips of *Ragland*, *Chepstowe* and *Gower*; and afterwards, in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, was Inſtalled Knight of the Garter; who in the ſixteenth year of her Reign, ſent him into *Scotland*, with a Font of pure Gold, for the chriſtning of a daughter of King *James* the V. as alſo to ſtand in the Queens ſtead, as one of the Sureties; and An. 19. *Eliz.* He was one of the Peers which ſate on the tryal of *Mary Queen of Scots*. He took to Wife *Chriſtian* Daughter of *Edward Lord North of Cartelage* in the County of *Cambridge*: which *Edward*, by his Teſtament da-
ted

Inq. cap. a-
pud Wotton
under Edge
in Com.
Glouc. 21.
Feb. an. 4.
Ed. 6.

Vile the
Catalogue
of the
Knights of
the Garter.

Amal E-
lie per
Candem.

Prerogati-
Office do-
rizon qu. 7.

red the ſecond day of *March*, 1563. after ſeveral remainders, intails his Lands upon his daughter *Chriſtian* Counteſs of *Worcester*, for term of life, and then to her ſon *Edward Lord Herbert*, &c. This *William Earl of Worcester* departed this life at his houſe by *St Johns* near *London*, on the 21 of *February*, in the 31 of *Queen Elizabeth*, An. 1588. and was buried at *Ragland* the laſt day of *April* next following, where he ordained by his laſt Will to be Interred, and there to lie alone, and to have erected over him a Tomb of Marble, and charged his ſon *Lord Edward Herbert* to ſee it performed; which was done accordingly, and affixed to the North Wall of their Chappel in the Parſh Church of *Ragland*, but broken in pieces in the late Rebellion, nothing remaining thereof at preſent but the Canopy of Alabaſter, carved and gilt, and part of the Figure of *Earl William* in Armour, with the Collar of *St George* about his Neck, and the Garter on his left Leg.

William
Earl of
Worceſter.

Inq. cap.
11 Sept. a.
31. Eliz.

Prerogati-
Office
Leiceſter.
qu. 89.

Anno 1667.
April 20.

Children of WILLIAM Earl of Worcester, by CHRISTIAN NORTH his Wife.

17. EDWARD SOMERSET, Lord Herbert, onely ſon,
of whom ſee more in the next Chapter.

Tho. Milles
p. 1015.

E. 16. fol.
53. d. in
Coll. Arm.

17. ELIZABETH SOMERSET, the elder daughter of *William Earl of Worcester*, was married to *William Windſor*, the ſeventh and youngſt ſon of *William Lord Windſor of Stanwell* and *Bradenham*, by *Margaret* daughter and heir of *William Sambourne* of *Southcotte* his firſt Wife.

Windſor, viz.
Gules, a Saltire
Argent, inter
12 Croſſes
greſſes, Or,
impaling Som-
erſet as be-
fore.

Tho. Milles
p. 1015.

Ex. collice
M. 2. fol.
19. b.
Feas. D.
Edm. Her-
berts Baro-
num de
Cherbury.

17. LUCY SOMERSET the younger daughter, was the Wife of *Henry Herbert* (ſon of *Sir Thomas Herbert* of *Winſlow* in the County of *Monmouth*) by whom ſhe had Iſſue a ſon named *William*, that died young, without Iſſue; and three daughters, viz. *Eleanor* married to *Giles Herbert* of *Hadnock* near *Monmouth* Eſq; ſon of *Charles Herbert* of *Colebrook* Eſq; *Luce* eſpouſed to *Lewis* of *St Pere* near *Chepstowe* Eſq; And Wife of *Rawlins*.

Herbert, viz.
Rari Per-
pale, Azure
and Gules, 3.
Lyons rampant
Argent, a
creſcent and
Label of three
pointes Or, for
diſtinction. Im-
paling Somer-
ſet as above.

17. EDWARD

Somersetts.

Book 4.

17. EDWARD

SOMERSET, Earl of Worcester, Lord Herbert

of Ragland, Chepstowe and Gower, Lord Privy Seal,

Master of the Horse to Queen Elizabeth and King James,

Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, King James, and

King Charles, and Knight of the Garter.

CHAP. XVI.



He was the first of the Line of Somerset that left off the Fesse, and took to his Arms the Coat of Beaufort, viz. France and England, quarterly a Border Gobon Argent and Azure, as appears in the Certificate taken after his death (vide 1. 8. fol. 16. in Coll. Arm.) But on his Plate at Windsor, in his younger years you will find that he did bear the Fesse.

He was the only son of William Earl of Worcester, and Elizabeth North his Wife, and after his death, the fourth Earl of Worcester, Lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepstowe and Gower. Installed he was Knight of the Garter at Windsor, upon the 26th day of June, An. 1593. which Order he enjoyed above 35 years. He had been also Master of the Horse to Queen Elizabeth and King James, being the best Horseman and Tiliter of those times; and of the Privy Council to that Queen, King James and King Charles; he had the Office of Lord Privy Seal; was one of the Lords Commissioners for exercising the office of Earl-Marshal of England; and a great favourer of learning and good literature; After all which, he deceased full of Honour and years, about the 79th year of his age, at Worcester House in the Strand, and Parish of St Clement Danes, London, on Monday being the third day of March, An. 1627. His Corps being conveyed to Ragland, was on Sunday the 30th of the same Month (An. 1628.) deposited under a sumptuous Tomb (erected in his life-time) affixed to the South-Wall of his own Chappel, adjoining to the Chancel of the Parish Church of Ragland aforesaid; upon which were placed the Portraits of this Earl Edward (in the Habit of the Order) and his Countess, with thirteen of their Children. But the same Hammer of Rebellion which defaced Earl William's Tomb, broke in pieces the Sepulcher also of this Edward Earl of Worcester; when the Parliament Soldiers, being seized of the Church, were as revengeful in destroying the Monuments of the dead Father and Grandfather, as the living son Henry, the first Marquis of Worcester, was loyal and resolved in defending against them his Castle of Ragland.

He married Elizabeth Hastings daughter of Francis Earl of Huntingdon (by Katherine his Wife, daughter and coheir of Henry Pole Lord Montague;) which Elizabeth departed this life at Worcester House, aforesaid, upon the 24th day of August 1621. and was immediately conveyed from thence to Ragland, and there interred in the same Vault where her Husband Earl Edward was afterwards buried.

Children

Vide his Plate at Windsor, in the third Stall, on the Sovereign side.

1. 8. fol. 16. & 17. in Coll. Arm.

1. 8. fol. 5. d. in Coll. Arm. Ibidem fol. 16.

The Arms of Hastings this Earls Wife were, Argent, a Mace, sable, which I find impaled in the Front of the said Certificate, with these of Somerset.

Chap. 16

Edward Earl of Worcester.

Children of EDWARD Earl of Worcester, by ELIZABETH HASTINGS his Wife.

18. WILLIAM SOMERSET, Lord Herbert, eldest son, died unmarried, in the life-time of his Father.

18. HENRY SOMERSET, second son (Lord Herbert after the death of his brother) succeeded his Father in his hereditary Honours, and was created Marquis of Worcester.

18. THOMAS SOMERSET, Viscount Somerset of Cassel, third son, was made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles Duke of York (since our late most gracious King Charles I.) the fifth day of January, An. 1604. He was Master of the Horse to Queen Anne, and Viscount Somerset of Cassel in Ireland, and married Eleanor Barry Countess of Ormond, the Relict of Thomas Butler Earl of Ormond, and daughter of David Lord Barry, Viscount Bonewan of Ireland (by Helena Roche daughter of David Roche Viscount de Rupe and Fermoye in the same Kingdom) and by her had issue Elizabeth Somerset his daughter and heir, who was never married, and left her Estate to Lord Henry the present Marquis of Worcester. This Thomas Viscount Somerset together with Eleanor Countess of Ormond his Wife, and Elizabeth their daughter, lie buried in the Parish Church of Ragland.

Somerset, impaling Barry, viz. Barry of 10 pieces, Argent and Gules.

18. CHARLES SOMERSET, fourth son, died an Infant.

18. FRANCIS SOMERSET, fifth son, deceased very young.

18. Sir CHARLES SOMERSET, the younger, sixth son of Edward Earl of Worcester, was made Knight of the Bath at the Creation of Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son and heir apparent to King James, in the year of our Salvation 1610. He took to Wife Elizabeth the daughter and heir of Sir William Powel of Lhanpyle in the County of Monmouth Kt. and by her had issue three daughters.

Somerset, viz. Or a Fesse of France and England quarterly, within a Border Gobon Argent and Azure, a Malice sable for distinction. Impaling Powel of Lhanpyle.

Elizabeth the eldest daughter, was married to Francis Aderton of LoStock in Lancashire Esq; and hath issue Charles, Henry and Christopher. Mary second daughter unmarried; and Frances the third daughter, is the Wife of Sir Henry Browne of Kiddington in the County of Oxford Baronet.

This Sir Charles Somerset deceased at Troy near Monmouth, upon the day of December An. 1665. and was buried at Ragland.

Vide. per W.D. Esq; N. fol. 91. b.

Rrrr

CHRI-

Somerfess.

18. CHRISTOPHER SOMERSET, the seventh son of Edward Earl of Worcester, died about the age of five years.

Book 4.

I. 8. fol.
16. b. in
Coll. Arm.

Somerfess, as before, with a Marletts Sable, impaling Whitmore, being, vers, crest of 8 peccers, Or.

18. Sir EDWARD SOMERSET, eighth son of Edward Earl of Worcester, was created Knight of the Bath at the same time with his brother Sir Charles. He took to Wife Bridget the daughter and heir of William Whitmore of Leighton in the County of Chester Esq; (by Margaret his Wife, daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Beeson of Beeson in the same County Kt.) and died issueless.

I. 8. fol. 16. b. in Coll. Arm.

M. 7. Knights of the Bath. C. 6. fol. 39. b. in Coll. Arm.

Guilford, viz. Or, a saltire inter four Marletts Sable, on a Canton Argent an Apple of Gold proper.

18. ELIZABETH SOMERSET, Lady Guilford, the eldest daughter of Edward Earl of Worcester, was married to Sir Henry Guilford of Hemsted in the County of Kent, and left Issue Edward, Robert and John, and a daughter married to Baynham Vaughan of Ruardene in the County of Gloucester Esq; Edward Guilford the eldest Son, married the sister of Sir Francis Petre of Essex Kt. and had Issue a son and three daughters. Robert Guilford, second son, married . . . daughter of John Gifford Doctor in Physick, and died without Issue. John Guilford, third son, now living, 1676.

I. 8. fol. 16. b. in Coll. Arm.

Petre, viz. Gules a Bend Or, between 2 Escallops Argent, impaling Somerfess, which is quarterly, France and England, a Border Gules, Argent and Azure, vide I. 8. fol. 54. b. in Coll. Arm.

18. KATHERINE SOMERSET, Lady Petre, second daughter, was espoused to William Lord Petre of Writtel in the County of Essex, who departed this life upon the 5th day of May 1637. He was the son of Sir John Petre created Lord Petre of Writtel in the first year of King James. This Lady Katherine deceased upon the last day of October 1625. leaving Issue by her said Lord, Robert Lord Petre of Writtel, who died on the 11th day of June, An. 1638. having had Issue by Mary his Wife daughter of Anthony Browne Viscount Mountague, William Lord Petre of Writtle, now living 1675. who hath married Elizabeth Savage, the eldest daughter of John Earl Rivers.

Ibidem fol. 54. b.

I. 8. fol. 101. b. in Coll. Arm.

Ibidem fol. 82. a.

Winter, viz. Sable a Fesse Ermine, and a Crest Argent, impaling Somerfess, who did bear quarterly, 1. Or, a Fesse quarterly of France and England; within a Border Gules Argent and Azure, 2. Per pale Azure and Gules 3 lions rampant Argent, Herbert, 3. Argent, a Fesse and Canton Gules, Woodville, the 4th quarter as the first. I. 19. fol. 14. in Coll. Arm.

18. ANNE SOMERSET, Lady Winter, third daughter of Edward Earl of Worcester, was the Wife of Sir Edward Winter of Lidney in the County of Gloucester Kt. who deceased at his house in the Strand near London, on the 3 day of March 1618. and was Interred in the Parish Church of Lidney, leaving Issue by her, six sons and three daughters, viz. Edward, that died young, Sir John Winter Kt. second son and heir, who married Anne daughter of Lord Will: Howard of the North, and hath had Issue William and Edward who died unmarried, and Charles his third son and heir. Robert third son, William fourth, Edward fifth, and Henry Frederick sixth son. Elizabeth Winter their eldest daughter, was married to Richard Monnington of Sarnsfield in the County of Hereford Esq; and had Issue Edward, John and Anne. Anne second daughter of Sir Edward Winter, was the Wife of Benedict Hall of High Meadow in the County of Hereford

I. 19. fol. 14. b. in Coll. Arm.

C. 57. fol. 22. b. in Coll. Arm.

Chap. 16

ford, and had Issue Henry Hall, and others. And Mary third daughter, died unmarried.

Edward Earl of Worcester.

I. 8. fol. 17. a. in Coll. Arm.

18. FRANCES SOMERSET, fourth daughter, was the Wife of William Morgan, son and heir apparent of Edward Morgan of Lanternam in the County of Monmouth Esq; and by him had Issue Sir Edward Morgan created Baronet by King Charles I. upon the 12th day of May 1642. who marrying Mary eldest daughter of Sir Francis Englefield of Wooton Bassett in the County of Wilts. Kt. had Issue by her, Sir Edward Morgan Bar. who took to Wife . . . daughter of Thomas Morgan of Mangben in Monmouthshire Esq; and hath Issue by her, Edward Morgan Esq; his onely child, who married one of the daughters and heirs of . . . Baskerville of Pontrinas in the County of Hereford Esq;

Morgan of Lanternam, Impaling Somerfess.

Ibidem.

18. MARY SOMERSET fifth daughter, died an Infant in the life-time of her Grandfather William Earl of Worcester.

I. 8. fol. 17. a. in Coll. Arm.

18. BLANCHE SOMERSET, Lady Arundel, sixth daughter of Edward Earl of Worcester, was espoused to Thomas Arundel (son and heir apparent of Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour Castle in the County of Wilts, who having highly manifested his courage in Hungary against the Turks, was, as a reward of his valour, advanced to the Honour of a Count of the Empire, by Rudolph II.) since his Fathers death Lord Arundel of Wardour aforesaid; who deceasing in His late Majesties Garison of Oxford, An. 1643. left Issue (besides other children) Henry his son and heir, now Lord Arundel; who married Cecilie (lately deceased) daughter of Sir Henry Compton Knight of the Bath (the Relict of Sir John Fermour of Somerton, in Com. Oxon. Kt.) and by her hath had Issue two sons. Thomas who took to Wife Mary the daughter of Thomas Spenser of Uffon, in Com. Warwick. Widdow of Robert Lucie of Cherlecot in the said County Esq; and Henry; and a daughter named Cecilie now a Nun.

Arundel, viz. Sable, six Swallows, three, two and one, Argent, Impaling Somerfess.

Ibidem.

18. KATHERINE SOMERSET the younger, Lady Windfor, seventh and youngest daughter of Edward Earl of Worcester, was the Wife of Thomas Lord Windfor of Bradenham, and died without Issue.

In Pale Windfor and Somerfess.

18. HENRY

Somerſet.

Book 4.

18. HENRY

SOMERSET, *Marquis and Earl of Worcester,*
Lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepstowe, and Gower.

CHAP. XVII.

Somerſet, viz.
 1. quarterly
 France and
 England a Bor-
 der Goby Argent
 and Azure.
 2. Herbert,
 Party per pale
 Azure and
 Gules 3 Lyons
 rampant Ar-
 gent 3 Wood-
 ville, Argent a
 Fesse and Can-
 ton Gules, and
 4. Somerſet
 as before.



OF the eight Sons of *Edward Earl of Worcester,* by *Elisabeth Hastings*, daughter of *Francis Earl of Huntingdon*, this *Henry* was the second; and after the death of his eldest Brother *William*, came to be his Fathers Heir; in whose life-time he was, for his early parts, summoned to the first Parliament of King *JAMES*, by the Title of Lord *Herbert*; and after his Fathers death, succeeded him in the Earldom of *Worcester, &c.* He was a Noble Man of great Piety and Wisdom, of a generous disposition, and an ample fortune; and in consideration of his Loyalty and large Supplies, our late Sovereign Lord King *Charles I.* of ever blessed memory, advanced him to the Dignity of Marquis of *Worcester*, by Letters Patent bearing date the 2d day of *November*, in the 18 year of his Reign, *An. 1642.* He powerfully asserted the Royal Interest in the late unnatural War; and with great resolution and gallantry defended his Castle of *Ragland*, against the predominant party of the late long Parliament: which being the last Garrison of the Kings that held out in *England*, and without any hopes of relief, was at last delivered up upon honourable terms, in the Month of *August*, *An. 1646.* But these conditions being basely violated, this first Marquis of *Worcester* through grief thereof, not long after surrendered his life also, in custody of the Parliaments Black Rod, in *Covent Garden, London*, in the Month of *December*, and same year 1646. and was interred in the Vault at *Windſor* for the *Christmas* following, with his Ancestor *Charles* the first Earl of *Worcester*.

He married *Anne*, the only child of *John Lord Russel*, who died in the life-time of his Father, and Grand-daughter and Heir of *Francis Earl of Bedford*, who also deceased (before her Husbands creation into the Dignity of Marquis) at *Worcester House* in the *Strand*, on monday the 8th of *April*, 1639. Her Body being from thence conveyed to *Ragland*, was there buried among the Earl her Husbands Ancestors.

Somerſet, as before, im-
 ping Russel,
 viz. Argent a
 Lyon rampant
 Gules, on a
 Chief Sable
 3 Escallops of
 the Field.

I. 8. fol.
 16. a. in
 Coll. Arm.

Pat. 22. 18.
 Ger. 1. Reg.
 6th.

I. 8. fol.
 63. in Coll.
 Arm.

Children

Chap. 17

Children of *HENRY Marquis of Worcester*, by *ANNE RUSSEL* his Wife.

Henry Mar-
 quis of
 Worcester.

19. *EDWARD SOMERSET*, Lord *Herbert*, eldest son and heir, succeeded his Father in his Honours.

I. 8. in
 Coll. Arm.
 fol. 58. a.

19 Sir *JOHN SOMERSET*, Knight, second son of *Henry Marquis of Worcester*, took to Wife *Mary* daughter of *Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour*, by his second Wife *Anne*, one of the daughters of *Miles Philipson of Crook in Com. Westmerland* Esq; Widdow of *Thorogood*; and by her had Issue three sons, *Henry Somerset*, the eldest, married *Anne* (daughter of *Walter Lord Aston of Forſare* in *Scotland*) lately deceased, and hath left Issue, *Edward Maria Somerset*, and *Mary Thomas Somerset*, second son, deceased *An. 1671.* And *Charles Somerset*, the third son, married to his first Wife *Jane Thomas*, the Widdow of *Aubry in Glamorganshire*; and secondly, *Katherine Baskerville* of *Peaſown* of *Herefordshire*, Widdow of *George Sawyer* Esq; and had Issue by her *Charles Somerset*, *Henry*, and *Mary Johanna*.

Somerſet, with
 a Crest im-
 paling Arun-
 del of War-
 dour, viz. Sa-
 ble, 6 Smallons
 Argent, three,
 two and one.

Fift. Staff.
 C. 36. f.
 11. a.

19. *WILLIAM SOMERSET*, third son of *Henry Marquis of Worcester*, died an Infant.

19. *HENRY SOMERSET*, fourth son (aged about twenty years) deceased unmarried.

19. *THOMAS SOMERSET*, fifth son, now living at *Rome*.

Somerſet, with
 an Annulet.

19. *CHARLES SOMERSET*, sixth son of *Henry Marquis of Worcester*, was Governor of *Ragland Castle* under his Father. He died a Canon of *Cambray* in *Flanders*.

Somerſet, with
 a Flower de
 Lys for distin-
 ction.

19. *FREDERICK SOMERSET*, seventh son

19. *FRANCIS SOMERSET*, eighth son

19. *JAMES SOMERSET*, ninth son

19. *ELIZABETH SOMERSET*, eldest daughter

died all
 young.

19. *ANNE SOMERSET*, second daughter of *Henry Marquis of Worcester*, died a Nun in the Monastery of the *English Carmelites* at *Antwerp* in *Brabant*.

19. *MARY SOMERSET*, third daughter, died unmarried.

Sfff

19. ELIZA-

Somerseis.

Mountague, viz. Sable 3 Lyons passant in Bend Argent, inter a Gules of the Second, Impaling Somerfet.

19. **ELIZABETH SOMERSET**, Viscountess Mountague, fourth and youngest daughter of Henry Marquis of Worcester, is the Wife of Francis Browne Viscount Mountague, and hath Issue Francis Browne his eldest son and heir apparent; who took to Wife Mary daughter of William Herbert Earl of Powis (Widow of Richard Molineux, eldest son of Caril Viscount Molineux of Mariburgh in Ireland) Henry Browne, second son, yet unmarried; and Elizabeth Browne his onely daughter, the Wife of Christopher Roper, Baron Tenham, by whom she hath Issue two daughters, Katherine and Elizabeth.

Book 4.

Fifth. Loc. C. 37. fol. 129. b.

19. **EDWARD SOMERSET**, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepstowe and Gower, and Lord Lieutenant of South Wales.

C H A P. XVIII.



This Edward, the second Marquis of Worcester, did bear, 1. France and England quarterly, with a Border Cobane Argent and Azure, Somerfet. 2. Per pale Azure, and Gules; 3. Lyons rampant Argent, Herbert. 4. Argent, a Fesse and Canton Gules, Woodville. 5. Argent a Lyon rampant Gules, on a chief Sable 3 Escallops of the First, Russell. His Crest was a Tortoiselle Or, armed and chained Argent. Which was the Devise of his Ancestors the Beauforts. His Ekecheon was supported on the right side, with a Panther Argent, gules, and charged Or, spotted Sable, Azure, and Gules, and sending forth Flames at his Mouth, Eyes and Ears Proper. And on the left, with a Dragon or Viverrine Proper, scurrying a Hand couped at the wrist Gules; and upon his Scrole, this Motto or Word of his Family MUTE ARE VEL TIMERE SPERNO. All which, with many other Trophies used at his Funeral (which my self had the honour to attend) are set up over his Grave in the Somersets Chappel in the Parish Church of Ragland.

His first Marriage, Somerfet impaling Dormer, viz. Azure 10 Biliets three, two and one, Or, on a Chief of the Second, a demy Lion issuant, Sable.

He married to his first Wife, Elizabeth the daughter of Sir William Dormer Kt. (who died in the life-time of his Father, Robert Lord Dormer of Wing) and sister to Robert Earl of Caernarvon. This Elizabeth Lady Herbert departed this life at Worcester House in the Strand, on Sunday the last of May An. 1665, and her Corps was from thence conveyed to Ragland in Monmouthshire, and interred in that Parish

1.8. fol. 48. a. in Coll. Arm.

In the Signet-Office at Whitehall.

Chap. 18. Parish Church, leaving Issue by her said Husband a son and two daughters.

The second Wife of Edward Marquis of Worcester, was Margaret O'Bryan, the second daughter and coheir of Henry Earl of Thomond in Ireland; who hath survived her Husband the Marquis, and is now living, 1676.

He deceased upon Wednesday the 3d of April, An. 1667, and was conveyed with funeral solemnity from London to his Barony of Ragland, in the County of Monmouth, and there interred in his Chappel in that Parish Church, upon Friday the 19th day of the same month of April, near to the Body of Edward Earl of Worcester, Lord Privy Seal, his Grandfather (in a Vault arched with Stone) on Friday the 19th of the same month; upon whose Coffin, in a Brass Plate, this Memorial is engraven.

Deposuitum Illustrissimi Principis Edwardi Marchionis & Comitis Wigornie, Comitiss de Glamorgan, Baronis Herbert de Ragland, Chepstowe, & Gower, nec non Serenissimo nuper Domino Regi Carolo primo, Southwallie Locum-tenentis: Qui obiit apud Lond. tertio die Aprilis, An. Dom. M. DC. LXVII.

Children of EDWARD Marquis of Worcester, by ELIZABETH DORMER his first Wife.

20. **HENRY SOMERSET**, Lord Herbert, onely son of Edward Marquis of Worcester, of whom see more in the following Chapter.

20. **ANNE SOMERSET**, the elder daughter of Edward Marquis of Worcester, was married to Henry Howard, second son of Henry Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, Grandson of Thomas Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England, and brother to Thomas the present Duke of Norfolk, restored to the Name, Title, Honour, Dignity and Precedency of Thomas the last Duke of Norfolk his Ancestor in a Parliament begun at Westminster the 8th of May, An. 13 Car. 2.

The present King, Charles, by Warrant under his Signet, dated at Whitehall, on the last day of December, in the 20th year of his Reign, An. 1668. did grant unto this Henry (for his loyalty and faithfulness unto him, and for divers other considerations His Majesty thereunto moving) that he the said Henry Howard should have and enjoy the Style and Title, and be called by the name of Lord, as is usual and accustomed for the second son of a Duke; as if Henry Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk his late Father, had been actually restored to be Duke of Norfolk, &c.

And in the year following, viz. An. 1669. this Lord Henry was created Baron Howard of Castle-Rising in the County of Norfolk,

Edward Marquis of Worcester.

His second Marriage. Somerfet impaling O'Bryan, viz. Gules 3 Lyons passant guardant, parted per pale Or and Argent.

Howard of Norfolk, viz. Quarterly. 1. Gules, on a Bend dexter 6 Crofs-croffets, fitch Argent, an Esccheon Or, charged with a demy Lyon rampant Gules, flut through the mouth with an Arvon Argent within a double Tressure Henry counter Henry of the First. 2. Gules, 3 Lyons passant guardant Or, a Label of three points, Argent, Brotherton. 3. Chequie Or and Azure, Warren. 4. Gules a Lyon rampant Argent, impaling Somerfet.

Earl Marsh. Book f. 100. b.

Pat. An. 21 Car. 2. 1669.

Somerſets.

Norfolke, upon the 27th day of March, An. 21 Caroli 2. to him and the heirs male of his Body, &c.

And furthermore, His Majesty King Charles II. by Letters Patent dated at Westminster the 19th day of October, in the 24th year of his Reign, An. 1672. advanced his Lordship to the Dignity of Earl of Norwich, to him and his heirs male, and also, in the same Patent, granted unto the said Henry Lord Howard the Office and Dignity of Earl Marshal of England, with all Rights, Powers, Jurisdictions, Precedencies, and Authorities thereunto belonging, &c. to him and the heirs male of his Body; and for default of such Issue, to the heirs male of the Body of Thomas Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolke, Grandfather of the said Henry Lord Howard; and for default of such Issue, to the heirs male of the Body of Thomas late Earl of Suffolk; and for default of such Issue, to the heirs male of the Body of the Lord William Howard of Naworth, in the County of Cumberland, youngest son of the late Duke of Norfolk; and for default of such Issue, to Charles Earl of Nottingham, and the heirs male of his Body.

The Office of Earl Marshal of England being thus settled upon this Illustrious Family, from which our Colledge have received so many benefits, We the Officers of Arms may hope, that as that most noble Prince Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal established good orders in this Corporation, and by his powerful influence, restored them to Reputation, and a noble Habitation, after they had been burnt out at Colchester; so the Right honourable and our very good Lord and Patron, Henry Earl of Norwich, the present Earl Marshal (following the example of his said Illustrious Ancestor, by confirming of his orders, and by adding new ones for the better government of the Officers of Arms) will be pleased, by his Power, Wisdom and Charity, to raise us up out of the Ashes of this second Conflagration; and build us up, on the foundation of Honour and Justice.

He had Issue by his said Wife the Lady Anne Somerset, who (to his Lodships extreame grief) deceased about the year 1660. and was buried at Arundel in Suffex; Henry Lord Howard his eldest son, Thomas Howard his second son, and three daughters, viz. Anne Alethea the eldest, who died in her infancy, Elizabeth second daughter, and Frances third, both now living 1676.

Herbert
Powis, viz.
Pony per. Pale
Azure and
Gules, three
Lions rampant,
Argent a Cro-
sset for dis-
tinction, Impaling
Somerſet.

20. ELIZABETH SOMERSET, Countess of Powis, the younger daughter of Edward Marquis of Worcester, was married to William Herbert, son and heir apparent of Percy Herbert Lord Powis (and Elizabeth his Wife, daughter of Sir William Craven Kt. and sister to William now Earl of Craven, son of Sir William Herbert Kt. of the Bath, created Lord Powis in the Marches of Wales, by Letters Patent dated 2 April 5 Caroli primi, by his Wife Eleanor, daughter of Henry

Pat. an.
24. C.
1. 1672.
Pat. an. 26
Car. 2.

Percy

Chap. 19

Percy eighth Earl of Northumberland) after whose death, happening on the 19th day of January 1666. he succeeded him in his Barony. This William Lord Powis, in consideration of his loyalty and great abilities, was by Letters Patent dated at Westminster, the 4th day of April 1674. in the 26th year of King Charles II. created Earl of Powis, and the same honour entailed on the heirs males of his Body for ever. He hath Issue by the Lady Elizabeth Somerset aforesaid, his onely son William Lord Powis, and five daughters; Mary, married to Richard son and heir of Carril Viscount Molinieux; Frances, Anne, Lucie, and Winifride.

Henry Mar-
quis of
Worcester.

Pat. an. 26
Car. 2.

20. HENRY

SOMERSET, Marquis and Earl of Worcester,

Lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepstowe, and Gower.

Lord President of Wales, one of the Lords of His Majesties Privy Council, and Knight of the Garter.

C H A P. XIX.



Side his
Plate at
Windsor.

His Henry Somerset, Lord Herbert, the onely son of Edward Marquis of Worcester, by Elizabeth Dormer his first Wife, succeeded his Father in the Marquitate and Earldom of Worcester, and the Seigneuries of Ragland, Chepstowe and Gower, in the year 1657. He was constituted Lord President of the Council in the Principality of Wales, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 24th of the Reign of His Majesty King Charles II.

And on the seventeenth day of April 1672. was sworn of His Majesties most honourable Privy Council, and afterwards installed Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, at Windsor, upon the 3d day of June next following; and on his Plate in his Stall at Windsor, is thus tiled, *Du tresnoble et puissant Prince Henry Marquis et Comte de Worcester, Baron Herbert, Seigneur de Ragland, Chepstowe & de Gower, President du Conseil en la Principaute de Galles, Conseiller, d'Estate et prive, et Chevalier du tres noble Ordre de la Jarriere, Enstalle au Chasteau de Windsor le troisieme Jour de Juin 1672.*

His Lordship derives his Genealogy by a Male Line, from Geoffry Plantagenet Earl of Anjou (son of Foulk King of Jerusalem, and Grandson of Foulk Recbin Earl of Anjou, Touraine, and

The Arms of this Marquis, upon his Stall at Windsor, are France and England quarterly, a Border Gules Argent and Azure, supported on the right side by a Panther Argent spotted Sable, Azure and Gules, holding forth Flames of Fire at his Mouth, Eyes and Ears Proper, collared and chained Or. And on the left, with a wreath, Vert devouring a hand couped at the wrist, Gules His Crest is a Tortoise Or, chained Argent, and this is his Motto, MUTARE VEL TIMERE SPERNO.

T t t t

Maine)

Somerſet. *Maine*) by *Maud* the Empreſs his Wife, daughter of *Henry I.* King of England, ſon of King *William* the Conqueror, ſeventh Duke of *Normandy*, in deſcent from *Rollo* the Dane; whence it is obſervable, that his Progenitors have flouriſhed with the Titles of Kings, Dukes, Marquiſſes, and Earls; and have not deſcended to a lower Dignity for above theſe 700 years.

He took to Wife *Mary*, the eldeſt daughter of that loyal Nobleman *Arthur Lord Capel* of *Hadham* in the County of *Hertford* (beheaded by the Rebels upon the 9th day of *March*, An. 1648.) and ſiſter to *Arthur* Earl of *Effex*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; ſhe was the Widdow of *Henry* *Seamour* Lord *Beauchampe*, that died in the life-time of his Father *William* Marquis of *Hertford*, afterwards reſtored to the Dukedom of *Somerſet*, An. 1660. by whom ſhe had Iſſue, *William* Duke of *Somerſet*, who deſcended at *Worceſter* Houſe in the *Strand*, the 12th of *December* 1671. about his 20th year, generally lamented, being a Nobleman of great hopes and expectation; *Frances* *Seamour* and *Mary*, both dead, and *Elizabeth* to whom his Maſteſty by Warrant dated at *Whitehall* the 28 of *June*, in the 24th year of his Reign, 1672. hath granted the Title of Lady, and the place and precedence of a daughter of the Duke of *Somerſet*, notwithstanding her Father *Henry* Lord *Beauchampe* died in the life-time of her Grandfather *William* Duke of *Somerſet*. This Lady *Elizabeth* *Seamour*, was upon the laſt day of *October*, 1676. married to *Thomas* Lord *Bruce*, eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of *Robert* Earl of *Aylesbury*.

Children of *HENRY SOMERSET*, Marquis of *Worceſter*, by *MARY CAPEL* his Wife.

21. *HENRY SOMERSET*, eldeſt ſon, died an Infant, and was Interred at *Windſor*.
21. *CHARLES SOMERSET*, Lord *Herbert*, ſecond Son and Heir apparent, to whom His Maſteſty King *Charles II.* is Godfather, was born in the Pariſh of *St Martin* in the County of *Middleſex*, in the month of *December* 1660.
21. *EDWARD SOMERSET*, third ſon, deſcended very young, and was buried at *Ragland*.
21. *HENRY SOMERSET*, another of that Chriſtian Name, fourth ſon, died about three days before his Grandfather *Edward* Marquis of *Worceſter*, and was alſo interred at *Ragland* aforeſaid.

21. *ARTHUR*

Chap. 19

21. *ARTHUR SOMERSET*, fifth ſon of *Henry* Marquis of *Worceſter*, to whom his Uncle *Arthur* Earl of *Effex* was Godfather, had his birth at *Badminton* in the County of *Gloceſter*, upon the Feaſt of *St Michael* the Arcangel, An. 1671.

21. *ELIZABETH SOMERSET*, the eldeſt daughter, deſcended in her infancy, and was buried at *Ragland*.

21. *MARY SOMERSET*, the ſecond daughter of *Henry* Marquis of *Worceſter*.

21. *HENRIETTA-MARIA*, the third daughter, was born at *Badminton* in the County of *Gloceſter*.

21. *ANNE SOMERSET*, the fourth and youngeſt daughter of *Henry* Marquis of *Worceſter*, was born at *Badminton* before-mentioned.

Henry Marquis of *Worceſter*.

BOOK V.

BOOK V

Plantagenets Divided:

OR,

The *ROYAL HOUSE* of

YORK.

CONTAINING

A Genealogical History

OF THE

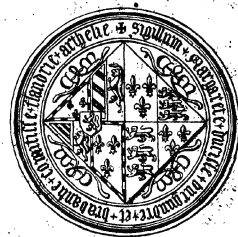
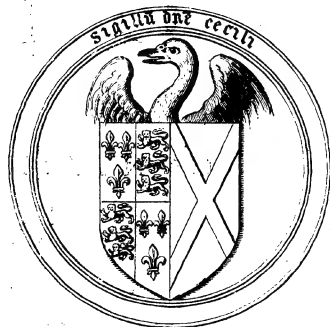
KINGS

OF *ENGLAND*, &c.

From *EDWARD IV.* to *HENRY VII.*

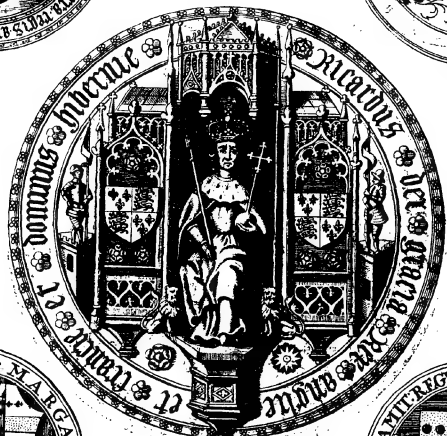
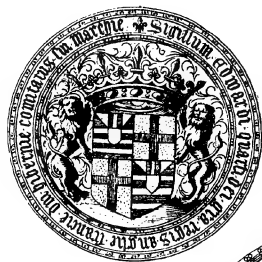
From the Year 1460. to the Year 1486.

Uuuu

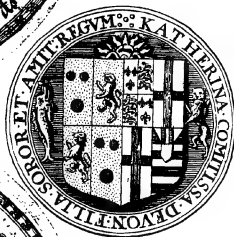
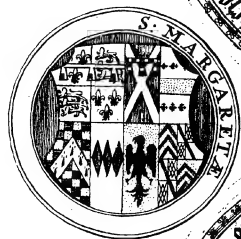


EDWARD IV.

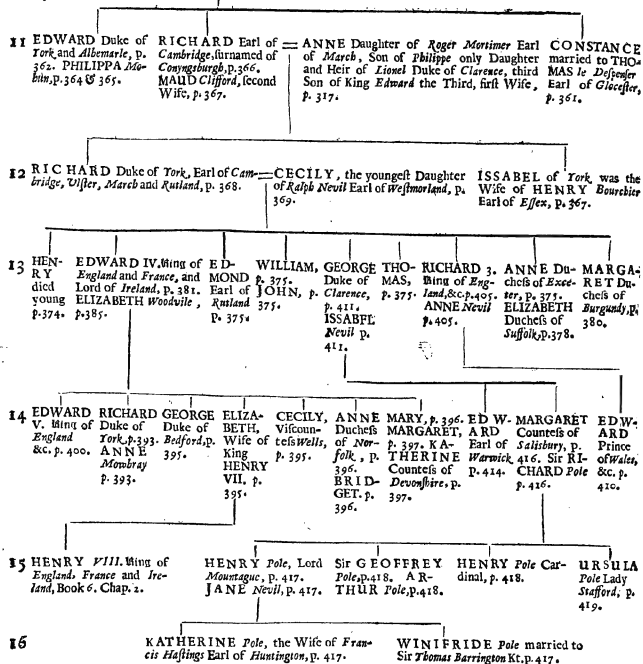




RICHARD III.



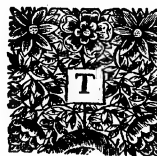
IO ISSABEL the younger Daughter and Cohcir of Peter King of Castile and Leon, first Wife, p. 360. = EDMOND surnamed of *Langley*, Duke of = JOANE, Daughter and Co-heir of *Edmond Holland* Earl of *Tork*, Earl of *Cambridge*, and Lord of *Tindal*, fifth Son of King *Edward III.* p. 357. *Kent*, second Wife. p. 360.



14 ARTHUR *Plantagenet* = ELIZABETH, Sister and Heir of ELIZABETH, Lady Lumley,
Lisle, a Natural Son, p. 411. John Grey, Viscount *Lisle*, p. 411. a Natural Daughter, p. 339.

15 BRIDGET, Wife of Sir William Car- JOHN Basset of Um- FRANCES Plas- THOMAS Monk ELIZABETH, married
den, Kt. p. 411. berly first Husband, regent, second of Poteridge, second
421. Daughter, p. 412. Husband, p. 412. Folio, Kt. p. 413.

CHAPTER I.



This Edmond
did bear
France semee
and England
quarterly, over
all, a Labell of
three points
Argent, each
point charged
with three

Chart. 36.
Ed. 3. n. 8.
Orig. 1. H.
4. bund. I

Pat. 50 E
3 parts 1.
m. 18.

Iceland p.
188.

Podisma
Neustrie
p. 534. n.
59. an.
1381.

The first Honour that I find granted to him was the Earldom of Cambridge, conferred on him and his heirs, by Charter bearing date the 13th day of November, An. the 36 of Edward III. 1362. At what time he was also Lord of Tindal, and not long after Knight of the Garter. Upon the 12th of July, 1376. An. 50. of King Edward III. his Father, he had granted unto him the Offices of Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque-Ports, after whose death he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the management of affairs during the tutelage of King Richard II. his Nephew, which he performed with great temper and moderation. Then in the year 1381. we find him in the head of an Army sent into Portugal, to the aid of his Brother John Duke of Lancaster, who claimed the Crowns of Castile and Leon, in the right of Constance his Wife, daughter and coheir of Peter furnished the Cruel where, in a Battel fought by John King of Portugal, this Edmond and his Brother John against John King of Castile (who challenged the Kingdom of Portugal in the right of Beatrix his Wife (by whom he had no Issue) the onely daughter of Ferdinand King of

[illegible]

X x x x *Portugal*

Turkist.

Portugal) he with his English men obtained a memorable Victory against the Castilians, in which they lost 10000 men, and for two whole years valiantly assisted in the defence of the Portugueses: at which time the English grew so famous there, and both the Kings of Portugal and Castile so jealous of their power, that they conveyed them home at their common charge.

Here Edmond gave a testimony of his valour, as well as policy, and that he was a Soldier as much as a Statesman. The Poet John Harding gives us a character of his deportment in the said Battel in these old Rhimes.

At whiche Battail, Duke John of Gaunt indebe,
And his Brother Edmond then fought full soze:
There never twoo better knightes then thei indebe
That better taught upon a feld afoze,
It was but grace that thei escaped thoe.
Thei putte themselves so far furth ay in preez.
That wounded wer thei bothe full soze, ne lees.

Not long after his return out of Portugal, he was (as a reward of his eminent services) created Duke of York, which was erected into a Duchy (in his person) the 6th of August, An. the 9th of Richard II. 1385. For the Title of Earl of York had slept ever since that Otto, son of Henry Leo Duke of Saxony (begotten of Maud daughter of Henry II. King of England) had been girt with the Sword of the Earldom of York, in the first year of King Richard I. his Uncle; which King afterwards made an exchange with this Otto for the County of Poitou. Then King Richard II. on the 29th of September, in the 18 year of his Reign, upon his Voyage into Ireland, conferred upon this Duke Edmond his Uncle the place of Custos and Warden of the Kingdom of England during his absence. And in this Kings second fatal expedition, undertaken into that Kingdom (for the revenge of Roger Mortimer's death (slain by the Irish) whom he had nominated his Successor in the Kingdom of England) he left this Edmond as his Lieutenant, who, faithfully to his power, endeavoured to withstand the force of Henry Duke of Hereford, son of John Duke of Lancaster; which Henry, upon pretence of recovering his Patrimony (seiz'd by King Richard) with a powerful Army, did not onely depose his lawful Sovereign, but laid violent hands on the Royal Diademe.

How well this transmission of the Crown to the House of Lancaster was approved by Duke Edmond we may find in the remaining part of his life, who from that time abandoned the Court, and gave himself over to a solitary retirement, at his Mannor of Langley. Though he hated Henry of Bullingbroke the Usurper, yet we find he hated Treason worse, though it were in his nearest Relations; for Edward Duke of Anmarle his eldest son having with other Lords contrived the death of King Henry at Oxford, was by this Edmond detected and reviled for being twice a Traitor, first to King Richard, and then to King Henry.

He

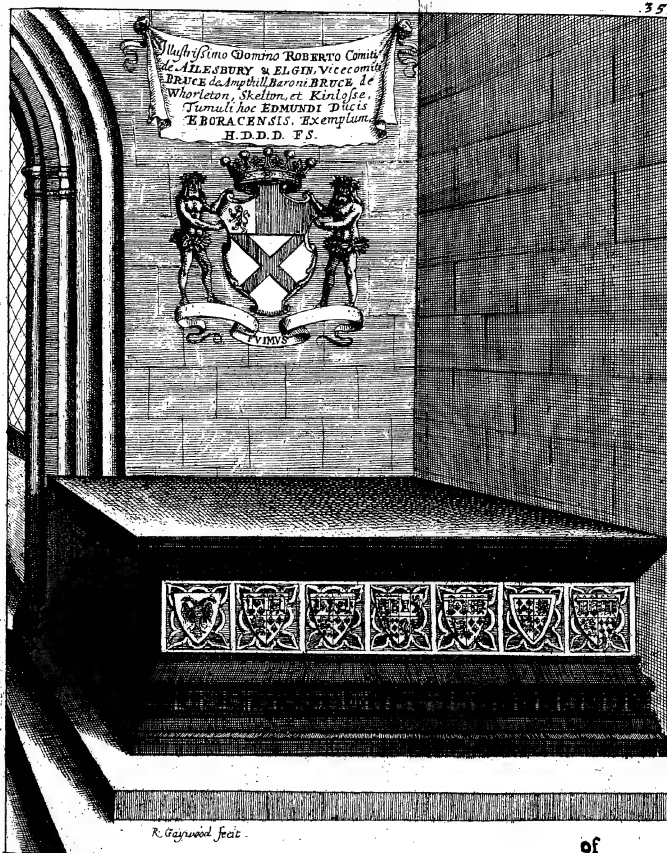
Hiding
ch. 184.Pat. an. 9
R. 2. p. 11
m. 10.Pat. an. 18
R. 2. m. 12.

Chap. 1.

He was neither the Father nor the Grandfather of a King, nor derived any right in the Crown to his successors, yet had he the blessing of the Patriarch, Kings descended from his Loines, and who from him as their source and original, derived their appellation of Kings of England of the Royal House of York. *Ubi spiravit ibi expiravit*, Langley was the place of his birth, and also of his death, where he deceas'd the first day of August, An. the third of Henry IV. 1402. having lived to see Englands Scepter in three several hands, in which the Royal Stream never kept its immediate Chappel. By his Will dated the 25th of November (An. 1400.) and second of Henry IV. he appointed to be buried in the Friery

Edmond
Duke of
York.

His death;



R. Graywood fecit.

of

Edmond
Duke of
York

of Langley aforesaid, near to the Grave of his late loving Wife *Isabel*, where he was accordingly Interred, under a Tomb of Alabaſter and black Marble (adorned with ſeveral Eſcocheons of Arms, carved on the ſides and ends thereof) which upon the diſſolution of the Religious Houſes, was removed thence, and placed in the North-Eaſt Corner of the Chancel in the Pariſh Church of *Langley*; the Figure of which Monument is in the preceding page, as I took it from the original upon the firſt of *July*, *An. Dom. 1664.*

This Duke *Edmond* married two Wives, the firſt of which was *Isabel*, the younger daughter and coheir of *Peter King of Caſtile and Leon*, called the *Cruel*, whom he took to Wife, *An. 1372* and by her had all his Iſſue; ſhe declared her Will on the 6th of *December*, *An. 1342.* (6 R. 2.) appointing therein that her beſt Horſe ſhould be delivered for her Mortuary: the alſo bequeathed to the King her Heart of *Pearles*, to the Duke of *Lancaster* a Tablet of *Jasper*, to *Edward Earl of Rutland* (her ſon) her Crown, to remain to his Heirs; to *Conſtance le Deſpencer* (her daughter) a Fret of *Pearls*, and to the *Duchefs of Gloceſter*, her Tablet of Gold, with Images, as alſo her Sauter, with the Arms of *Northampton*, &c. It is ſaid by an Hiſtorian that this Lady *Isabel* having in her younger years been ſomewhat wanton, did yet afterwards become an hearty Penitent; and ſo departing this life in the year 1394. (17 R. 2.) was buried in the *Fryers Preachers at Langley*.

The ſecond Wife of *Edmond Duke of York* was *Joane* the daughter of *Thomas Holand Earl of Kent*, and ſiſter and coheir of *Earl Edmond*, by whom he had not any Iſſue; and the ſurviving him, was married to her ſecond Husband *William Lord Wiloughby of Eresby*; whom alſo out-living, made way for her third Marriage, with *Henry Lord Scrope*, who leaving her a Widdow, ſhe adventured upon her fourth Husband, *Henry Bromſlet Lord Veſey*; for which Marriage they had a Pardon dated the 14th of *Auguſt*, *An. 4 H. 5.* and yet at laſt he died without Iſſue about the 12th of *H. 6.*

Children of *EDMOND Duke of York*, by *ISSABEL* of *Caſtile* his firſt Wife.

11. *EDWARD PLANTAGENET*, eldeſt ſon and heir, ſucceeded his Father in the Dukedom of *York*, whoſe Hiſtory followeth in the enſuing Chapter.
11. *RICHARD* of *CONINGSBOROW*, ſecond ſon, was Earl of *Cambridge*, and continued the ſucceſſion, whoſe Chapter follows that of his Brother *Edward*.
11. *CONSTANCE* of *YORK*, Counteſs of *Gloceſter*, only daughter of *Edmond Duke of York*, was the Paramour of *Edmond Holand Earl of Kent*, by whom ſhe had been ſo long courted

Chap. 1.

See Parl.
an. 9 H. 6.
div. 27.

Rot. Parl.
an. 1 R. 2.

Eff. an. 24.
H. 6. p. 11
morum
Ben. Du-
cis Warw.
in London.

courted, that at laſt ſhe brought him a daughter named *Eleonor*, married to *James Touchet Lord Audley* (of which Marriage the *Audleys* of *Norſolke* are deſcended) that would ſain have been legitimate, thereby to have ſcrewed herſelf into ſo fair an Eſtate (as could it have been proved muſt have fallen upon her) but the right heirs diſcovering her praſtitute, preferred their Bill in Parliament, thereby proving her to be a *Baſtard*, and ſo were freed from ſuch an Intruder; as you may ſee at large in *Poulton's Printed Statutes*, *An. 9 H. 6. chap. 11.* for there the Caſe is at large, according to the Original in the Tower.

This *Conſtance Plantagenet* was after married to *Thomas le Deſpenſer*, created Earl of *Gloceſter* on Saturday in the Feaſt of *St Michael*, *An. 21 R. 2.* (ſon of *Edward*, ſon of *Edward*, ſon of *Hugh Lord le Deſpenſer* the younger, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, eldeſt ſiſter and coheir of *Gilbert de Clare*, the laſt Earl of *Gloceſter* of that Surname) and by him had Iſſue, *Richard Lord le Deſpenſer*, that died without Iſſue, the Kings Ward, and two daughters; *Elizabeth* that died young at *Cardiff* in *South Wales*, and *Isabel le Deſpenſer*, born ſeven months alter her Fathers death; who had two Huſbands, the firſt was *Richard Beauchamp Earl of Worceſter*, and Lord of *Abergavenny*, by whom ſhe had *Elizabeth* their daughter and heir, Wiſe to *Sir Edward Nevil Knight* (younger ſon of *Ralph Nevil Earl of Weſtmerland*) who was ſummoned to Parliament by Writ, as Baron of *Abergavenny*, *An. 29 H. 6.* from whom the preſent *Nevil*, Baron of *Abergavenny*, now living 1676. is lineally deſcended, as alſo the preſent Earl of *Weſtmerland*. * *Isabel le Deſpenſers* ſecond Huſband was *Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick* (Cousin German to her former Huſband) by whom ſhe had Iſſue *Henry Beauchamp Duke of Warwick*, that died without Iſſue, the 11th day of *June*, *An. 23 H. 6.* 1445. and *Anne Beauchamp* eſpouſed to *Richard Nevil Earl of Saluſbury*, who in her right was afterward Earl of *Warwick*; by him ſhe had Iſſue two daughters their heirs, married into the Royal Family; viz. *Isabel Nevil* Wiſe to *George Plantagenet Duke of Clarence*, Brother to *King Edward IV.* and *Anne Nevil* firſt married to *Edward Prince of Wales* (ſon of *King Henry VI.*) who was ſlain at *Tewkeſbury*, and then to *Richard Duke of Gloceſter*, afterwards *King of England*.

Edmond
Duke of
York

The Arms of this Conſtance were, France and England quarterly, a Label of three points Argent, each charged with as many Torteaux; which are impaled with thoſe of Thomas le Deſpenſer, in a Window of our Lady Chapel in the Cathedral of Peterborough, who did bear quarterly, Or, 3 Chevrone Gules, by the name of Clare, and quarterly Argent, and Gules a Fret Or, overall, a Bendlet Saſſe, being the Coat of le Deſpenſer. In which it is obſervable, that according to the Rule of Quarterings in that time, he preferred the Arms of Clare, in the firſt quarter, becauſe he preferred the Arms of Clare, as being the more noble Family.
* *Martino Paſſo* quinquies an. Pontificatus fui ſexto Id. Sept. conceſſit diuis Bullas ſuper diſpenſationem maritagi inter Ricardum de Belocampo Comitem Warwici & Iſabelam uxorem ſuam dominam le Deſpenſer, an. 2 H. 6. Ex lib. Colleg. Sancte Marie Warwici, f. 1. c. 30.

Yyyy

11. EDWARD

II. EDWARD
PLANTAGENET, DUKE of YORK
EARL of CAMBRIDGE, RUTLAND and
CORKE, LORD of TINDAL, CONSTABLE
of ENGLAND, and KNIGHT of
the GARTER.

C H A P. II.

Edward being
only Earl of
Rutland, did
then bear
France fe-
fence and Eng-
land, quarterly,
a Label of 3
point Gules,
each charged
with as many
Castles Or, to
show his de-
cent from a
daughter of
Castile, and to
distinguish his
Coat-Ar-
mour from
that of his Fa-
ther Duke
Edmond. After
whose death,
to an Inden-
ture dated the
20 of Februa-
ry, 5 H. 4. in
which he is
stiled Edward
Duc d'Ever-
wick (viz. Duke of York)
his Seal of
red Wax is
appendant
(vide p. 351.)
the ground
thereof is di-
vided with
R. fcy; His
Achievement
thereon con-
tains His
Shield hang-
ing by one
corner, char-
ged with the
Arms of his
Father Duke
Edmond, with
his Hel-
met, and his
Crest, being
on a Chapeau
a Lyon passant
guardant



He was eldest son of Edmond of Langley Duke of York, by Isabel his first Wife, second daughter and coheir of Peter King of Castile. King Richard II. on the 25th of February, in the 13 year of his Reign, created this Edward Earl of Rutland, during Duke Edmond his Fathers life-time; after which he was elected Knight of the Garter. Then in the 15th year of the said Kings Reign, he had given him the reversion of the Office of Constable of the Tower of London, for term of life, after the death of Thomas Holand Earl of Kent, the Kings half Brother; and though I find no positive time of his Creation, into the Dignity of Earl of Corke, yet in a Patent bearing date the 12th of August, An. 20 R. 2. he is stiled *Edwardus Comes Rutland et de Corke Admirallus Anglie et Hibernie*; and on the 11th of September next following, he had granted unto him the Office of Custos of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque-Ports, for term of life, with the Priviledges granted to Sir John Beaumont (lately deceased) in the said Office: then, on the 8th of December following (still in the same year) he leaves out the title of Admiral of Ireland, and is called *Edward d'Everwic Count de Rutland et de Corke Admiral d'Engleterre et gardein de Cinq Portz.* Notwithstanding this accumulation of Honours upon him by King Richard II. yet that King thought him not compleat, till he had placed him in the same rank with his Father, made him also a Duke; *Albemarle* was pitched upon for the place, which from an Earldom was erected into a Dukedom, and he made Duke thereof, upon the 29th day of September, 21 R. 2. which being a foreign Title, and in possession of the French King, it is not to be thought this Duke reaped much advantage thereby; yet it served as a varnish to set off his other Honours and Offices with the fairer lustre: then, in the next month, being October (still An. 21 R. 2.) he is stiled Constable of England; which

crowned and
escutcheon with a Label of three points charged with nine Roundels; all betwixt two Feathers and Scroles, with the words *Ich Dien.* The Seal is circumscribed, *Se. Edwardi buris eboraci comitis cantabrugie rustanie et coracie et domini de rutland.* Ex Registro Westmonast. The Flowers de Lys being reduced to the number Three by H. 1. this Edward did so bear them, as appears by his Arms placed on the side, and at the foot of the Tomb of the Duckels *Philippus Moebius* his Wife, in the Chappell of St. Nicholas in Westminster Abbey.

Office

Chap. 2. Office he executed at the memorable intended Combat at *Coven-try*, between Henry Duke of Hereford, and Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk. The particular in which he is charged to be a Traitor to King Richard, was his counselling him to stay so long in Ireland, till the Duke of Hereford, by advantage of his absence, had made his way to the Crown in England; but whether this advice proceeded from a good meaning, but erroneous, or a bad meaning, but overshadowed with colours, is hard to say; but sure it is, in this delay the King lost so much ground, that he could never after recover it, being without a blow forced to make a resignation of his Crown, to Henry of Bullingbrook, afterwards named Henry IV. In the first year of whose Reign, Duke Edward (conscious to himself it may be, for being instrumental in King Richard's deposition) seeks to deliver the imprisoned King out of the Tower, and to re-inthronize him; to which purpose, an Indenture of Confederacy is signed by him and the *Holands*, with some others at the house of the Abbot of *Westminster*; the Plot was to invite King Henry to a Tournament at Oxford, where they intended to assassinate him. Though secrecy was kept on all hands, yet Fortune would not be silent, for the Duke taking Langley in his way to Oxford, to visit his Father the Duke of York, was by him detected, who snatching the Indenture out of his Bosome, went immediately with it to Windsor to the King; but Edwards Spurs being sharper than those of his old Father, he got thither before him, and obtained his Pardon.

This Treason, and some former accusations, laid to this Duke of Aumarle's charge (as words against his Majesty, when he was Duke of Lancaster, and the death of Thomas Duke of Gloucester the Kings Uncle) the King forgave; yet not so absolutely but that he was resolved to clip some of the principal Plumes from this young soaring Falcon; and therefore he began with the Dukedom of Aumarle; from which title, by Act of Parliament (An. 1 H. 4.) he deposed this Edward, in which year also, he took from him the Constableship of the Tower; and upon the first day of October, granted it to Sir Thomas Rempston, a person that had faithfully adhered to the Lancastrian Faction. This was the Kings department to Edward, when his Crown sat tottering on his Head; who being more firmly established upon his Throne, by the murder of the late King, suffers Edward to enjoy the Patrimony and Honours descended to him from his Father Duke Edmond, lately deceased; so that in a Patent bearing date the 5th of November (An. 4 H. 4.) he is written *Edwardus Dux Eboraci Comes Cantabrugie, Rutlandie et Coracie, Locum-tenens Aquitaniae, &c.* All which Honours he enjoyed until his death, except that of Cambridge, which was granted to Richard of Coningsborow his Brother, in the second year of Henry V. Ever after this, he proved faithful to King Henry IV. who, as an earnest of his trust reposed in this Edward, regranted him the Constableship of the Tower of London for life (upon the first day of November, An. 8 H. 4.) nor was he less

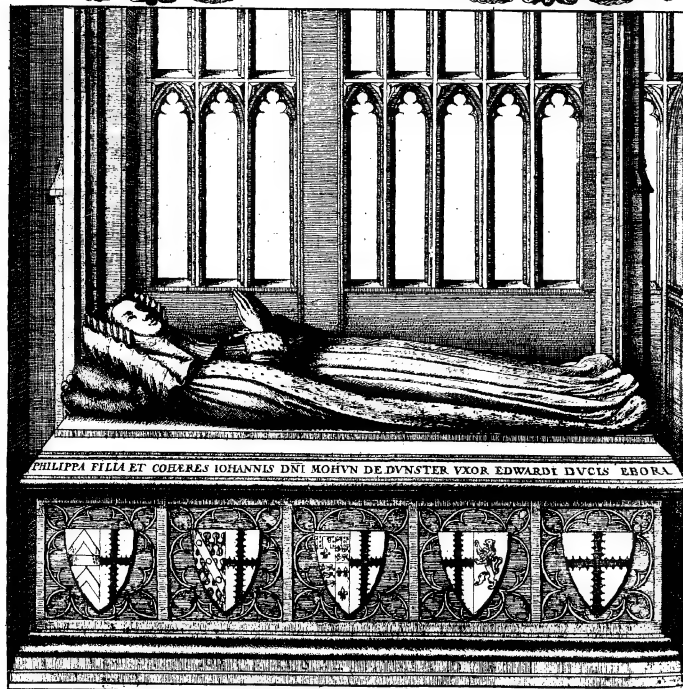
active

Torkijs.

active in the time of Henry V. his son, when at the famous Battle of *Agin-court*, fought upon Friday the 25th of *October*, An. 1415 in the 3d year of H. 5. he had the leading of the Vanguard, consisting of Archers (which place, out of an heroick courage, he had made sure for) he paid a part of the price of that notable Victory with his life; his Corps after the Battle being found among the spoils miserably hacked and defaced, was brought into England, and buried in the body of the Choire of *Fotheringhay* Church, in *Northamptonshire*, under a flat Marble, with his Image inlaid in Brass (according to his Will.) After which, the King returning into England, caused his Exequies to be performed at Lon-

Book 4.

Efc. an. 3
H. 5. m. 45

Chicheley
vol. 1. p. 284.


don,

Chap. 1.

Tbo. wal.

p. 440. n.

10

Efc. an. 3

H. 5. m. 45

don, with great solemnity, upon the first day of *December* following, at which were present divers Bishops and Abbots, besides a very many other persons of quality, both *Englisb* and *French*. And leaving no Issue, *Richard* his Nephew (son of *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge* his younger Brother) was found to be his next heir, at that time aged three years. This Monument, upon the dissolution of the Religious Houses, was destroyed; since which time, *Queen Elizabeth* caused a Memorial to be written on the Wall of that part of the Church which is now standing, signifying this *Edward Duke of York* to be there Interred.

Edward
Duke of
York

He took to Wife *Philipe*, the second daughter and coheir of *John Lord Mohun* of *Dunster*, but died without Issue; so that leaving her a Widdow, she was afterwards married to *Sir Walter Fitz-Walter* Knight, and had a son named *Walter Fitz-Walter*, who died the 10th of H. 6. who by *Elizabeth* his Wife, had Issue *Elizabeth* his daughter and heir, a year and an half old at her Fathers death.

Inq. an. 10
H. 6. m. 45
Suff.

The Monument of this *Philipe* Duchess of *York*, stands on the right hand within the Chappel of *St Nicholas*, in the Abbey of *Westminster*: which I suppose was erected by *Sir Walter Fitz-Walter*, because I find his Arms impaled with this *Philip's*, in several parts of the Arch thereof.

Her Epitaph you may read on the Verge of the said Tomb, in these words, PHILIPPA FILIA ET COHERES IOHANNIS DOMINI MOHUN DE DUNSTER, UXOR EDWARDI DUCIS EBORACENSIS. MORITUR AN. DOM. 1433.

Arms on the Tomb of PHILIPPA Duchess of York.

- | | | | |
|---------|---|--------------|---------------------------------|
| In Pale | Or, a Fess between two Chevronels Gules. | Fitz-Walter. | On the South side the Monument. |
| | Or, a Cross ingrailed Sable. | Mohun. | |
| In Pale | Barry Nebule of 6 pieces Argent and Gules, on a Bend Sable, three Plates. | | |
| | Or, a Cross ingrailed Sable. | Mohun. | |
| In Pale | France and England quarterly, a Label of 3 points, Argent, charged with 9 Torseaux. | York. | |
| | Or, a Cross ingrailed Sable. | Mohun. | |
| In Pale | Or, a Cross ingrailed Sable. | Mohun. | |
| | Gules, a Lyon rampant queue forche Or. | Burghersh. | |
| | Or a Cross ingrailed Sable. | Mohun. | |
| | France and England quarterly, a Label of 3 points Argent, charged with nine Torseaux. | York. | At the Foot of the Tomb. |
| | Or, a Cross ingrailed Sable. | Mohun. | |

Zzzz

11. RICHARD

Yorkshire.

Book 5.

II. RICHARD

OF YORK, EARL of CAMBRIDGE,

Surnamed of CONYNSBURGH.

CHAP. III.

The Arms of this Richard Earl of Cambridge, were, France and England quarterly, a Label of three points Argent, each charged with as many Torteaux, within a Border Argent, charged with ten Lyons rampant, Purple. The Label was to demonstrate his being of the House of York, the Border signified that he was the youngest son of his Father, and the Lyons Purple his descent from the Royal House of Castile and Leon; his elder Brother (in the life-time of their Father Duke Edmund) having born his Label charged with Castles; both of them being the sons of Isabel of Castile and Leon.



He was the second Son of Edmond of Langley Duke of York (fifth Son of King Edward III.) by Isabel his Wife, second Daughter and Coheir of Peter King of Castile and Leon, and Surnamed of Conynsburg, from the place of his birth, so called, in the County of York.

I do not find him honoured with any addition, till the second year of King Henry V. at what time that King in Parliament created him Earl of Cambridge; which Earldom had been before enjoyed by his Father and Brother: for which Honour, this Richard in the following year, viz. An. 1414. makes King Henry an ungrateful return, joining and conspiring with Henry Lord Scroop of Masbam, then Lord Treasurer, and Sir Thomas Grey of Northumberland Knight, to plot the Kings death at Southampton, as he was there shipping his Army for France: Some are of opinion, that Richard and his Complices were put upon this desperate act by Charles VI. the French King, who had promised them a Million of Gold, to betray King Henry into his hands, or to murder him before his arrival in Normandy; but his Indictment as it stands on Record, includes matter of other quality, viz. That Richard Earl of Cambridge of Conynsburg, in the County of York, and Thomas Grey of Helon in the County of Northumberland Knight, for that they on the 20th day of July, and third of King Henry V. Reign, at Southampton, had conspired together with a power of Men, to have led away the Lord Edmond Earl of March into Wales, and to have procured him to take the Government of the Realm, in case that King Richard II. were dead; with a purpose to have put forth a Proclamation in the name of the said Earl, as Heir to the Crown, against King Henry, by the name of Lancaster Usurper; and further, to have conveyed a Banner of the Arms of England, and a certain Crown of Spain set upon a Pallet (laid in gage to the said Earl of Cambridge) into Wales; as also, that the said Conspirators had appointed certain into Scotland to bring thence one Trumpington, and another resembling in shape, favour and countenance King Richard; and

Henry

Perl, ans.
Hen. 5.

Tbo. Wal.
p. 389. n.
25.

Ypodigma
Nouff. p.
180. n. 55.

* He chose
rather to
stay so, to
preserve
the right
of his Po-
sterity to
the Crown
vide Lamb.
461.

John Stow
Annals.
Leland
Col. vol. 1.
701.

Church, by Sir Edward Dering Kt. and Bar. They are also painted in Glass, in two Windows of the Cloisters at Fotheringhay in the County of Northampton; where the Label is omitted,

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, &c. 367

Chap. 3. Henry Scroop of Masbam in the County of York, was likewise indicted, as consenting to the premises. Earl Richard being thus indicted and found guilty; by Letter became an earnest Petitioner for his life to King Henry, upon the sixth of August, An. 3 H. 5. which not being granted, he, with Scroope and Grey, were all three beheaded, and Earl Richards Head and Body Interred in the Chapel of Gods House in Southampton.

He espoused Anne Mortimer, sister (and afterwards Heir) to Edmond Earl of March, and daughter of Roger Mortimer Earl of March, son of Philippe, only Daughter and Heir of Lionel Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward III. This was that Princely Branch, by the ingrafting of which into the Stock of York, that Tree brought forth not only white Roses, but Crowns and Scepters also; and by virtue of which (though in this Earls untimely death, the Trunk was cut off) the Royal Branches remained unshaken; a Marriage no doubt which put aspiring thoughts into the head of Cambridge; for had Edmond Mortimer Earl of March obtained the Crown, and died without Issue, the Earl of Cambridges Children had been heirs thereto, in right of their Mother, or at least Earl Richard had enjoyed the honour of being the Brother-in-Law of a King.

by the name of Burgh, the third as the second, the fourth as the first. Which Impalement is carved and gilt upon the Effigy, on the Head of Queen Elizabeths Tomb in Henry the Sevenths Chappel at Westminster. See the Plate of Seals in the 351. page of this fifth Book, and you will there find the figure of the Seal of her Mortimer and Burgh, quarterly; and for his Crest (upon a Helmet) and supported by two Lyons rampant guardant, with their Tails passed between their Legs, and waved over their backs. Which Arms and Supporters were born by King Edward IV. this Anne Mortimers Grandson, as the Emblems of his Earldom of March; and the Coat quartered by the younger Branches of the House of York (with the Royal Arms) as the Insignia from which they derived their right to the Crown.

The second Wife of Richard Earl of Cambridge, was Maud, the daughter of Thomas Lord Clifford, and Elizabeth his Wife, daughter of Thomas Lord Roos of Hamlake; who, after his death, was remarried to her second Husband John Lord Latimer, and deceased without Issue, about the 25th year of Henry VI.

were painted in a South-Window in the Church of Fotheringhay in Com. Northampton, and in a Window of Aston Church in Yorkshire.

Children of RICHARD of York Earl of Cambridge,
by ANNE MORTIMER his first Wife.

12. RICHARD, Duke of York, and Earl of Cambridge, only son of Earl Richard, continued the descent, see the following Chapter.

12. ISSABEL, Countess of Essex, only daughter of Richard Earl of Cambridge, was married to Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, and Viscount Bourchier, by whom she had a numerous Issue, several of whose defendants are mentioned in the 233 and 234 pages of the third Book. The Tomb of this Henry and Isabel, is placed betwixt the Chancel and the Bowfiers Heir or Chapel, in the Parish Church of Little Easton in the County of Essex, being of polished Marble, and curiously arched; in

Richard
Earl of
Cambridge.

His first Marriage, Conynsburg, as before, Impaling Anne Mortimer, whole Arms were, Quarterly, first, Barry of six pieces Or, and Azure, on a chief of the Fifth, two Paleis, beset with as many Squares like dexter and sinister of the Second, an Impalement of Mortimer. And secondly, Or, a Croffe Gules, the gilt upon the

His second Marriage, Conynsburg, as before, Impaling, Cleve, Or, and Azure, a Fesse Gules, Clifford. Which Arms

I have seen the Arms of this Isabel and Henry Bourchier her Husband, in a Church-Window of Kimbolton in Com. Hunt. viz. Quarterly, 1. Argent, a Croze engrailed gules, inter four waterbougets, Sable. Bourchier, 2. Gules, a Fesse Argent,

Cat. Nob.
per R. B.
Chart. an.
1 Ed. 4. p.
2. n. 1.

Ex coll. S.
Tunbridge
per Will.
Lilly R. D.
Pur. ad
dina.

Argent betwixt
12 Billets, 4. 3.
3. and 2. Or,
Louvain. the
3 as the 2, the
4 as the 1. Im-
paling France
and England
quarterly, a La-
bel of 3 points
Argent, charged
with nine Tor-
teaux, York.

in which is an Altar inlaid with Brags, with the Effigies of the Earl in Armour, and his Robes of the Order of the Garter, his head resting upon his Crest; the Countess of Essex is also depicted in her Robes, with a Coronet on her head, the Surface of the Monument and the fides of the Arch, being diapered with *Bourcheiers Knots and Fetterlocks*.

12. RICHARD

DUKE of YORK, EARL of CAMBRIDGE,
ULSTER, MARCH, and RUTLAND, LORD
of WIGMORE and CLARE, LIEUTENANT of the
KINGDOM of FRANCE, and DUKE-
DOM of NORMANDY, and KNIGHT
of the GARTER.

CHAP. IV.

I find that this Richard Duke of York used two several Seals, the impression of the first being of red Wax (now in the possession of the Right Honourable Ro-



King; who, notwithstanding his said Father died for Treason against *Henry V.* was by King *Henry VI.* his son, in a Parliament held at *Leicester*, in the fourth year of his Reign, restored to the

E was the onely son of Richard of Conings-
borow, Earl of Cambridge, and Anne Mortimer
his Wife, Sister and Heir of Edmond
Earl of March; by his Fathers side derived
from Edmond Duke of York, fifth son of King
Edward III. and by his Mothers, from Li-
onel Duke of Clarence, third son of that
King. His said Father died for Treason
being by King Henry VI. his son, in a Parlia-
ment the fourth year of his Reign, restored to the

*titles charged with 9 Torteaux upon his Helmet, mantling and Chapeau doubled
guardant, crowned, and gorged with a Label of his arms; all, betwixt two
crowns thereof, hath six interlocking Sautons fluted thus: surmounting
the crown de betaire, (vide p. 352.) It is attested in London 12. per
laudabile servitio ac anno confilio scilicet, bearing date at Grant 12. May,
Richard had the Licence of France; for besides those Titles of inheritance
granted him by Summers last day he gave to his Regent and his Daugh-
ter had not then a Seal as Lieutenant General of France, &c.*

*Catal. of
Nob. by
R. B.*

Tho. Wal.
P. 435. n.
IO. 20.30.

[illegible]

In a Book in the College of Arms, marked *M. 3*, fol. 15, his Arms are thus Marshallized, viz. Quarterly of four, the first quarterly of France and England, over all, a Label of three points Argent, charged with nine Torseaux. 2. Cuffile and Leon, quarterly. 3. Mortimer and Burgh. also quarterly; the fourth as the first: over all, Gules, three Lyons passant guardant Or, a Border Argent, Holland: being the Arms of his Grandmother Eleanor Countess of March, the filter and coheir of Edmond Holand Earl of Kent.

His Figure in his lateral Coat-Armour, near as large as the life, stands neatly painted in an East-Window of the North Ile in Cirencester Church in Gloucestershire, having on the Point of his Sword the Arms of *Mortimer* Earl of *March*; it may be thereby to signify that although he was forced to use the *Blade* to dispute his Right to the *Crown*, yet did he shroud himself under the *Shield* or *Hilt* of a good Title.

At his Pompeous Funeral in the year 1466. *An. 6 Ed. 4.* his Father, his Chariot was adorned with the Royal Arms (within the Garter) having at the foot a white Angel bearing a Crown of Gold, to signify that of right he was King, *vide l. 3. p. 8. in Coll. Arm.*

Dignities

Chap. 4. Dignities of Duke of York, Earl of Cambridge and Rutland, and Lord of Tindal; which Honours had fallen to him after the death of Edward Duke of York his Uncle, slain at the famous Battel of Agincourt without Issue: a great error in King Henry's Councils to agrandize him, who, by the acquisition of the Earldoms of March and Ulster, and the Lordships of Wigmore, Clare, Trim and Conaught (falling to him as next heir, after the death of his Uncle Edmond Mortimer Earl of March, deceasing also issueless, in the third year of Henry VI.) An. 1424. had not only these Honours heap'd upon him, but was also thereby furnished with a Title to the Crown, in the right of Anne Mortimer his Mother, sister to the said Earl.

Richard
Duke of
York.

But wanting power to put that Title in dispute, he marries *Cecilie Nevil*, the youngest daughter of *Ralph Earl of Westmerland*, and *Joane Beaufort* his second Wife, a daughter of *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*; by which Match the Duke of *Tork* became related to most of the greatest Nobility of the Kingdom, but nearly allied to the numerous and flourishing Family of *Nevil*: for this *Cecilie* had to her Brothers, *Richard Nevil Earl of Salisbury* (father of *Richard Earl of Warwick*, called *Make-king*) *William Nevil Lord Fauconberg*, *George Nevil Lord Latimer*, *Edward Nevil Lord Bergavenny*, and *Robert Nevil Bishop of Durham*; and to her half Brothers, *Ralph Nevil Earl of Westmerland*, and *Nevil Lord of Ouseley*, by whose assistance he was enabled to bandy for the Crown against the House of *Lancaster*.

His Marriage.

The Dukes of York, *Cecilie Nevill*, outlived Duke Richard 35 years; and then deceasing in the Castle of *Barkhamsted*, on the last day of *May*, *An. 1495. An. 10 H. 7.* she was (according to her Testament dated the first of *April*, *An. 10 H. 7.*) buried by the Body of her Husband, in the Colledge of *Fodringbary*; her Arms Impaled with the Dukes, Enfigured with a Coronet, and Supported with two Angels, standing upon as many Roles within the Rayes of the Sun, were carved in a Niche, upon the South-East Pillar of *St Bennets* Steeple near *Panls Wharfe*, according to the ensuing Figure, which I caused to be delineated before the late Conflagration of *London*, *An. 1666.* see the following page.

The Arms of *Cicily Nevill* Duchess of *York*, being *Gules a Saltire Argent*, were Impaled with those of her Husband, *Richard Duke of York*, in a Window of the Hall at *Fotheringhay* in *Northamptonshire*, being *France and England quarterly*, over all a *Label of 3 points Argent*, charged with *9 Torseaux*. But in her *Widowhood*, and in the third year of her son *King Edward the Fourth's* Reign, the said *Saltire* is Impaled in her *Seal* (exhibited p. 352) with the

Upon the passage of King Henry VI. into France, to receive that Crown, he assigned by Patent to this Richard the Constablership of England in the absence of John Duke of Bedford, which gave him a more feeling of greatness; and after the death of the said Duke of Bedford, he (with Edmond Beaufort Duke of Somerset) succeeded in the Regency of France, An. 1435. In the 18th of Henry VI. he was constituted Lieutenant and Captain General of all France, whose advancement to that great command is oppo-

King, meaning Duke Richard. This Seal is annexed to her Letter of Attorney, in which she is styled, Cecilia prechriſtianiſſimi Principis Edwardi Dei Gracia Anglie et Francie Regis ac Domini Hibernie Mater, Duciffa Ebor.
Penes E. Walker Mil. Gart. Princ. Regem Arm.

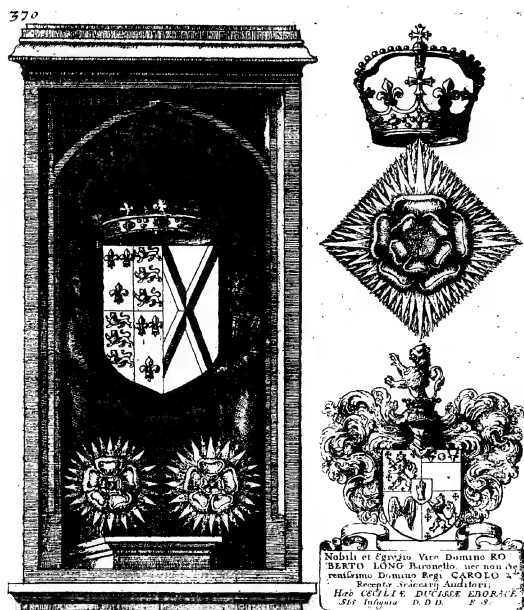
The same fact appears was carved on the South-East Pillar of *St Bennett Steeple Ponds Wharf* (as I have noted in *The Dukes History*) Engraved with a CORONET, composed of *Trefolis*, and *Pearls* upon *Trois*, supported by two *Angels*, flanking, standing upon many *Roses*, within the *Rays* of the *Star*, the *King Edward IV*, after him, *Victory at Mortimer Cross in Herefordshire*, and the death of this *Richard Duke of York*, his *Parents*, the *Suns* are said to appear before the *Battel*, and to join in one; from him *Lith* was made use of by the *Succeeding Kings*, as one of their *Badges*, as is evident in *Windsor Castle*, *Windsor Abbey*, and many other places.

A a a a a

ied

Yorkist.

Book 5.



fed by the said *Edmond Duke of Somerset*; by which, though he had better foresight than the Protector *Glocester*, and all the Counsel of *England*, yet his opposition proved unseasonable and fruitless; for *Tork's* behaviour had won so many friends about the King, whom he meant by embracing to pull down, that notwithstanding the disadvantage of his Title, which alone was a great cause to have made him everlastingly incapable of so great power and trust, he prevailed: But in this great command of Regent, it is not Duke *Richard's* design (if he had been able) to effect much as to the reducing of *France*, but to keep the two Kings in so equal ballance, that that Kingdom might be in perpetual want of supplies; under colour of which Armies would be raising, which he, as he found opportunity might make use of; but all his ill successes were laid upon the Duke of *Somerset*, who, upon all occasions was his Rival, and the Person that not long after got the Regency of *France* over his head.

After this the Duke of *Glocester* is privately made away by the procurement of *Queen Margaret*, so that *Tork* is rid of one of those mighty Pillars that supported the House of *Lancaster*, and had occasion ministred of impeing more Feathers into his aspiring Wings

Chap. 4.

Pat. an.
26 H. 6.Pat. Virg.
409. m. 20.

Ibid. n. 30.

Holinsh
Chron. p.
637. m. 50.
40.Ibid. n. 30
40.

Wings; for *Ireland* being in a tumult, he is constituted Lieutenant thereof, *An. 26 H. 6.* during the space of ten years; and thither passes, where he not onely appealeth that Nation, but wins such favor among them, as never could be separated from his Family. *Tork* thus strengthened, declares his Royal Title to his Friends, and several Governors of Cities and Towns, and creates so great a faction among the Commons, that he procures the banishment of *William de la Pole Duke of Suffolke*, *Queen Margaret's* great Favourite, who in his passage for *France* is wickedly murdered: This was followed by the Insurrection in *Kent*, under the conduct of *Cade*, one of the Duke of *Tork's* Firebrands (calling himself *Mortimer*) who after the perpetration of many villainies, had the reward of his Treason, his head set Sentinel upon *London Bridge*.

Things succeeding thus, *Richard Duke of Tork* arrives out of *Ireland*, and consults with his Brother-in-Law *Richard Nevil Earl of Salisbury*, his son *Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick* (which three, were by King *Henry's* party called the *Triumvirate*) *Thomas Courtney Earl of Devon*, *Edmond Brook Lord Cobham*, and others, how to obtain the Crown: and finding that *Suffolke* perished in vain if *Somerset* enjoyed the same grace and favor with King *Henry*, they are resolved to remove this great obstacle, and therefore take Arms, under pretence, (as most Traitors do) of removing bad men from about the King, and reforming the Government; and the more to blind the good King, and gain credit with the people, the Duke issues forth a Proclamation, in which he offers to swear upon the Blessed Sacrament, that he is, hath been, and ever will be the Kings true Liegeman: But the King (by the advice of his friends (but principally of *Somerset*) sees the Snake through the Grass, and therefore resolves to teach the Duke his duty by force; whereupon an Army is railed to attend *Tork's* motion, who now not having *London* his friend, encamps upon *Brent Heath* in *Kent*; and King *Henry* pitches his Pavilion on *Black Heath*; but instead of blows, by the mediation of friends sent betwixt the two Camps, a reconciliation is made; whereupon the Duke pretends Loyalty, and the easie King embraces him as his loving Subject; upon this capitulation, to satisfy *Tork*, *Somerset* is confined Prisoner to his own House, and *Tork* is to disband his Army; which being done, *Tork* exhibits a great complaint against the pride and avarice of the Duke of *Somerset*, and *Somerset* face to face boldly accuseth the Duke of *Tork* of High Treason, as having conspired to depose the King, and take upon him the Sovereignty, vehemently urging that *Tork* might be committed and arraigned, that by his deserved death, and the disabling of his Sons, Civil War might be extinguished; finally praying that God would not suffer the Enemy of the Kingdom to escape the hand of Justice. This in all likelihood had been effected, but that the publick Faith stood engaged for the Dukes indemnity, he having come in upon the Kings Word, and *Tork's* death would now have

Richard
Duke of
TorkAnno 1497.
8.

Yorkists.

have seemed rather effected to gratifie *Somerſet's* revenge, than to ſecure the Peace of the Kingdom; beſides, *Edward* Earl of *March* the Dukes eldeſt ſon, was reported to be in the head of an Army of *Welſh* to ſuccor his Father: upon theſe, and other reaſons, the Duke of *York* is no longer reſtrained, as upon *Somerſet's* moſt weighty reaſons he had been; who, to aſſure the indulgent King of his Allegiance, makes his ſubmiſſion, and ſolemnly takes his Oath, to be a true, faithful, and obedient Subject, in the Cathedral of *St Paul*, the King and moſt of the Nobility being preſent; which Oath he alſo took at *Weſtmiſter*, *Coventry*, and other places.

And upon this, ruling all at Court, he takes advantage of the Kings ſickneſs at *Sunnings*, to cauſe *Somerſet* to be arreſted in the Queens Chamber at *Weſtmiſter*, and ſent to the Tower of *London*; but upon his recovery, *Somerſet* is ſet at liberty, and made Captain of *Calais*: hereupon *York* and his Adherents levy an Army about the Marches of *Wales*, with which they make way towards *London*; the object of Pretenders. King *Henry* with another Force gives him Battel at *St Albans*, upon the 22 day of May 1455. where the King looſes the day, and is made Priſoner, and *Somerſet*, *Northumberland*, *Stafford*, and *Clifford* are ſlain. Not long after, a Parliament is called, in which *Richard* Duke of *York* is conſtituted Protector and Defender of the Church of *England*, and the Kings principal Counſellor, till *Edward* the Kings eldeſt Son ſhould arrive at the years of diſcretion; from which high Offices he is ſhortly after degraded. This was followed by *Bloreſfield* (near *Drayton in Shropſhire*) diſputed by the Earl of *Salisbury*, on the Duke's part, and by the Lord *Audley* for the King, who there loſt his life, and the Victory to the *Yorkiſts*; whereupon the Kings Army approaches that of the Duke near *Ludlowe*, but finding himſelf too weak, both in number, and by reaſon of the revolt of *Trollop*, who diſcovered his deſigns, provides for his ſafety by flight into *Ireland*, and then in Parliament, he, with his ſon the Earl of *March*, and others, are Proclaimed Traytors.

The Earls of *March*, *Salisbury* and *Warwick*, from *Calais* arrive in *Kent*, and raiſe Forces, with which they fight the King at *Northampton* (on the 9th of July. An. 38 H. 6. 1460.) where he is the ſecond time made Priſoner, and the Earls continue their admirable hypocriſies. The Duke of *York* returns out of *Ireland*, whither he had fled, claims the Crown, which he publiſheth in Parliament, together with his Pedigree, and ſets himſelf in the Royal Seat, where after ſeveral allegations on the part of the Duke, and alſo of King *Henry*, the Parliament conclude that *Henry* ſhould Reign during life, the remainder to reſt in *Richard* Duke of *York*, and the Heirs of his Body in general Tail; who is thereupon proclaimed heir apparent to the Crown, and Protector of *England*.

Queen *Margaret*, who with young Prince *Edward* her ſon, had fled Northward, and was not contenting to this Act, forms an Army of Northern Men *Scots* and *Iriſh*, to the number of 18000, under

Battel of *St Albans*.
Anno 1455.

Battel of *Blore*, 1458.

Battel of *Northampton*, 1460.

Book 5.

Ibid. n. 40.

Holingb.
us ſupra
c. 4. n.
10 & 11.

Ibid. 643.
b. n. 10.

Fat. 34. H.
c. m. 7.

Holingb.
c. 49. n. 30
& 40.

Ibid. n. 20
& 657. a.
n. 60.

Holingb.
p. 644. a.
& Ibid. n.
20.

Ibid. 657.
b. n. 10.

Ibid. 659.
d. n. 30. 40.
50.

Chap. 4.

under the leading of the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Exceter*, and marches towards *London*, againſt whom goes the Duke of *York*, with the Earl of *Salisbury*; who advancing near the Queens Army, found himſelf far out-numbered by the Enemy, (he having in his Army not above Five thouſand) and therefore is adviſed by *Salisbury* to retire, and attend the coming of the Earl of *March* his ſon, who was gathering a good Army on the Borders of *Wales*; but the Pride of his former Victory made him deaf to all counſel of declining the Battel; and ſo precipitated by his own deſtiny, from *Sandal* Caſtle he marches to *Wakefield* Green, where the Lord *Clifford* on the one ſide, and the Earl of *Wilſhire* on the other, where placed in ambuſh. The Duke of *York* ſuppoſing that *Somerſet* who led the main Battel, had no more Forces than what appeared with him, undauntedly advanced towards him; but being entred within the danger of the Ambuſcades, they on both ſides broke out upon him, and ſlew him, with 3000 of his Soldiers: the reſt fled, *Salisbury* is taken Priſoner, and harmleſs *Rutland*, *York's* younger ſon (who came thither onely to ſee faſhions) not aged 12 years, is made a ſacrifice to his Fathers tranſgreſſion. Thus died *Richard* Duke of *York*, on the laſt day of December, 1460. in the proſecution of a Golden Diademe (by Fate ordained for his ſon, the revenger of his death) whoſe Head crowned onely with a Paper one, is preſented to Queen *Margaret*, who makes her ſelf merry with that caſtly and bloody ſpectacle, of whom it was ſaid by the beforementioned Duke of *Somerſet*, his greateſt Antagoniſt, That if he had not learned to play the King by his Regency in *France*, he had never forgot to obey as a Subject, when he returned into *England*. *Salisbury's* Head alſo in cold blood being ſeparated from his Body, is with the Dukes and others ſet upon Poles, and placed on the walls of *Tork*.

Theſe Heads were taken down by King *Edward* his ſon, immediately after his great Victory at *Towton*, and the Duke his Fathers Head buried with his Trunk, and the Corps of his ſon *Edmond* Earl of *Rutland* at *Ponſraſt*; from whence their Bones by the ſaid Kings command, were with great ſolemnity afterwards removed and interred at *Fotheringbay*. In order to which, upon the 22 of July, 1466. the ſaid Bones were put into a Chariot, covered with black Velvet, richly wrapped in Cloath of Gold and Royal Habit; at whoſe feet ſtood a white Angel, bearing a Crown of Gold, to ſignifie, that of right he was King. The Chariot had ſeven Horſes, trapped to the ground, and covered with black, charged with Eſcocheons of the ſaid Princes Arms; every Horſe carried a Man, and upon the foremoſt rode Sir *John Skipwith*, who bore the Princes Banner diſplayed. The Biſhops and Abbots went two or three Miles before, to prepare the Churches for the reception of the Prince, in Pontificalibus. *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter* followed next after the Corps, accompanied with a number of Noble, the Officers of Arms being alſo preſent. In this equipage they parted from *Ponſraſt*, and that night reſted at *Don-*

B b b b b
caſter,

Richard Duke of York

The Battel of *Wakefield*.
Anno 1460.

His death.
Anno 1460.

His ſolemn Buriall at *Fotheringbay*.

Yorkshire.

coffer, where they were received by the Convent of *Cordeliers* in gray Habit; from thence by journeys to *Bleide*, to *Towxford* in the Clay, to *Newarke*, to *Grantham*, to *Stamford*, and from thence on Monday the 29th of July, to *Fodringbay*, where they arrived betwixt two and three of the clock in the afternoon, where the Bodies were received by several Bishops and Abbots in Potificalibus, and supported by twelve Servants of the defunct Prince.

At the entry of the Church-yard, was the King, accompanied with several Dukes, Earls and Barons, all in Mourning, who proceeded into the heart of *Fodringbay Church*, near to the high Altar, where there was a Herse covered with black, furnished with a great number of Banners, Bannerrolls and Pencills, and under the said Herse were the Bones of the said Prince and his Son *Edmond*. The Queen and her two daughters were present also in black, attended by several Ladies and Gentlewomen. Item, over the Image was a Cloath of Majesty of black Sarcenet, with the Figure of our Lord sitting on a Rainbowe, beaten in Gold, having on every corner a Scacheon of his Arms of *France and England*, quarterly, with a Vallence about the Herse also of black Sarcenet, fringed half a yard deep, and beaten with three Angels of Gold, holding the Arms within a * Garter, in every part above the Herse.

Upon the 30th of July, several Masses were said, and then at the Offertory of the Mass of *Requiem*, the King offered for the said Prince his Father, and the Queen and her two daughters, and the Countess of *Richmond* offered afterwards; then Norroy King of Arms offered the Princes Coat of Arms, March King of Arms the Target, Ireland King of Arms the Sword, *Windfor* Herald of Arms of *England*, and *Ravendon* Herald of *Scotland*, offered the Helmet, and Mr de Ferrys the Harnels and Courser.

The Bones of the Duke of *York* and of his Son the Earl of *Rutland*, with the Body of Duchess *Cecilie* lapped in Lead, being removed out of *Fotheringhay Church-yard* (for the Chancel in the Choire where they were first laid, in that fury of knocking Churches and Sacred Monuments in the head, was also felled to the ground) were buried in the Church by the commandment of Queen *Elizabeth*, and a mean Monument of Plaster, wrought with the Trowel erected over them, very unbecomingly to great Princes.

Mr *Crespo*, a Gentleman who dwelt in the Colledge at the same time, told my Author, that their Coffins being opened, their Bodies appeared very plainly to be discovered, and withal, that the Duchess *Cecily* had about her Neck, hanging on a Silk Ribband, a Pardon from *Rome*, which penned in a fine Roman Hand, was as fair and fresh to be read, as if it had been written but the day before.

Children of RICHARD Duke of York, by
CECILY NEVIL his Wife

13. HENRY of YORK, eldest Son of Richard Duke of York, deceased, being very young; we may suppose that King Henry VI. was his Godfather.

13. ED-

Book 5.

1. 2. p. 8.
in Coll.
Arm.Henry
Peacham
his Coat
of Arms
p. 189.

Ibidem.

Chap. 4.

Richard
Duke of
York

13. EDWARD of YORK, Earl of March, &c. second son of Duke Richard, deposed King Henry VI. and was King of England, by the name of Edward IV. whose History followeth in the fifth Chapter of this fifth Book.

Catal. of
Nob. by R.
B.Henry
Peacham,
p. 139. in
his Com-
pleat Gene-
tleman.

13. EDMOND of YORK, Earl of Rutland (third son of Richard Duke of York and Cecily Nevil) being of the age of about 12 years, was slain with his said Father at the Battel of Wakefield, on the last day of December, An. 1460. 39 H. 6. where (notwithstanding he fell down upon his knees desiring mercy) he was cruelly stabbed to the heart by John Lord Clifford of Westmorland, who overtook him flying in part of revenge he said, for that this Earls Father had slain his a deed which much blemished the Author. But who can promile any thing temperate of himself in the heat of martial fury, where it was resolved not to leave any Branch of the Yorkish Tree standing. His Corps, was buried at Pontfract, and afterwards An. 6th of King Edward IV. his Brother, his Bones were from thence removed (with his Fathers) and with great ceremony interred at Fotheringbay in the County of Northampton.

His Arms were set up in several Windows of Fotheringbay Castle, the Manhouse of the Duke of York, viz. Quarterly, the first quarterly, France and England, a Label of five points Argent, the two dexter Labels charged with as many Lyons rampant Purpure, and the three sinister, with nine Torseaux. He did bear, in the 2. and 3. quarters, the Arms of Burgh, viz. Or a Crofs Gules; and in the fourth, the Coat of Mortimer, vide Peacham 3d Edition p. 188.

13. WILLIAM of YORK, fourth son, and
13. JOHN of YORK, fifth son of Richard Duke of York, } deceased both young.
13. GEORGE of YORK, Duke of Clarence, sixth son of Richard Duke of York and Cecily Nevil; of whom see more in the eighth Chapter of this fifth Book.

13. THOMAS of YORK, seventh son, deceased in his Infancy.

13. RICHARD of YORK, Duke of Gloucester, eighth and youngest son of Richard Duke of York, and Cecily Nevil his Wife, caused his Nephews King Edward V. and Richard Duke of York, to be murdered, and usurped the Crown, by the Title of Richard III. vide his Story in Chap. 7.

Eg. 15.
Ed. 4. n.
36.
Class. 16.
E. 4. n. 10.
Pat. an.
24 H. 6.Pat. 29 H.
17. 1. m.

13. ANNE of YORK, Duchess of Excester, eldest daughter of Richard Duke of York, was first married to Henry Holand (son of John Duke of Excester) to whom King Henry VI. was Godfather, and granted to this Henry and his said Father and the longer liver of them two, the Office of Admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine for term of life, by Patent dated the 14th of February, An. 24th of Henry VI. Upon the 7th of August, in the 29th year of the said Kings Reign, James Lord Say the Kings Chamberlain had the Office of Constable of the Tower of

Henry Duke of Excester, on his Seal (annexed to an Indenture dated the 9th day of April, an. 38 H. 6.) did bear in a Field (Gules) 3 Lyons passant guardant (Or) on a Border (Azure) eight Flowers de Lys (of the second.

Yorkists.

second.) Penes
Guil. Pierpont
Arm. M. S.

119. p. 58.
The Arms of
the Duchesse
Anne, were,
Party per Pale,
on the dexter-
side *France*
and *Eroland*
quarterly, and
on the sinister
Party per
Fefs, Burgh.
and Mortimer.
vide her Plate
of Brafs in
the following
page.

Her second Marriage.

St Leoger did bear, Azure a Frett Argent, a Chief Or, and a Cressent for a difference. Which charge appeareth upon his Surcoat and Shield engraven on the Brafs Tablet exhibited in the following page. In which are also the Arms of the Duchefs, being, Parted per fide, Party per

Manners, viz.
Or, 2 Barrs Azure, a Chief
Gules, Impaling St Leoger,
being Azure, Fretty Argent,
a Chief Or,
and a Cressent
for distinction.

of London, granted unto him during the minority of this Henry Book 5.
Holand, who much about the same time espoused this Lady Ibid.
Anne.

Afterwards, in the 38th of Henry VI. he was stiled *Henricus Dux Exon: Comes Hunt: et de Ivory, Admirallus Angl: Hibern: et Aquitanie, Dominus de la Sparr, ac Coneftab: Turris Lond:* He lived in great reputation as long as the *Lancastrians* bore the fway; but King Henry VI. being depofed, this Duke of Exce-
ter was reduced to fo great want, that he was forced to re-
ceive a fmall Pention from the Duke of Burgundy his Wifes
Brother in Law; but King Henry VI. being again reftored, and
the Title to the Crown laid upon the fuccefs of *Barnet-field*
(where this Duke of Exce-
ter and Richard Nevil Earl of War-
wick had the leading of the left Wing) he behaved himfelf
with much courage againft Edward IV. and in battel was un-
horfed and left for dead, where in his bleeding wounds he lay
moft part of that day; but yet recovering, and getting to *West-
minfter*, he there took Sanctuary to fave his life, for which he
became Suitor unto the King: but his Wife the Lady Anne, now
King Edwards Sifter, fued as earneftly for a divorce; which
with great infancy he at laft obtained againft him, the 12th of
November, 1472. An. 12 E. 4. How he releafed himfelf from
the Kings anger is unknown, and how he came by his death is
as uncertain, for his Body was found caft upon the fhor of
Kent, as if he had perished by Shipwrack, in the 13th year of
Edward IV. having had by Lady Anne his Duchefs, a daughter
named alfo Anne, who died in the life-time of her Mother.

The second Husband of *Anne of York* *Duchess of Excester*, was Sir *Thomas St Ledger* Kt. with whom she lived but two years after the death of her former Husband : for the deceased upon the 14th day of *January*, 1475, *An. 15 E. 4.* leaving by him a daughter also named *Anne*. This Sir *Thomas* founded a Chantry in the North Crofs of the Royal Chappel of *St George* in *Windfor* Castle, with two Priests to say Mass, for the Souls of *Anne* his Wife, and himself, &c. where he lieth interred, with this Memorial on a Plate of Brasse affixed to the Wall, containing their Pictures kneeling, Arms and Epitaph, drawn from the original in the Month of *June*, 1665, and represented in the following Figure.

Anne St Leoger Lady Roos, onely daughter and heir of Sir Thomas St Leoger Kt. and Anne his Wife: daughter of Richard Duke of York, sister to King Edward IV. and Widow of Henry Duke of Excester, was married to Sir George Manners Lord Roos; who, with his said Wife, lieth intombed in the North-Grofs of St Georges Chappel in Windsor Castle, with this Epitaph, Here lyethe buried George Manners Knight, Lorde Roos, who decessed the xxiii daye of October.

Philip de
Comines
lib. 3. p.
73.

Grows Annuals.

Ibidem.

Esc. an. 15
Ed. 4. n.
36.

Inq. 29
Sept. an.
16 Ed. 4.

Ibidem.

Pat. 21
Ed. 4. p.
2. n. 19.

Esc. an.
15 Ed. 4.

Inq. 29
Sept. an.
16 Ed. 4.

Chap. 4.

Ex autog.
apud Bel-
voir.

Catal. of
Nob. by R.
R.

in the yere of our Lorde God M. CC. xiii. and Ladye Anne his Wife, daughter of Anne Duchels of Cre-tur, luster unto Kyng Edward the fourth, and of Thomas Sentlpyng knyght. The wyche Anne de-cessed the xij day of Aprill, in the yere of our Lord God M. CC. xxvj. on whole soulls God have mercy A-men. This George Lord Roze and Lady Anne his Wife, had Issue, Thomas Mannors, Earl of Rutland, the first of that Sur-name, so created by King Henry VIII. upon the 28th of June, An. 17 H. 8. who augmented his antient Arms (in regard that he was defendend from a sifter of King Edward IV.) which were, Gold, two barrs Azure, and a Chief, Gules, (as you may observe upon his Fathers Tomb in St George's Chappell in Wind-for Castle) A chief quarterly, Azure and Gules, on the first two Flowers de Lize, Or: in the second, a Lyon passant guardant, Gold, the third as the second, the fourth as the first.



Torkils.

Patton, A. 6
Flowers of Hy
3, 1, and 1. B.
a chief inden-
ted, G. a
Nevil, G. a
Saltir A.

Holcroft, Ar-
gent, a Crofs and
Border, both
engraved Sa-
ble.

Cecil, etc.
Barry of ten
pieces, Argent
and Azure, on
fix Escabeons
three, two and
one, Sable, as
many Lyons
rampant of the
Fifth.

Charlton, O.
a Lyon rampant
G.
Sydney, O. a
Cheon B.

Knyvet, A. a
Bend and Border
engraved S.

Villers, A. on
a Crofs G. 1. Ef-
coleys Or.

Cary, A. on a
Bend, S. 3 Ro-
fes A.

Vernon, A. a
Fris.

Pierpont, A.
a Lyon rampant
S. inter eight
Cimajoyles G.

De la Pole,
Azure a Fefs
inter 3 Leo-
pards faces Or.
impaling
York.

This *Thomas* the first Earl of Rutland, espoused *Eleanor* daughter of Sir *William* Patton of Norfolk Kt. and they had Issue two sons, *Henry* and Sir *John* Maners Kt. *Henry* Maners was second Earl of Rutland, and by his Wife *Margaret* daughter of *Ralph* Nevil, the fourth Earl of *Westmorland*, was Father of *Edward* and *John*. *Edward* succeeded his Father in the Dignities of Earl of Rutland, Lord Ros of Hamlake, *Trusbut* and *Belvoir*; and by *Isabel*, daughter of Sir *Thomas* Holcroft of *Vale Royal* in *Cheshire*, had his only Child, named *Elizabeth*, who being married to *William* Cecil, Lord *Burleigh*, son and heir apparent of *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, had Issue *William* Cecil called Lord Ros, who died in Italy An. 1618. unmarried.

John, son of Earl *Henry*, and younger Brother of *Edward* Earl of Rutland (who died without Issue Male as aforesaid) was the fourth Earl of Rutland. He married *Elizabeth*, the daughter of *Francis* Charlton of *Apley* in the County of *Salop* Esq; and their sons were, *Roger*, *Francis* and *George*, all three Earls of Rutland. *Roger* the eldest son was fifth Earl of Rutland, and having married *Elizabeth* the daughter and heir of Sir *Philip* Sydney Kt. died sans Issue.

Francis Maners brother of *Roger*, was the sixth Earl of Rutland, Lord Ros of Hamlake, *Trusbut* and *Belvoir*. He espoused *Frances* daughter and coheir of Sir *Henry* Knyvet of *Charlton* Kt. and had Issue their only child named *Katherine*, married to *George* Villers Duke of *Buckingham*, and they were Father and Mother of *George* the present Duke of *Buckingham*, and *Mary* Duchess Dowager of *Richmond*, now living, An. 1676. * *George* Maners, third son of *John*, succeeded his brother *Francis* (deceasing without Issue Male) and was the seventh and last Earl of Rutland of this Line (dying without Issue by his Wife *Frances*, daughter of Sir *Edward* Cary of *Aldenham* in *Buckinghamshire* Kt.) so that the Earldom of Rutland came to another Branch of this Family.

Note therefore, That *Thomas* Maners the first Earl of Rutland, besides Earl *Henry* that succeeded him, had Issue Sir *John* Maners Kt. who marrying *Dorothy*, daughter and coheir of Sir *George* Vernon of *Haddon* in *Derbyshire* Kt. had Issue Sir *George* Maners of *Haddon* Kt. who by *Grace* daughter of Sir *Henry* Pierpont of *Halme* Pierpont in the County of *Nottingham* Kt. had Issue, *John* Maners Earl of Rutland, Lord Ros of Hamlake, *Trusbut* and *Belvoir*, now living, 1675. His Wife was *Frances* daughter of *Edward* Lord Mountagu of *Boughton* in *Northamptonshire*, and they had Issue (besides several daughters) *John* Lord Ros, who is now married to his third Wife, *Katherine* the daughter of *Baptist* Viscount *Campden*.

13. ELIZABETH of YORK, Duchess of *Suffolke*, second daughter of *Richard* Duke of *York* and *Cecily* Nevil, was espoused to *John* de la Pole Duke of *Suffolke* (son of *William* Duke

Book 5.

Catal. of
Nob. by R.
B.

Vide his
Inscripti-
on on his
Tomb at
Botsford.

Ex autog.
apud Bel-
voir.

Catal. of
Nob. by R.
B.

* He died
a the Sa-
voy in the
Strand 24
March
1641. and
was bur-
ied at
Botsford.

Ex autog.
apud Ed-
der.

Catal. of
Nob. by R.
B.

Chap. 4.

Pat. an. 3
E. 4. m. 1. n.
9.

Pat. an. 1
H. 7. p. 1.
m. 14.

Capt. of
Nob. by R.
B.

Cyrt. 5. 6
p. 2. 4.
n. 5.

Pat. 1.
R. 3. n. 2.

Pol. Virg.
172. n. 10
100.

Ibid.

Pol. Virg.
7. 609.

Ibid.

Ibid. n. 30
140.

Herbert
Hist. of H.
6. p. 35
36.

Catal. of
Nob. by R.
B.

Duke of *Suffolke*, by *Alice* his Wife, daughter and heir of Sir *Thomas* Chaucer Kt. son of Sir *Geoffrey* Chaucer the famous Eng-lish Poet, buried at *Westminster* to whom, and the heirs male of his Body King *Edward* IV. by Letters Patent bearing date the 23 of *March*, An. 2 Ed. 4. confirmed the name, title, and honour of Duke of *Suffolke*, his Father having been created Duke of the same place by King *Henry* VI. Then, in the 18th year of *Edward* IV. he was constituted Lieutenant of *Ireland*, for the space of 20 years; and An. 1 H. 7. had granted to him the Office of Constable of *Wallingford* Castle. He departed this life in the year 1491. An. 7 H. 7. and was interred in the Collegiate Church at *Wingfield*, leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, five sons and four daughters, viz. *John* de la Pole Earl of *Lincolne* eldest son, who was by Letters Patent dated the 13th of *March*, An. 7 Ed. 4. created Earl of *Lincolne*; which honour (upon the loss of his former Patents) was re-granted unto him the 4th of *July*, An. 8 Ed. 4. being the year next following; which Patents were followed with a confir-mation of King *Richard* III. on the 14th of *February*, An. 1 R. 3. This Earl *John* married *Margaret* Fitz-Alan, daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, and was slain (without Issue) at the Battel of *Stoke* in the County of *Nottingham*, taking part with *Martin* Swarth against King *Henry* VII. on the 20th day of *June*, and second year of the said Kings Reign, 1487.

Edmond de la Pole Earl of *Suffolke*, second son of *John* Duke of *Suffolke* and *Elizabeth* of *York*, was the last Earl of *Suffolke* of this Family (a bold, stout and courageous Man, but very intemperate in his anger) he happened to kill a mean Man; which said King *Henry* VII. pardoned, but yet suffered him to be arraigned for the same; which this *Edmond* took so ill, that he shortly after departed the Realm, without the Kings leave, and went into *Flanders* to his Aunt *Margaret* Duchess of *Burgundy*; but upon his return, so excused himself, that he obtained the Kings Pardon; but not long after, while *Prince* *Arthur*'s marriage with *Katherine* of *Spain* was in agitation, and the peoples heads were busied with delights, he, with his brother *Richard* departed the second time into *Flanders*, against the Kings Will and Knowledge, where he remained as an Exile; but hearing that some of his friends were put to death, and others committed to perpetual imprisonment, he wandred up and down, both in *France* and *Germany*; where finding no place of rest or safety, he yielded himself into the hands of *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* and Earl of *Flanders*, and was at last brought into *England*, and beheaded on *Tower Hill* for Treason, on the 5th of *April*, in the year 1513. An. 5 H. 8. His Wife was *Margaret* daughter of *Richard* Lord *Scroope*, by whom he had Issue a daughter named *Anne*, a Nun in the Minorelles without *Aldgate* in the Suburbs of *London*.

Richard
Duke of
York.

De la Pole,
Viz. Azure, a
Fefs inter three
Lions faces Or.
a Label of three
points Argent.

De la Pole,
Viz. Azure, a
Fefs inter three
Leopards faces
Or, impaling
Azure, a Bend
Or, Scrope.

Humphrey

Et comitatu be Staffor, which King Edward used to show his descent from the Burghs Earls of Ulster, whose Cognizance was this Dragon. In a Window of the Staircase in the said Lodgings, I find two other Badges of this King, the one being a *Pall Sable, crowned and beset with Or*, and over it a *Scroile* inscribed, Et homo be Star, which either did signify his descent from Elizabeth, the youngest sister and co-heir of *Gilbert de Clare*, the last Earl of Gloucester, who, by *John de Burgh* or *Burgh*, was Mother of *William Earl of Ulster*, Father of *Elizabeth* his only Child, Wife of *Lionel Duke of Clarence*; or to shew his Pedigree from the said *Lionel*, from whom he derived his Title to the Crown; for *Clare* and *Clarence* are Synonymes, and signify the same thing or matter.

The other Badge or Cognizance is a *white Hart attired, accented with a Coronet, and chained Or, on a Mount Vert*; and over it, the *Scroile* is written, Et Reger Morte; which he also made use of, in honour of King *Richard III.* whose Devise it was, and who *an. 1387.* had nominated *Roger Mortimer Earl of March* his Successor in the Kingdom of England (as being son of *Philip* only Child of *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, third son of King *Edward III.* King *Henry IV.* being son of *John Duke of Lancaster*, a fourth son of that King) which *Roger* was great Grandfather to this King *Edward IV.*

I find his Effigieon supported in three several places: First, in an East-Window of *Trinity Church* in *Chester*, his Arms are painted standing upon a Faulcon within a Peterlock Ensigned with a Crown, and supported with the *Beast of Clare*, and the *Lion of March*. Secondly, over the Library Gate in the University of *Cambridge*, where his whole Achievement is carved, the Arms are supported with the two *Lions of March*; and, Thirdly, upon the Tomb of *Oliver King* on the South-side the Choir of *Windsor Chappel*, where his Effigieon is painted, supported with the *Lion of March*, and the *white Hart of King Richard II.* and inscribed, Rex æquus animus quartus; from which my Reader may note, that he never omitted the *Lion of March* in his Supporters.

The Badges of this King, *Edward IV.* were the *White Rose* and the *Peterlock* beforementioned, and the *Sun* after the Battel of *Mortimer's Cross*, where three *Suns* were seen, immediately conjoining in one.

near *Hereford* (although the Lords his Confederates had lost that of *St Albans*) from *Ludlow* hastes towards *London*, being on his way seconded by the stout Earl of *Warwick*, *Richard Nevil*, to the great encrease of his numbers and power; which so terrified Queen *Margaret*, now ready to take possession of the City of *London*, that with King *Henry* and her son Prince *Edward*, she retires, and the City unresolved whether Prince to obey, consult on their lateft estate; when, on the suddain, *March* with *Warwick* enter their Gates; whose warlike countenances so daunt the adverse party, that they begin with the first to make his way to the Throne, and the Nobility and Clergy offer him their services to establish his claim; whereupon the Earl of *March* (now Duke of *York*) makes known his Title to the Crown, and declares how the Body of the whole Parliament formerly had thereunto consented, and *Henry* himself subscribed with his own Hand; whose possession, though now carried through three descents, yet what right *Lancaster* had, they all knew, and how insufficient this last Man was for Rule, *France* to their dishonour did witness, where all was lost through his simplicity and neglect.

Things thus urged, their voices went current that *Edward* was the undoubted King, whereunto the *Londoners* the sooner yielded for that his dreadful Army was then encamped in *St John's Field*, in the midd'l of which, upon Sunday the third of *March*, he was proclaimed King; and upon the next day, with all Pomp attended to *Westminster*, and set upon the Kings Seat in the Hall, where holding the Scepter of *St Edward* in his hand, the voice of the people was again demanded, and again granted.

But before he could be Crowned, he is forced to march towards the North, the 13th of the same Month, having the day before in *Cheapside* beheaded one *Walter Walker* a *London Grocer*, for some words spoken against him. By easie journeys he comes to *Pomfret*, whence sending the Lord *Fitz-Walter* to stop the passage at *Ferry-brig*; King *Henry's* Army from *York* advances, commanded by *Henry Beaufort Duke of Somerset*, *Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland*, and *John Lord Clifford*, the last whereof setting upon those that guarded the *Ferrybrig*, defeated them, with the

Book 5.

Ibid. p. 661
n. 30. c.
501.Ibid. a. 60.
b.

the death of the Lord *Fitz-Walter*, and the bastard of *Salisbury*: whereof the Earl of *Warwick* being informed, came posting to King *Edward*, and killing his Horse in his presence, protested to stand by him to the death; whereupon King *Edward* appointing *William Lord Fauconberg*, and *Sir Walter Blount* to lead the Vanguard, they upon their march near *Dardingdale* encounter with the Lord *Clifford*, whom, with *Sir John Nevil*, Grandson to the Earl of *Westmorland*, they slew, and put their Forces to flight. The next day, being *Palme Sunday*, King *Edward's* Van led as before by *Fauconbridge* and *Blount*, came into a plain field near unto *Towton*; from whence, taking a full view of King *Henry's* Army, which they found to be 60000, and their own not above 40600, proclamation was made that no quarter should be given; and *Fauconberg* advancing (the Enemy now in sight) gave direction to his Archers, that upon a Signal by him given, every man to shoot a flight Arrow provided for that purpose, and then to fall back three paces and stand; which the Enemy answering with their Bows, all their Arrows fell short, and sticking in the ground, when they came to a close Encounter, so gauled their legs, that it proved a main cause of their overthrow, though the Battel continued ten hours doubtfull, till the Earl of *Northumberland*, the Lords *Beaumont*, *Grey*, *Dacres* and *Wells*, with many Knights and Gentlemen were slain. The Dukes of *Somerset* and *Excester* fled, leaving the bloodiest Victory behind them to King *Edward* that since the Conquest hath been seen in *England*; there falling on both sides 35781 persons, and not one prisoner taken besides the Earl of *Devonshire*.

John
Lilly.

King *Henry* with his Queen being then at *York*, fly to *Barwick*, where leaving the Duke of *Somerset*, they pass into *Scotland*, where, upon surrender of the Castle of *Barwick*, they have fair promises of assistance from that King, whilst Queen *Margaret* and Prince *Edward* her son set sail for *France*, and arriving there, obtain of King *Lewis XI.* that all friends of King *Edward* are prohibited stay or traffick in his Dominions, which to King *Henry's* is freely allowed.

This great Victory thus obtained, King *Edward* advances to *York*, where taking down the heads of his Father and his Partakers, there set upon Poles, the Earl of *Devonshire*, with three others are set up in their places; whence returning to *London*, he is triumphantly received, and upon his entrance into the Tower, having created several Knights, he rode from thence (on the 28th of *June*, 1461.) to the City of *Westminster*, with great solemnity, and was Anointed and Crowned in the Abbey of *St Peter* the day following.

Edward
Halle in
an. 1 Ed. 4.

Ibid.

Upon which, in a Parliament held there, he repealed all the Acts of King *Henry* prejudicial to his Title, wherein *John Earl of Oxford*, *Aubrey de Vere* his son, *Sir John Tiddingham Knight*, *William Tirl* and *Ralph Montgomery Esquires*, were without answer condemned and beheaded; and to encourage his friends, he created his brothers

The bloody
Battel of
Towton.His Corona-
tion, 1461.

Anno 1461.

Tarkitz.

brothers George, Duke of Clarence, and Richard, Duke of Gloucester: John Lord Nevil, brother to Richard Earl of Warwick, he made first a Viscount, then Marquis Montacute; Henry Bourchier, brother to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl of Essex; and William Nevil Lord Fauconberg, Earl of Kent: which two last, with the Lords Audley and Clinton, he sent to scower the Seas, who landing in Brittain, took the Town of Conquest and Isle of Bee, and then returned; at which time Henry Beaufort Duke of Somerset, Ralph Percy, and divers others, submitted to King Edward's mercy, who freely pardoning them, declared the same to all that would do the like.

Anno 1462.

Anno 1463.

Queen Margaret having obtained of the French King the aid of 500 men, lands at Trunmouth, but being forced to Sea again, is by tempest driven to Barwick, where she saves her life, but loses her ships and goods; whereupon, shortly after, having got together a great number of Scots and other Assistants, she, with the King her Husband, enter Northumberland, where, near Exham, her Army being encompassed by the Marquis Montacute, was with much slaughter overcome; Henry Beauford Duke of Somerset (who had lately revolted) the Lords Roos, Hungerford, Molins, Wentworth and Hussy, Sir John Findern and Sir Ralph Gray Knight, with others, taken Prisoners, the first whereof was presently beheaded at Exham, and the rest not long after at Newcastle; and Sir Ralph Gray being first solemnly degraded, his gilt Spurs cut from his Heels by the Master Cook, his Sword broken over his Head, his Coat-Armour rent, another reverend put on by the King of Arms, was so led to his execution. But King Henry himself escaped into Lancashire (Grafton faith into Scotland) the Queen with her son into France; where also Jasper Earl of Pembroke the Kings half Brother, with some other persons of Note flying, lived in great misery.

The Battle of Exham, May 15.

Anno 1464.

But King Edward at this time no less willing to perform the Office of King as well in Peace as War, for three days together (in Michaelmas Term) sat publicly with his Judges on the Kings Bench, not only to inform himself of the orders of that Court, but to reform what was needful both at Bench and Bar: ordering likewise the Officers of his Exchequer to moderate their Fees, and to be more intente to the benefit of the Subject, than their own unjust gain.

And now, being about 23 years of age, King Edward is advised by his Counsel to take a Wife, for the preservation of his Posterity; for which, after several proffers, no place was thought so convenient to match in, as France, nor no Lady for all personal qualities, and many reasons of State so fit as the Lady Bona, daughter to Lewis Duke of Savoy, sister to the present Queen of France, and now residing in the French Court. To treat of which Marriage the Earl of Warwick is immediately dispatched into France; to whose Proposals the French very readily consented: But King Edward not so fortunate, hunting in the mean time

Book 5.

Edw. Hall in an. 3. E. 4.

John Stow Anno 1464.

Richard Grafton.

Ibid. fol. 123.

Chap. 5.

John Stow Anno 1464.

time in Witchwood Forrest, and coming to the Mannor of Grafton, happened there to be so bewitched with the Lady Elizabeth Grey, the young Widdow of Sir John Grey of Groby, that it had almost proved his ruine; who applying herself to him a Suitor for some Lands as a Joynture left her by her Husband slain against King Edward at the Battel of St Alban, so prevailed over him, that he became a Suitor to her; for what, since by wanton perswasion he could not obtain, he fought and did accomplish by too hasty a Marriage, at his Mannor of Grafton in Northamptonshire, upon the first day of May, 1464. and on the 26th of May, in the year following she was crowned at Westminster with all due solemnity.

Edward Hall fol. 124. b.

This Queen Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Richard Widevile Kt. afterwards created Earl Rivers (by his Wife Jaquetta Duchess of Bedford, the Relict of John Duke of Bedford, and daughter of Peter of Luxemburg Earl of St Paul) was King Edward's Wife 18 years, 11 months, and 9 dayes, not more fortunate in attaining to the height of worldly honour than unhappy in the murder of her two sons, and loss of her own liberty: for in the beginning of her Husbands Reign, she was forced to take sanctuary at Westminster, where her first son Prince Edward was born; and at his death did the like for fear of, the Protector Richard Duke of Gloucester. And lastly, having all her Possessions seized on by King Henry VII. lived in mean Estate in the Monastery of Bermondsey in Southwarke, where not long after the last troubles of her life, and enjoyed a quiet Burial Place by her later Husband King Edward IV. at Windsor, of whom she had obtained licence to finish the Foundation of Queens-Colledge in Cambridge, begun by Queen Margaret of Anjou her immediate Predecessor, which was accomplished in the sixth year of his Reign.

Warwick being informed that the wanton King had got a new Wife, and that in his courting the Lady Bona he had only beaten the bush abroad, but King Edward at home had taken the Bird, upon his return dissembled his discontent, till drawing to his party his two Brothers, the Archbishop of York and the Mar-

Edward IV.

His Marriage, May 1. 1464.

The Figure of this Queen Elizabeth's Seal (of red Wax) is represented in the 323 page of this fifth Book, which contains an Effigie of King Edward, and her Arms, and Quarterings, impaled, under a Coronet, composed of Croisettes, and many Flowers de Lize, and between them 8 Flowers of a lesser size: and supported by the white Lyon of March on the right side, and on the left with a Greyhound, accollared and chained, which last was the Supporter of the Nevils Earls of Westmerland, as appears in their

Seals. The Queen bears therein, Quarterly of 6 peeces, 3 in Chief, and 3 in Pale: The first quarter is Argent, a Lyon rampant, guard gules, crowned Proper, and was the Paternal Coat-Armour of her Mothers Father Peter Earl of St Paul, Surmount of Luxemburg. Secondly, Quarterly, Gules a Starr Argent, and Azure fesse of Flower de Luces Grandmother, Margaret the daughter of Francis de Bauc Duke of Andree. Thirdly, Barry, 12 Argent and Azure, over all a Lyon rampant guard gules. Fourthly, Gules, three Bendlets, Argent, a Chief parted per Fess, Argent charged with a red Rose, and Or; being the Arms of her great Grandmother Eulie daughter of the Earl of Olyffus, and 12 Argent and Azure, borne by the name of St Paul, and was the Arms of Countess of quarter placed her Paternal Coat of Woodville, viz. Argent a Fesse and Canton, Gules. Thus were their several Coats of the Royal Effigie with those of King Edward IV. who first of all our Kings married his Subject in imitation of Shield. And this is to show their right; for it was objected against Richard Duke of York, when he claimed the Crown as heir to Lionel Duke of Clarence, that he did not bear the said Dukes Arms. But he answered thereunto, That he might lawfully have done it, but did forbear it for a time, as he did from making his claim to the Crown. He did so this Seal, and those in her Instrument, to which it is annexed, are alike, in which she writes herself Elizabetha Dei gratia Regina Anglie et Francie Domina Hibernie. It bears date, sub magno sigillo nostro apud Cestrum de Chastel Dom: Hen: Com: Huntingdon & F. 3 fol. 60. vlti 67. in Coll. Arm. he fame Impaleme of King Edward IV. and this Queen Elizabeth, is painted on a Banner in J. a. Standerley in Coll. Armorum; and her Quarterings alone were painted in the fourth West-Window of the Cloisters at Fotheringlay.

E e e e

quis

Yorkshire.

quis *Mountacute*, attempting likewise the Kings two Brothers, *Clarence* and *Glocester*, but not daring to trust the reservedness of the latter, he proceeds upon the first; whom he found as ready to agree in complaints against his Brother, as the Earl of *Warwick* was to urge the wrongs he had done him by the King; which bred such a compliance betwixt them, that *Clarence* taking to Wife the Earls daughter, was then acquainted with his intention to restore King *Henry*; to which the Duke of *Clarence* gave approbation, and promised his utmost assistance.

Book 5.

Richard
Greaves 31
100.

Anno 1465.

Whil'st thus much good is propos'd for that sad Prince, he miserably wandering in disguise from one place to another, was at last discovered and taken in *Yorkshire*; from whence, with his Legs tyed under the Horse-belly, he is carried towards *London*; but by the way is met by the Earl of *Warwick*, by whom (though now privately his best Friend) he is committed to the Tower, together with Dr. *Manning* Dean of *Windsor*, Dr. *Beadle*, and one *Ellerton*, all taken in company of King *Henry*.

Anno 1468.

The Battell of
Hedgecote or
Banbury.

Richard Earl of *Warwick* having spent the last year in the forging of his designs, and now beginning to stir, sends to his two Brothers the Archbishop and the Marquis, who in *Yorkshire* presently raise a commotion; against whom, King *Edward* lending *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke*, with an Army of *Welsh*, who having in a first Encounter at *Hedgecote* slain Sir *Henry Nevil*, and being now upon the point of Victory, one *John Clapham* a Servant of the Earl of *Warwick*, came in with 500 Country Fellows, and displaying his Lords Banner, on which was painted his white Bear, cryed a *Warwick*, a *Warwick*; which the Earls party hearing, turned their backs, and were to the number of 5000 slain, the Earl of *Pembroke* himself, and Sir *Richard Herbert* his Brother, having fought bravely, were made Prisoners, and at *Banbury* beheaded. Whereupon the *Northamptonshire* Men, under the conduct of *Robin of Riddsdale*, rising with the Rebels, came to *Grafton*, where they seiz'd upon Earl *Rivers* (Father to the Queen) with his son Sir *John Wideville*; brought them to *Northampton*, and there took off their heads; upon which the Earl of *Warwick* joined them; but hearing of King *Edwards* approach with a numerous Army, he, with *George Duke of Clarence* his Son-in-Law, retreat Northwards, keeping King *Edward* in suspense with Proposals of Accommodation, till at last near *Warwick*, they surprize him in his Bed, and send him Prisoner to the Archbishop of *York* at *Midelham*; from whence not long after he made his escape and got to *York*, and thence to *Lancaster*, where, with the Lord *Hastings*, raising some Forces he came to *London*.

Edward
Hall 32. 48
b.John
Stons
Annals.

Warwick and *Clarence* upon this, preparing to raise more Forces, by intermediation of some Lords, an Interview (with Oaths of security on both sides taken) is agreed on, to be in *Westminster Hall*, between King *Edward* and his Brother *Clarence*, with the other discontented Lords, which came to nothing; but parting worse friends

Chap. 5.

friends than they met, the King removes to *Canterbury*, and the Duke and Earl to *Warwick*, which they take in their way to *Lincolne*, where Sir *Robert Wells*, with their Forces under his command was appointed to meet them; whom leaving there, they depart Northward to raise more; during which time, King *Edward* sends to the Lord *Wells*, together with his Son-in-Law Sir *Thomas Dymock*, to come before him, who fearing the worst, took sanctuary; but upon the Royal Word for safety, they appeared; whereupon the King commanding the Lord *Wells* to write to his son Sir *Robert* to forsake the Earls party, he did accordingly, but not prevailing they were both beheaded; whereof Sir *Robert Wells* having advice, and that King *Edward* in the head of a great Army was advanced to *Stamford*, he, to revenge his Fathers death, though he knew himself too weak, adventured to give the King Battel, where he being taken Prisoner, lost the day, with 10000 men, and his head into the bargain.

Edward IV.

The Battell of
Stamford or
Loojocotech
field, 1470.Phil. Com-
met 1. 3.
657. 4.

The sad news of this defeat quickly put *Warwick* and the Confederate Lords upon consultations for their safety, who thereupon at *Dartmouth* take shipping for *Calais*, where they are denied entrance by *Vawclere* the chief Captain, from whence therefore weighing anchor for *Normandy*, they take in their passage several rich ships of *Burgundy*, and land in *France*; and being assisted by that King, they not long after land at *Dartmouth* again, and march Northward; whom King *Edward* pursuing, finding few that willingly adhered to him, and what flocking there was from all parts to the Earl of *Warwick*, at *Nottingham* forsakes his Army, and with his Brother the Duke of *Glocester* and the Lord *Hastings* comes to *Lyn*; where finding two *Holland* Vessels and one *Englisb*, ready to sail, they with about 700 men go on board them; and stand over for the Coast of *Flanders*.

Upon this, the Duke of *Clarence* and Earl of *Warwick* march to *London*, and Queen *Elizabeth* from the Tower removes to sanctuary at *Westminster*, and is there delivered of her son Prince *Edward*; when *Warwick* entering the Tower with *John* Earl of *Oxford*, and *Jasper* Earl of *Pembroke*, remove King *Henry* (now nine years a Prisoner) to his own Lodgings; from whence, October 6, they rode in triumph with him through *London* to the Bishops Place, where he rested till the 13th, on which day he went in Procession Crowned to *St Pauls*; presently after which, a Parliament is called at *Westminster*, wherein King *Edward* is declared a Usurper, his Brother the Duke of *Glocester* a Traitor, and both their Inheritances confiscated to King *Henry*.

King Henry is
restored.

About this time *Jasper* Earl of *Pembroke* going into *Wales*, found there the Lord *Henry* son to *Margaret* daughter and heir of *John Beaufort* the first Duke of *Somerset*, not then above ten years old, and fostered with the Lady *Herbert*; him the Earl brought away with him to King *Henry*; of whom the King spake prophetically to this purpose, Much striving there is between us, but this is he to whom both Wee and our Adversaries must submit, when

Yorkist.

when at that time many of both Houses were alive to precede him.

Anno 1471.

Shortly after this, King Edward being furnished with 18 tall ships, 200 Dutch men, and 50000 Florens of Gold, by means of the Duke of Burgundy, lands at *Ravenspur* in *Torkshire*, from whence coming to *Tork*, and finding there cold entertainment, he thinks it best to change his pretence, and in imitation of his Father (who in like manner no less than thrice forswore himself) there took his Oath, receiving the Sacrament upon it, that he only came to recover his Inheritance, meaning perhaps the Crown (as some will say to save him from Perjury) in every place where he came Proclaiming King Henry himself, and wearing an *Estrich Feather*, which was Prince Edwards Livery; by this means, and the return of the Duke of Clarence to his Loyalty, he came to London, and is there joyfully received of the Citizens, who deliver King Henry into his hands.

Warwick being upon his march also towards London, had this bad news at *St Albans*, and thereupon advances to *Barnet*, upon the 13th of April, being Easter Eve, where King Edward (having King Henry there a Prisoner) with his Forces gave him the meeting, so that upon Easter day in the morning began that terrible Fight called *Barnesfield*, whereof the Earl of Warwick had certainly been Victor had not a strange mischance happened, by reason of a Mist, which so confounded the Earl of Oxford's men, who wearing a *Star with Streames* on their Liveries, and King Edwards a *Sun*, were mistaken and shot at by the Earl of Warwicks Archers; whereupon Oxford crying *Treason*, fled with 800 men, by which their Army became wholly defeated; Richard Earl of Warwick with his Brother *John* Marquis *Mountacute*, sold their lives at a dear rate, there being slain above 10000 on both sides, whereof on the Kings, the Lords *Cromwell*, *Say*, and the son of *Mounjoye*; on the Earls party, the Duke of *Excester* left for dead, got to *Westminster*, and there took sanctuary; the Bodies of the two *Nevils* put into one Coffin, were brought to London, where for three days they lay barefaced, and were afterwards buried with their Ancestors in the Priory of *Bilbam*.

And now (kept back by Tempest) when it was too late, came Queen Margaret (with her son Prince Edward, who had newly married Warwicks younger daughter) from *Hartleu*, and landed at *Weymouth*; but seeking to get into *Wales* to Jasper Earl of *Pembroke*, she was crossed by King Edward at *Tewkesbury*, on the fourth day of May, 1471. An. 11 Ed. 4. and there in Battel overthrow, her son slain by the Duke of Gloucester, and herself sent Prisoner to London, and afterwards ransomed by the French King. Edmond Beaufort Duke of *Somerset*, and his Brother *John*, *John Longstrother* Prior of *St Johns*, *Sir Gervase Clifton*, *Sir Thomas Tresham*, with twelve other Knights and Gentlemen) before Richard Duke of Gloucester, as Constable of England) were the 7th of

Battel of Barnesfield.

The Battel of Tewkesbury, 1471. May 4.

Richard Grafton fol. 217.

Edward Hall.

Richard Grafton f. 221. a. 6.

Chap. 5.

of May condemned and beheaded in the 11th year of King Edwards Reign, An. 1471. Upon this defeat Thomas Bastard of *Falconberg*, then at Sea with a great Navy, and 17000 men, came up the *Thames* to London, demanding the restitution of King Henry VI. where being denied entrance, he fired *Aldgate*, but was by Robert Basset and Ralph Jocelin, with the Citizens, stoutly repulsed, and pursued as far as *Blackwall*; for which good service, King Edward upon his coming to London, rewarded the two Aldermen and Drifwick the Recorder, with the Order of Knighthood.

Edward Hall f. 223.

And now to make sure work, and that King Henry might not any more be the cause of disturbance, the Duke of Gloucester coming to the Tower, and finding him at his Devotion, as not concerned at these distractions, with his Dagger in his Hand, stab'd him to the heart, a Parliament now declaring him an Usurper, and King Edward lawful King, when not half a year before another had declared the quite contrary.

11th. fol. 223. b.

Edward Hall fol. 224.

Ibid.

Lastly, to be fully secured and rid of all suspected Persons, King Edward sent the Archbishop of York prisoner to the Castle of *Guisnes*, and the Earl of Oxford, (who had lately surrendered himself) to that of *Hammes*, where for twelve years together he remained so close, that his Lady (not being suffered to come near him) was, for want of maintenance, forced to sustain her self by her Needle. Jasper Earl of *Pembroke*, and Henry Earl of *Richmond* flying into the Duke of *Bretagnes* Countrey, lived there very obscurely; but the Duke of *Excester* (though Brother-in Law both to King Edward and the Duke of *Burgoyne*) was by *Comines*, as himself relates, seen in that Countrey barefoot begging his bread; and though afterwards the Duke allowed him some small Pension, yet within a short while he was found dead, and stript upon *Dover Sands*.

Richard Grafton f. 226. b.

King Edward being now quiet at home, is perswaded by the Duke of *Burgoyne* to make War upon France; when sailing thither with 1500 men of the Nobility and Gentry, 15000 Archers, and 8000 common Soldiers, he sends before him his Herald, to demand the Crown of the King of France; who, having read his Letters, returns this Answer, *It is far better for the new King thy Master to trust us an old Adversary than two such new Deceivers, as (if he comply with them) he will find the Duke of Burgoyne, and the Earl of St Paul to be: And so commend me to thy Master.* Which the Herald promising to do, was, with an honourable reward of 300 Crowns, and a rich piece of Crimson-Velvet for himself, and a Present of a stately Horse, a wild Boar and a Wolf, for the King, graciously dismissed.

This Answer King Edward receiving at *Calais*, at first gave no credit to; but afterwards finding true, he was willing to hearken to Proposals of Peace, which not long after was for nine years concluded at *Amiens*, upon these Conditions:

That the French King should pay to the King of England forthwith

Fifff

Edward IV.

Anno 1473.

Anno 1474.

Torkjill.

with the Sum of 75000 Crowns, and thenceforth annually 50000 Crowns during King Edward's life, and that, within one year, the Lady Elizabeth, King Edward's Daughter should be married to the Dauphin. In which Articles the Dukes of Burgoigne and Bretagne, were included, if they would accept thereof; which the Duke of Burgoigne coming to the English Camp, after many reproaches to King Edward, refused.

Richard
Griffin f.
231. b.

Hereupon great shews of friendship passed between the two Kings, and an Interview sumptuously performed at a Town called Picquene, three miles from Amiens, seated in a bottom upon the River of Soame, over which was erected a strong Bridge, with a grate in the middle; at which both the Kings being met, took their Oaths reciprocally to observe the new made Peace, King Edward having with him his Brother the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Northumberland, and at his back his whole Army; and with the French King, came his Brother the Cardinal, and John Duke of Bourbon, with 800 Men at Arms; where, after many Complements, he invited King Edward to Paris; but the King wisely refusing the courtesie, had the Composition Money paid him; and the Hostages being delivered on both sides, he returned to Calais, and so for England.

Ibid. fol.
233. b.Edward
Stille fol.
234. b.

Anno 1475.

Where his domestick troubles being thoroughly quieted, he casts a jealous eye upon Henry Earl of Richmond, the eldest Son of Margaret the daughter and heir of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset; which Henry had fled into Brittany with Jasper Earl of Pembroke his Uncle, and by continual solicitations, and no small Sums of Money, so works upon Francis Duke of Britaine, that the Earl of Richmond is delivered into the hands of his Embassadors, who pretended their Master King Edward (to end all contentions betwixt him and the House of Lancaster, of which Earl Henry was a Branch) would marry him to his eldest daughter the Lady Elizabeth (which afterwards came to pass) but it now happened, that the Embassadors and the Earl being stayed at St Malo's by contrary winds; Duke Francis, by one John Chevalier, an able Councillor, and in high esteem among the Nobility of Britaine, is made sensible of his error, in delivering up the Earl to King Edward, against the Laws of Hospitality and Sanctuary, who instead of marrying him to his daughter, did really design to espouse Richmond to a Grave, thereby to secure himself from future troubles.

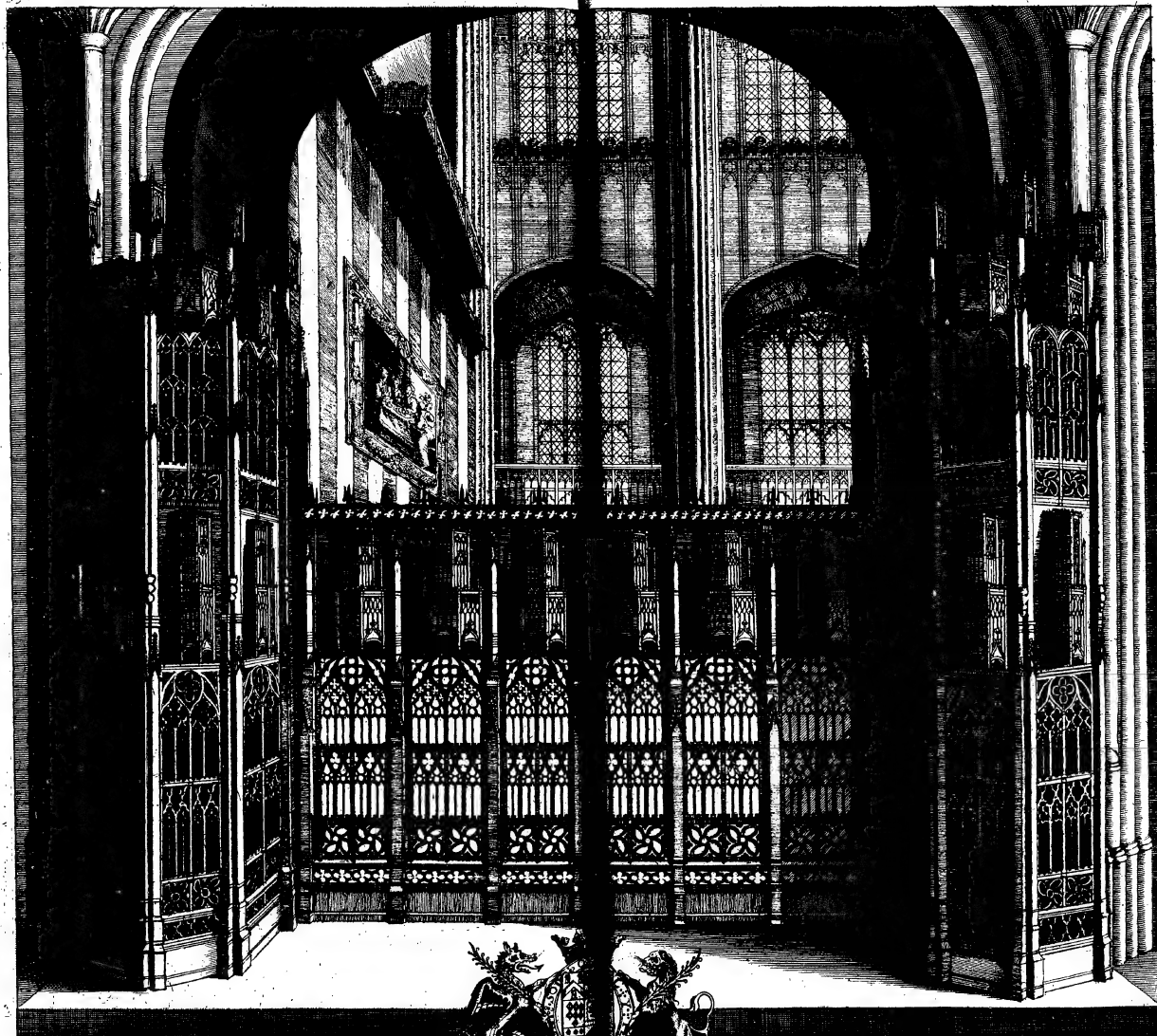
Rich. Graf.
tom f. 237.
a & b.

Upon this the Duke of Britaine with all speed sends his Treasurer Peter Landeys to St Malo's, who so dexterously managed his affair with the Embassadors, that the Earl of Richmond found opportunity to escape into an inviolable Sanctuary; upon which they depart without other satisfaction than assurance from the Duke, that Richmond should be so confined, that King Edward might receive no disturbance from him.

Anno 1478.

And now, by the pregnant ambition and practice of the Duke of Gloucester the King's Brother, George Duke of Clarence was first committed

Rich. Graf.
tom f. 241.
b.



*Illustrissimo et Potentissimo Principi Georgio Duci Albemarlæ Comiti de
Regi Carolo secundo ab intimis Cubiculis, et Sanctoribus Confilijs, omniumq[ue]
li Magnifico, nobilissimoq[ue] Ordinis Garterij Equiti, Hanc Tumulū Serenissimū Regis*

*Tosington, Baroni Monck de Pothetridge, Beauchamp, et Teyes Augustissimo
Sacre Regiæ Majestatis Exercituum Capitaneis Generali et Summo Ducl. Magnifico Statu
Edwini 4^{to} figuram in sacella Regiæ Windesoriensi sitū, submissis cultu D.D.E.D. F.S.*

Chap. 5. committed to the Tower, and shortly after drowned in a Butt of *Edward IV.*
Malmeſey, not without the Kings knowledge, as was ſuppoſed,
which however he afterwards repented.

About this time the Scots propounded a Marriage between the
Edward Kings eldeſt ſon *James* Duke of *Rothſay*, and the Lady *Cecily* ſe- 1480
Ball fol. cond daughter to King *Edward*, whereto the King and Council
241. b. readily agreeing, part of the Portion was pay'd, on condition that
if the Match ſhould not ſucceed, the ſame to be returned again;
ibid. fol. both which the Scots neglecting, King *Edward* ſent an Army in-
243. to *Scotland*, under the command of the Duke of *Gloceſter*; to
whom the Scots readily ſubmitting, promiſed to pay the Money
demanded, withal ſurrendering the Town and Caſtle of *Berwick*,
whereof the Engliſh had been then 21 years diſpoſſeſt; notwith-
ſtanding which the Money was never paid.

After this King *Edward* underſtanding by his Lieger Ambaſſa- 1483
Richard dor in *France*, that that King not only denied payment of the
Grafton f. forementioned annual Tribute of 50000 Crowns ſtipulated by
246. the foreſaid Articles of Peace, but had alſo married the Dauphin
to the Emperors * Sons daughter, by advice of his Council he pre- * *Maximilian*
ſently proclaimed War, but before preparations could be ſuffici-
ently made, he was himſelf prevented by death, deceaſing of a
Edward Quartane Ague, at his Palace of *Weſtmiſter*, on the 9th of *April*. His death, &c.
Ellie fol. 1483.
238. *L. 3. f. 9 &*
L. 11. p. 34.
in Col.
dm. An. 1483. in the 42 year of his age, and the 22 of his Reign,
adding one month and five dayes. He lies buried at *Windſor* in
the new Chappel (whole Foundation himſelf had laid, being
all the Works of Piety by him left) under a Monument of Steel
poliſhed and gilt, representing a pair of Gates, betwixt two
Towers, all of curious transparent Workmanſhip (after the Go-
thick manner) which is placed in the North Arch (faced through
with Touch-Stone) near to the High Altar, as more exactly ap-
peareth by the representation thereof here inſerted.

The manner of this Kings Interment was thus, firſt, The 1483
ibid. Corps was covered from the Navel to the Knees, and ſo laid up-
on a board all naked, and ſo continued ten or twelve hours, that
all the Lords both Spiritual and Temporal then being in *London* or
about might look on him, and the Lord Mayor and his Brethren
ſaw him ſo lying, and then he was Seared. Then on the morrow af-
ter he was brought into the * Chappel of *St Stephen*, where there
were three Maſſes Sung, the firſt of our *Lady*, the ſecond of the
Trinity, the third of *Requiem*; and in the afternoon there was
Sung *Dirige* and *Commendam*: and at night, well watched with
Nobles and his Servants. He reſted in this order eight days, and
on Wednesday, being the 17th day of the month of *April* above-
ſaid, the Body was conveyed into the Abbey of *Weſtmiſter*, borne
by ſeveral Knights and Eſquires that were for his Body, having
upon the Corps a rich and large black Cloth of Gold, with a Croſs
of Cloth of Silver, and above that a rich Canopy of Cloth Im-
perial, fringed with Gold and black Silk, borne by four Knights,
having at the Corners four Banners, alſo borne by four Knights,
the

* Now the
Houle of
Commons.

Torkjst.

* He was afterwards Duke of Norfolk.

the first of the *Trinity*, the second of our Lady, the third of St *George*, and the fourth of St *Edward*. My Lord * *Howard* bare the Kings Banner before the Body, the Officers of Arms about him on every side.

In the Herse in *Westminster Abbey*, above the Body and Cloath of Gold aforesaid, was a Personage like to the similitude of a King, in Habit Royal, Crowned with a Crown Royal on his Head, holding in one hand a Scepter, and in the other hand a Ball of Silver gilt, with a Cross patee.

When the Mass and all other solemnities were performed, the Body was placed in a Chariot drawn by six Horses, and so with that Pomp that was required, went to *Charing Cross*, where the Chariot was censured, and from thence to *Syon*, where it was received that night with the usual Ceremonies; from thence, on the next morning they departed in good order to *Eaton*, where they were received by the Procession of *Windor*; and at the Castle Gate the Archbishop of *Tork* and the Bishop of *Winchester* censured the Corps; and from thence they passed to the new Church, where in the Quire was ordained a marvellous well wrought Herse, being that night watched with a good company of Nobles and Elquires of the Body, and was there buried with all solemnity befitting so great and so victorious a King; and had this Rhiming Epitaph composed for him registred in a Book in the Colledge Arms.

Carmina que letus cecini, cano tristitia mestus,
heu pater, heu pastor, heu Rex, heu bellicus armis,
heu doctus Salomon, Jonathas, Athurus in hoste,
heu vere legis custos, heu gloria plebis,
Edwardus quartus Anglis Rex, et decus orbis,
Colitur a nobis Rosa mundi solis triumphis,
Absoluit in vultu, Salomon tristis quasi cultu,
Templi fundator castri nobus et recreator,
Ast nobis natis qui sit jam queso beatus
Gallus obedit ejus vultu, luctusq; subegit,
Protector Christi fidei victus necesse tristi,
Celsa petens astris, jam lacuit colmina castri,
Soli latet obscuris gradibus dolet Anglia curis
Castra thoyis plena plallentium sunt peramena,
Nim jam sientum, bis verba referre valentium,
Luce migrat celsis, nona Rex noster Anglis
Edwardi, Christi matris precibusq; Georgii,
H. semel. C. quarter octo decies tribus annis.
Tristi sed Regni vicenis trenus annus.
Natus quo mense necat hunc moys illius ense.
Anglia plange parens Regis sic neustria nutrix
Rex tuus ex jure moxitur cur gallia comit
Regem nunc Reges plangant, geniti genitozes,
Principes Duxq; comes genitrix Regina proles
Spiritus erigent Reges petat alta Polorum
Omnes Angligene quia Rex et tutor eorum.

In Off.
Arm. E. 4.

Comines

Chap. 5.

Phil. Com.
lib. 4. cap.
10.

Comines gives King *Edward* this Character, viz. That he was the goodliest Gentleman that ever his eyes beheld, Fair of Complexion, and of a Kingly Presence, of a Courageous Heart, Politick in Counsel, and in adversity Undaunted, in prosperity rather Joyous than Proud, in Peace Just and Merciful, in War Sharp and Fierce, and in Battel Bold and Adventurous, yet nor beyond discretion; and is no less commended when he added, than is his Manhood where he vanquished. Eight or nine Battels he won, wherein to his great Renown he fought on Foot, and was ever Victor over his Enemies. Much given he was to the Lusts of Youth, and had several Concubines, of which the most memorable were, the Lady *Elizabeth Lucy*, and *Jane Shore*; and in his later time, grown somewhat corpulent, which rather graced his grave years, than disliked the eyes of his beholders.

Edward IV.

Children of King *EDWARD IV.* by *ELIZABETH WOODVILLE* his Wife.

Richard
Gresion f.
240. a.

14. *EDWARD* of *YORK*, eldest Son of King *Edward IV.* known by the name of King *Edward V.* was murdered by the procurement of his Uncle and Protector *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, as more at large in his particular History Chap. 5.

Richard
Gresion f.
240. a.

Cant. ab
an. 11. m. 3.
15 E. 4. m. 4.

Trin. Rec.
16 E. 4. Reg
6. in doris.
Pat. 16 E.
4. p. 2. m.
12.

14. *RICHARD* Duke of *Tork*, surnamed of *Shrewsbury*, the place of his birth, second Son of King *Edward IV.* was upon the 28th day of *May*, 1474. An. 14. Ed. 4. created Duke of *Tork*; and after the death of that rich and potent Prince *Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk* (which hapned the year following) whose Honors for want of Issue Male fell to the King, and his Inheritance to his daughter the Lady *Anne*, he was made first Earl of *Nottingham* (as the *Mowbrayes* had been before) 12 Jan. an. 16 Ed. 4. Then on the 7th of *February* next following was honoured with the Titles of Duke of *Norfolke* and Earl *Warren*.

On St *George* his day, 7 E. 4. the King being then at St *Johns*, accompanied with other Knights of the Garter, after Evening, in his Bedchamber, in the presence of his Lords and his Council, as also of *Norrey* and *Guyen* Kings of Arms, by express command determined,

That his second son then Duke of *Tork* should bear for his Arms the like Arms that the King himself did, with this difference, viz. A Label of three points, Silver, on the first part, a Canton Gules; and for his Badge, a Falcon volant Silver, membered with two Semells, Gold, within a Fetterlock unlocked, and somewhat open, Gold. This appeareth in a Book (some time in the custody of *John Stowe*) which had belonged to an Herald, The Coat of Arms beforementioned, viz. Quarterly France and England, a Label of three points Argent, the first charged with a Canton Gules, are upon this Dukes Stall subscribed, to wit Dr. euerwyn Kibburt.

Rot. Parl.
71 E. 4. m.
10.

And thus dignified (on the 15th of *January*, in the ensuing year) he espoused the aforesaid *Anne Mowbray*, the richest and most noble Match of that time, being the onely daughter and heir of the forementioned *John Lord Mowbray Duke of Norfolk*, Earl *Warren* and *Surrey*, and Earl-Marshall of *England*, &c. The ceremony of which marriage, performed the 15th day of *January*, 1477, an. 17. Edw. 4. I have expressed as I find it recorded in an old Book in the Office of Arms.

His Marriage.

This *Anne* did bear the Arms of her Father *John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk*, viz. Gules, 3 Lyons passant guardant Or, a Label of three points Argent, 1 who's Family

leaving of the *Lion rampant argent*, in a *Field*, *Gules*, their Paternal Coat of Arms, assumed the Coat-Armour of *Thomas* of *Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk*, the fifth son of King *Edward I.*, from whom by heirs general they were descended.

G g g g g

The

Larkjls.

The 14th day of *January* the high and excellent Princes came to the Place of Estate in the Kings great Chamber at *Westminster*, and there, according to her high and excellent Estate, had a Voyde after the Form and Estate of this Realm of *England*, accompanied with many Dukes, Earls and Barons, and abundance of Ladies and Gentlewomen, the Princes being led by Earl *Rivers*.

On the morrow, being Thursday the 15th day of this said month, this Prince came out of the Queens Chamber at *Westminster*, and so proceeding through the Kings great Chamber, came into the great *Whitehall*, and so to *St Stephens* Chappel. Upon her attended many Ladies and Gentlewomen. She was led by the Earl of *Lincolne* on the right Hand, and on the left by the Earl *Rivers*; the Chappel was richly Hung, and a State prepared, where sat the King, Queen and Prince, the Right, High, and Excellent Princes (and Queen of Right) Mother to the King, the Lady *Elizabeth*, the Lady *Mary*, and the Lady *Cecilie*, daughters to the King.

Thus was the said Lady received by Dr *Goldwell* Bishop of *Notwich*, and when he had received her in at the Chappel door, intending to proceed to her Wedding, then answered Dr *Coke*, and said, *That the said High and Mighty Prince Richard Duke of York ought not to be Wedded to that High and Excellent Princess, for they were within Degree of Marriage, the one at the Fourth, the other at the Third.* For which causes he defended the Spousaile, without that there were a special License from the Pope, and a Dispensation for the before said nighness of blood; and then Doctor *Guntorp* Dean of the Kings Chappel shewed an ample Bole of Authority that they might proceed to the *Contractus* and *Matrimonium* before rehearsed, and then the said Bishop of *Notwich* proceeded to the Marriage, and asked who would give the Princess to the Church and to him, and the King gave her, and so proceeding to the High Altar to Mass, and then there was great number of Gold and Silver cast among the common People, brought in Basins of Gold, cast by the High and Mighty Prince the Duke of *Glocester*; and after accomplished the appurtenance of the Marriage, and after Spices and Wine, as appertaineth to Matrimonial Feasts; and from *St Stephens* Chappel the Duke of *Glocester* led the Bride on the right Hand, and the Duke of *Buckingham* on the left: Then in *St Edwards* Chamber they had a stately Feast, at which were the said Dukes with the Duchesses of *Buckingham* and *Norfolk*, Mother to the Princess the Bride; at a side Table sat the Marquis *Dorset*, with many Ladies, and at another Table the Lady *Richmond*, with many other Ladies.

Lastly, on the 5th of May, An. 19 *Edw* 4. this Duke *Richard* had granted to him the Office of Lieutenant of *Ireland* for two years; to which, two days after, by reason of his minority, he deputed *Robert Preston* Lord of *Gormanston* under these Titles

Book 5.

Now the House of Commons.

Chap. 5.

16c IV

cles, *Ricardus secundus filius Illustrissimi Principis Edw. quartii, &c. Dux Ebor. et Norff. Comes Warren, Sur. et Nottingham. Comes Marecallus et Marecallus Angliae, ac Dominus de Segrave, de Mowbray et de Gower. Omnibus, &c. Cum idem Excellentissimus Princeps Pater et Dominus meus, &c. per Litteras suas Patentes, dat. apud Wyndesore 5 Maij, an. Regni sui 19. Ordinavit Nos prefatum Ricardum; Locumtenentem suum Terræ suæ Hiberniæ, Habend. pro termino 2 an. &c. Sciatis nos deputasse Dilectum nostrum Robertum Preston Dominum de Gormanston Deputatum nostrum &c. dat. 7 Maii an. supradicti.*

Not three years after, this *Richard* (being yet a child) with his Brother King *Edward V.* were by the command of their unnatural Uncle and Protector *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, secretly murdered in the Tower of *London*, upon the 9th of the Kalends of *June* 1483. without Issue: the place of their burial being unknown till of late discovered, as you shall find at large in the History of the said King *Edward V.* and in the following Chapter.

14. *GEORGE* of *YORK*, surnamed *Shrewsbury*, Duke of *Bedford*, third and youngest son of King *Edward IV.* by *Elizabeth Woodville* his Wife, was born at *Shrewsbury*, and being yet a young child, was created Duke of *Bedford*, shortly after which he departed this life, and was buried at *Windsor*.

Rish. Graf. fol. 240.

14. *ELIZABETH* of *YORK*, Queen of *England*, eldest daughter of King *Edward IV.* born at *Westminster*, 11 February 1466, and there christened in the Abbey with great solemnity, whom first the said King intended to bestow upon *George Nevil* Duke of *Bedford*, deposed from that Title by Act of Parliament, An. 17 E. 4. was afterwards promised in marriage to the Dauphin of *France*, and in the Court of *France* called *Madam the Dauphine*. Next she was wooed and Courted by King *Richard III.* her unhappy Uncle, after he had murdered her two Brothers; but last of all, most happily married to King *Henry VII.* to reconcile those bloody Wars betwixt the two Royal Houses of *York* and *LANCASTER*, and to join the White and Red Rose in one; of whom see more in the History of *Henry VII.* Book 6. Chapter 1.

Rish. Graf. fol. 240.

14. *CECILIE* of *YORK*, Viscountess *Wells*, second daughter of King *Edward IV.* was desired in marriage by *James* King of *Scots*, for his son *James* Prince of *Scotland* and Duke of *Rothsay*, which being well approved by King *Edward* and his Council, a good Sum of Money was lent to the Scotch King, on condition that at a certain time it should be at King *Edward's* choice whether his daughter should Match with that Prince, or the Money be repayed. But *Lewis* the French King occasioning the breach of this Alliance, the *Scots* were compelled by force to promise the repayment of the Money,

This Cecily Viscountess Wells did bear for her Arms Quarterly, in the first France and England quarterly. In 2d and 3d Burgh, and in the fourth Mortimer. Impaled by Wells, which is, Or, a Lion rampant with wings addorsed, Sable.

withal

Yorkshire.

withal delivering *Barwick* into the hands of the English. This not succeeding, she was at length married to *John Lord Wells* her first Husband, created Viscount *Wells* by King Henry V. I. (being son of *Leonel Lord Wells*, and Margaret his Wife Duchess of *Somerset*, daughter of *John Lord Beauchamp*.) This *John Lord Wells* deceased at *Passiers Place* in *St Sikes* in *London*, on the Feast of *St Appolyne*, 9 Febr. 1498. an. 14 H. 7. and was by the Kings order interred in our Lady-Chappel at *Westminster*, where his Majesty declared himself intended to be buried, which was accordingly performed with great solemnity, having at his Funeral a Standard, a Mourning Horse, with four Elcocheons of the defunct, on which rode one *Villets* armed, and in a long black Cloak, carrying the Banner, his Coat of Arms worn by a Pursivant, four Banners of Saints, and four Bannerols of his own and Lady *Cecilies* Arms, a Mourning Chariot, in which the Body was drawn to *Westminster*, and a Herlein in the Abbey where the *Dirige* was performed by the Bishop of *London*. This *Cecilie* had Issue by the said Viscount *Wells*, two daughters, *Elizabeth Wells* who died without Issue, and *Anne Wells* buried in the *Augustine Friars*.

The second Husband of this *Cecilie* was one *Kyme* of *Lincolnshire*, by whom she had no children; her Body lieth buried at *Quareanna* in the *Isle of Wight*.

14. ANNE of YORK, Duchess of *Norfolk*, third daughter of King *Edward IV.* was espoused to *Thomas Howard* Duke *Norfolk*, Earl-Marshall and Lord Treasurer of *England*, by whom she had a son named *Thomas Howard*, who died young, 3 Aug. 1508. and was buried at *Lambeth*, herself dying without Issue surviving, was buried at *Framlingham* in *Norfolk*.

14. BRIDGET of YORK, fourth daughter, was born at *Eltham* in *Kent* on *St Martins Eve* 10 Nov. 1480. 20 Ed. 4. and the next day was baptized in the Chappel there, by *Edward Story* Bishop of *Chichester*; being yet young, she became a Nun at *Derford*, and there spending her life in devotion and contemplation to the time of her death, was buried in that Priory, circa an. 1517. 8 H. 8.

14. MARY of YORK, fifth daughter, was promised in Marriage to the King of *Denmark*, but deceasing before the Confirmation thereof in the Tower of *Greenwich*, on Thursday before *Whitsunday*, 1482. an. 22 E. 4. On the Monday in the *Whitsunweek*, her Corps was brought to the Church of *Greenwich*, and there had her *Dirige* begun by *James Goldwell* Lord Bishop of *Normich*, who also sung Mass the next morning, there being present several Lords and Ladies; and in the afternoon the Body was conveyed into a Mourning Chariot drawn by Horses also trapped with black,

Book 5.

1.3 fol. 31.
in Coll.
Arm.Stow p.
186.Richard
Griffin f.
240. d.Catal. of
Nich. by R.
B.Richard
Griffin f.
240. d.

B. 12. 199.

Weever p.
335.Lib. J. 118.
2.2. in Coll.
Arm.

Chap. 5.

and adorned with Lozenges of her Arms. Thus from *Greenwich* they set forward to *Kingston*, where the Corps rested that night; and from thence, the next morning, towards *Windsor*, where being met by the Parish in Procession, at the foot of the Bridge next *Eaton*, they proceeded to the Chappel of *Windsor*, where the Body was buried with the usual Offices thereunto belonging.

14. MARGARET of YORK, sixth daughter of King *Edward IV.* was born 19 April 1472, died in her Infancy, 11 December following, and was buried in the Abbey of *Westminster*, in the Chappel of the Kings, with this Epitaph upon her Monument.

Robilitas et forma, decora; tenella juvenit
In simul hic ista mortis sunt condita cista,
Ut genus et nomen, serum, tempus quoque, mortis
Postcas, cuncta tibi manifestat margo Sepulchri.

14. KATHERINE of YORK, Countess of *Devon*, seventh daughter of King *Edward IV.* was married to *William Courtney* Earl of *Devonshire*, that died at *Greenwich*, 9 Jun. 3 H. 8. who, though he had the Kings Letters Patents of that Earldom past some weeks and odd days before his death, yet so necessary was a Creation in that time accounted, that he could not be buried in the quality of an Earl for want thereof, till the King, for such favour as he bare him (which are the words of the Memorandum) willed him to be buried as an Earl, and by the advice of his Council, commanded he should be called by that Title. His Body being Cered, remained in the Court at *Greenwich* in his Chamber till Thursday the 12th day of the same month, when in the afternoon, well accompanied it was conveyed by Barge to *Paul's Wharf*, where attended several Gentlemen and the four Orders of Friars, and so was solemnly brought to *Black Friars*, with those trophies due to his Degree, the Lord Marquis *Dorset* being principal Mourner. The Offertory and Mass finish'd, he was there buried by a Bishop, on the South-side the High Altar, leaving his said Lady one of his seven Executors; who out-living her Husband Earl *William* above sixteen years, departed this life at her Mannor of *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*. 15 Nov. 1527. An. 19 H. 8. at three in the afternoon; her Body being Embalmed, Cered, Leaded, and Chested, was conveyed to the Chappel of the said Mannor, and placed within a Barres, and covered with a Pall of black Velvet with a Crofs of white Satten, and

Vide her Epitaph in the Chappel of the Kings in the Abbey of Westminster.

The Seal of this Catherine is delineated in the 354 page of this fifth Book, upon which are the Arms of her Husband Will. Courtney Earl of Devonshire, viz. Quarterly (Or) three Torreaux (Gules) and (Or) a Lyon rampant (Azure) by the name of de Ripart or Redvers, the third as the second, the fourth as the first, impaling Quarterly of four pieces, the first quarterly France and England, secondly (Or) a Crofs (Gules) the third as the second, 4. Mortimer. supported on the right, file with a Dolphin, and on the left with the Lyon of March: upon the top of the Elcocheon appears a Demy Roie within

the Ryes of the Sun: the Seal being circumscribed, KATHERINA: COMITISSA: DEVON: FILIA: SOROR: ET AMITA: REGUM. The Impudence to which this Seal is annexed, is dated upon the 21st day of October, in the sixth year of King Henry VIII. in which the filles her self, Wce Katherine Countess of Devonshire, Daughter, Sister, and Aunt of Kings, vide G. v. p. 51. 6. in Coll. Arm.

The said Quarterings of this Countess Katherine are impaled with those of William Earl of Devonshire her Husband, in a Glass-Window of *Tiverton* Church in the County of *Devon*, being Or 3 Torreaux, a file of as many points, Azure.

H h h h

of

Yorkist.

upon that another Pall of Cloth of Gold with a white Crofs of Silver Tissue garnished with fix Escucheons of her Arms. Thus it was attended day and night till Monday *Decemb. 2.* when with a formal proceeding it was brought to the Parish Church of *Tiwerton*, under a Canopy of black Velvet, born by six Esquires, at each corner whereof a Banner of a Saint was borne by so many Esquires, *viz.* of the *Trinity*, our *Lady*, *St Edward* and *St Katherine*, the Bearers all in black Gowns, and Hoods, eight Bannerolls carried by eight Gentlemen, four on the one side and four on the other; the chief Mourner was the *Lady Carew* assisted by *Sir Piers Edgcomb*, her Train borne up by a Gentlewoman, followed by six Gentlewomen. The next day the Company being again come into the Church, the Mass of *Requiem* Sung, and the Offertory performed, *Ductor Sarfley* made a goodly Sermon upon this Text, *Mannus Domini tetigit Me*; which done, and Divine Service ended, the whole Company went to *Tiwerton* to Dinner. The Lord *Suffragan* with all the other Abbots and Prelates in Pontificalibus; having performed the office of Burial, the Body was let down into a Vault under the Herse, at what time her Officers brake their Staves. In Memorial of which noble Lady the Marquis of *Exceter* caused a Chappel and a Tomb, with her Effigies thereon, to be erected by the side of the High Altar of the said Church.

This *Katherine* had Issue by her said Husband, her only son *Henry Courtney*.

Henry Courtney succeeded his Father in the Earldom of *Devonshire*, and Barony of *Ockhampton*, and was afterwards created Marquis of *Exceter* at *Bridewell*, 18 *June*, 1525. *an. 17 H. 8.* with which King he was in so great favor, that at his going over into *France*, he nominated this Marquis his heir apparent, but at his return, upon better policy, degraded him of that Dignity, least acting his part on that infectious stage, he should create as much trouble to the Commonwealth as the late *Richard Duke of York* had done after his being honoured with the like Title of heir apparent, since it proved the Tragedy of his Raiser, King *Henry VI.* Now whether *Courtney* had been faulty in abetting the Treasons wherewith Cardinal *Pool* was charged, or whether the King packt him into that company for instigating several Foreign Princes on the Popes behalf to invade the Realm, and raise the Cardinal to the Crown; certain it is, that having the Marquis and his Partakers upon the advantage, the better to secure his own Estate, he caused his head with those of the Lord *Mountague*, and *Sir Edward Nevil*, to be cut off upon *Tower-hill*, *An. 1538.*

This *Henry Marquis of Exceter* married two Wives, the first was *Elizabeth Grey*, daughter and heir of *John Viscount Lisle*, by whom he had no Issue, and the second *Gertrude*, daughter of *William Blount Lord Mountjoy* (begotten of *Elizabeth* daughter and coheir of *Sir William Say Kt.*) who, about nine-

Book 5.

This Marquis of Exceter did bear, Quarterly, in the first France and England quarterly with in a Border quarterly of England and France, on the second and third Or, three Torteaux, and on the fourth, Or a Lyon rampant, Azure, Thie Army, within the Garter, are carved and painted in the Roofe of the Chappel of *St. George* in Windsor.

Cat. of Nob. by R. 2.

Chap. 5.

Yorkist.

teen years after her Husband's death, was, with *Margaret Countess of Salisbury*, attainted likewise for the aforementioned Treason against King *Henry 8.* But not being executed, because she had no guilty Blood-Royal in her Veins, she died a natural death, and was buried under a fair Tomb in *Wimborn-Minster* in *Dorsetshire*, *An. 1557.* leaving Issue her only Child,

Edward Courtney, long time Prisoner in the Tower of *London*; but at length, by Queen *Mary*, on 3 *Sept. 1553.* in the first year of her Reign, was created, and restored to the Earldom of *Devonshire*, to him and his Heirs Males, at her Mannor of *Richmond*; about three years after, dyed at *Padua* in *Italy*, 4 *Octob. 1556.* sans Issue (not without suspicion of Poyson) so that in him was lopt off the last Branch of the Princely Family of the *Courtneys*.

He did bear the Arms of his Father.

Pat. an. 1.
M. p. 2.

Natural Children of King EDWARD IV.

Richard
Griffin
Chron.

14. *ARTHUR PLANTAGENET*, Viscount *Lisle*, Natural Son of King *Edward IV.* whose Mother was supposed to be the Lady *Elizabeth Lucy*, was created Viscount *Lisle*, Lieutenant of *Calais*, and Knight of the Garter: whose History followeth in the tenth and last Chapter of this fifth Book.

Cat. of
Nob. by
R. 2.

14. *ELIZABETH PLANTAGENET*, Lady *Lumley*, Base Daughter of King *Edward IV.* was the Wife of *Sir Thomas Lumley Kt* (son of *George Lord Lumley*) who dying before his Father, *An. 2 H. 7.* left Issue *Richard Lord Lumley* of *Lumley Castle* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, who taking to Wife *Anne* the daughter of *Sir John Conyers* of *Hornby Castle* in *Com. York*, had Issue two sons, *John* and *Anthony*; which *John*, *An. 5 H. 8.* being at *Flodden-Field* with the Earl of *Surrey*, was in 6 *H. 8.* summoned to Parliament; shortly after which he had Livery of all the Lands of his Inheritance. He married *Joane* daughter of *Henry Lord Scroope* of *Bolton*, and by her had Issue *George Lumley* his son and heir, who deceased in his said Fathers life-time, leaving Issue by *Jane* second daughter and coheir of *Sir Richard Knightley* of *Fausley* in *Northamptonshire Kt.* *John* his son and heir, and two daughters; *Jane* married to *Geoffry Markham*, and *Barbara* the Wife of *Humphrey Lloyd*.

Lumley, Ar-gent, a Fess 1 Gules, inter 3 Poyngers, vert, accolléd Or, having been the Arms of the ancient Family of *Thweng*, sometime Barons of this Kingdom.

Class. an.
6 H. 8 in
desp.

Pat. 7 H. 8.
p. 2.

E. 6. in
Coll. Arm.
fol. 5. b.

Cat. of
Nob. by R.
2.

This *John Lord Lumley* succeeded his Grandfather, and taking to Wife *Jane* the elder daughter and coheir of *Henry Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel*, by her had Issue *Charles*, *Thomas*, and *Mary*, all which died issueless.

EDWARD V.



14. EDWARD V.

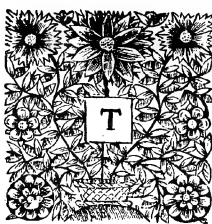
KING of ENGLAND and FRANCE,
and LORD of IRELAND.

CHAP. VI.

Upon the Tomb of Oliver King on the South-side the Choir of St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle, is painted the Figure of this King Edward the Fifth, in Royal Robes, his Surcoat semee of Flowers de Lize, and over his head an armed Crown; the Nich in which the Kings Statue is painted is diapered with Falcons within fret-locks, and beneath inscribed, *W. R. Q. V. in anno quinti: et on the Pedestal, his Shield of Arms (viz. France and England quarterly) is supported on the right side*

with the Lyon of March, and on the left, with a *Fleur de Genes*.

The Seal exhibited for this King (in Mr. John Speed's Chronicle) belongs to King Edward IV. his Father, as may be proved by his Indenture dated, *an. 22. Edward IV.* to which the said Seal is annexed.



This unfortunate Prince, the eldest son of King Edward IV. by Queen Elizabeth his Wife, daughter of Richard Woodville Earl Rivers, was born in the Sanctuary at Westminster, upon the 4th of November, *An. 1470.* and tenth year of his Fathers Reign, at that time expelled the Realm by the powerful Earl of Warwick; upon the 26th of July in the year following, viz. 1471.

an. 11 E. 4. (after the death of Edward Prince of Wales, son of King Henry VI. slain at the Battel of Tewkesbury in May next before) this Edward was created Prince of Wales; afterwards, on the 20th of June, *An. 1475.* in the 15th of Edward IV. the said King upon his Expedition into France, constituted this Edward Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, (for so he is stiled in the Patent) Custos of the Realm of England, and Lieutenant of the said Kingdom during his abode beyond the Seas. In the 17th year of his Reign, and the 15th day of February, the King conferred on him the Title of Earl of Salisbury; and upon the 8th of July in the 19th the Titles of Earl of March and Pembroke.

He had not attained to the eleventh year of his age when King Edward IV. his Father, deceasing, he was proclaimed King, but never Crowned; so that that space of time from his Fathers death, till his murder, may be more properly called the Tyranny of (his Uncle) King Richard III. than the Reign of King Edward V.

Which sad and fatal news came first to this Prince Edward at Ludlowe in the County of Salop and Marches of Wales, where he had abode some time, the better by his preference to awe the Welsh Men, having about him several of his Mothers Kindred, among which, Anthony Earl Rivers his Uncle was chief, being both his Councillor and Director.

*Pat. an. 15.
E. 4. p. 2.
m. 23.*

*Char. an.
11 E. 4. p. 2.
m. 23.*

*Pat. an. 15.
E. 4. p. 2. m.
18.*

*Pat. 17 E.
4. p. 2. m.
16.
Chart. 45
an. 15. p. 15.
22 E. 4. m.
10.*

*Edward
Halle f.
14. b.*

Hence

Chap. 6. Hence then, upon first notice of the Kings death, attended by a very strong Guard, he proceeded for London (as did likewise his Uncle the Duke of Gloucester, now Protector, from the North) when upon the Road, by the way, receiving Letters from the Queen-Mother to dismiss that strong Guard, without intimating by what advice, he gave first way, by a too easie obedience, to his Uncle Gloucesters bloody Plot; who being arrived at Northampton, and having gained the Duke of Buckingham and the Lord Hastings to the opinion that it was not fit the Queen with her Kindred should be so much about the King, and others of better quality rejected, caused the Earl Rivers then with the King at Stony-Stratford to be imprisoned, together with the Lord Richard Grey the Kings half Brother, and Sir Thomas Vaughan; who being thence conveyed into the North, were the same day that the Lord Chamberlain was beheaded in the Tower of London, all beheaded likewise at Pontefract in Yorkshire.

Thus the Protector having got the young King into his sole custody, came to London, where the Queen-Mother hearing of what had past, and fearing the consequence, with her other son Duke Richard and five daughters took sanctuary at Westminster, from whence the Protector (on pretence of the Kings being melancholly, and not to be diverted but by his Brothers company) had no sooner wrought upon the distressed Queen, nor without abundance of tears, as well as the Archbishop of York's persuasions to part with him, but with great shew of Pomp conveyed him, together with the young King, to the fatal Tower.

Both Brothers thus secured, it remains only to destroy them, which the Lord Hastings (when tempted by one Catesby his Steward in Leicestershire) refusing, 'tis soon contrived that himself shall lead the way; accordingly a Council is held in the Tower to consult about the Kings Coronation, whereto the Protector coming, chargeth the Lord Hastings, the Queen-Mother, and and Mrs. Shore, late King Edwards, now the Lord Hastings Concubine, by Sorcery to have practised his destruction; whereupon, by a Guard ready at the door for that purpose, the Lord Hastings is there seized on, and immediately, upon a log of Wood, before the Chappel within the Tower beheaded, and buried at Windsor, near to his Master King Edward IV.

Now only remained to content the people, whom though he valued not much, since he was now absolute in power, yet something that way must be done both for the Laity and Clergy; accordingly he obtains the Lord Mayor, with his Brother John Shaw Clerk, and one Penker, Provincial of the Augustine Fryers, appointing the first to call a Council of his Brethren at Guild-Hall, and the other two to Preach, Shaw at Pauls Cross, and Penker at the Spittle: where King Edwards Children must be charged with Bastardy, and the Protector highly commended; which on Doctor Shaws part was performed thus, taking for his Text, *Bastard Plants shall*

Iiiii

take

Torkill. take no deep Root, affirmed that King Edward was never lawfully married to the Queen, but was (before God) Husband to the Lady Elizabeth Lucy; his children therefore not legitimate, and that King Edward himself with the Duke of Clarence were much to be doubted of, their Faces resembling other known Men, whereas the Lord Protector was the very print, visage, and express likeness of that noble Richard Duke of York; and here (as before devised) the Protector should have come in, whereby to persuade the Audience that those words were divinely spoken, and so to have cried King Richard, King Richard, but the lackness of his coming ruined the design, and proved rather His and the Preachers greater disgrace.

On Tuesday following the Duke of Buckingham came before the Lord Mayor and his Council at Guildhall, where after a long Harangue for their concurrence to elect the Protector King, the same was only barely reiterated by Mr. Fitz. Williams the Recorder: however, some of the Dukes Servants purposely set near at hand, cried aloud thereupon, King Richard! King Richard! which he taking as their whole consent, gave them many thanks, and departed to Baynard's Castle; where he declared to the Protector with what a general consent the Commons had chosen him King; the Protector at first seemingly refused it, but by the Duke of Buckingham and the Lord Mayors persuasion, easily accepted it.

Thus the Issue of King Edward was put by, and this poor young Prince, though proclaimed yet never crowned King; but his unnatural Uncle not thinking himself safe, whilst he or his Brother remained alive, commands Sir Robert Brackenbury Lieutenant of the Tower to dispatch them, upon whose refusal he is ordered to resign his Office for that occasion to Sir James Tyrrel, who immediately procures two Villains, Miles Forest and John Dighton to smother them in Bed; their lodging being then in that building near the water Gate, which is thereupon to this day, called the Bloody Tower; their Bodies were buried at the stair foot there, somewhat deep in the ground, under a great heap of Stones; but King Richard being told in what an obscure place they lay, gave command for their better Interrment; whereupon a Priest belonging to Sir Robert Brackenbury, removing them, and dying shortly after it could never be known whether they were carried.

Till, upon Friday the . . day of July, An. 1674. (take this Relation from a Gentleman, an eye-witness, and principally concerned in the whole scrutiny) in order to the rebuilding of the several Offices in the Tower, and to clear the white Tower from all contiguous Buildings, digging down the Stairs which led from the Kings Lodgings, to the Chappel in the said Tower, about ten foot in the ground, were found the Bones of two Striplings in (as it seemed) a wooden Chest, which upon the survey were found proportionable to the ages of those two Brothers.

Richard
Grafton f.
21. 4.

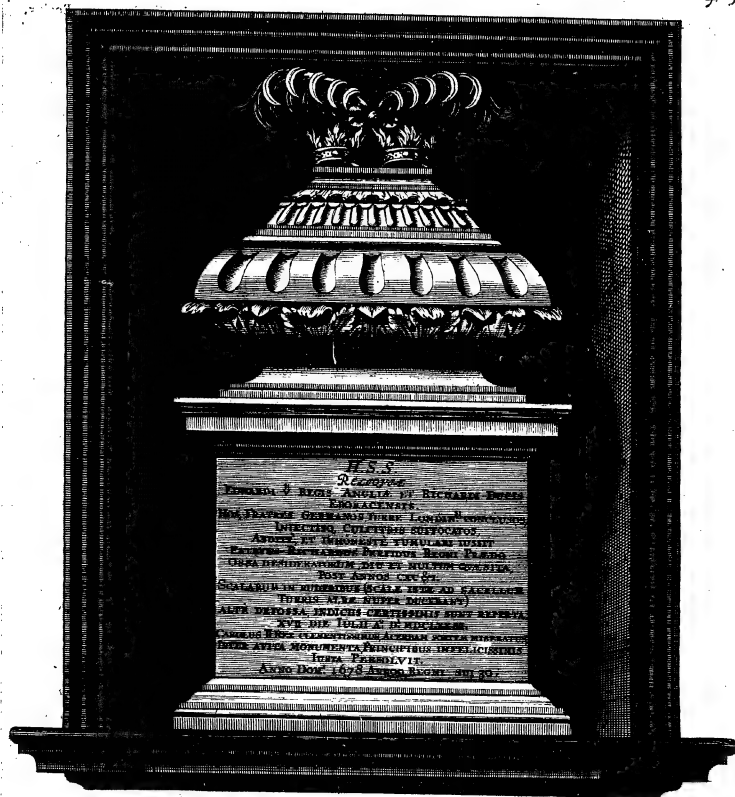
Richard
Grafton f.
27.

ibid.

John
Knight
Esq; prin-
cipal Cul-
turgon
to His Ma-
jesty King
Charles II.

viz.

King Edward
the Fifth and
Richard Duke
York, his Bro-
ther, murder-
ed in their
Bed, an. 1483.
1483.



Vra Honoratissimo In:
Aurato, Tormentorum,
Regis, summo Praefecto,
Regem CAROLUM. II. e
Tabulam



THOMAS CHICHELEY Equiti
Bellicorum, et Armatorum
nec non ad Sereniss. Dom.
Secretioribus Consilijs.
hanc, HD.F.S.

Yorkist.

viz. about thirteen and eleven years. The Scul of the one being entire, the other broken, as were indeed many of the other Bones, as also the Chest, by the violence of the Labourers, who not being sensible of what they had in hand, cast the rubbish and them away together, wherefore they were caused to sift the rubbish, and by that means preserved all the Bones.

The Circumstances from Story being considered, and the same often discoursed with the Right Honorable Sir Thomas Chibbly Kt. Master of the Ordnance, by whose industry the new Buildings were then in carrying on, and by whom this matter was reported to the King: upon the presumption that these were the Bones of the said Princes, His Majesty King Charles the Second, was graciously pleased to command that the said Bones should be put into a Marble Urne, and deposited among the Reliques of the Royal Family in the Chappel of King Henry the Seventh, in Westminster Abbey, the representation of which, with the Monumental Inscription thereon, is exhibited in the precedent page.

RICHARD III.

Chap. 7.

Yorkist.

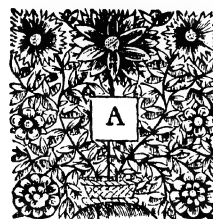


13. RICHARD III.
KING of ENGLAND and FRANCE,
and LORD of IRELAND.

Anno Dom.
1483. June
22.

CHAP. VII.

Carol.
of
the
by
A.



Among the sons of Richard Duke of York, and Cecily Nevil his Wife, this Richard was the eighth and youngest, born at Fotheringhay Castle in the County of Northampton, his Fathers Mansion house, upon whose death, and that of Edmond Earl of Rutland his Brother, at the Battel of Wakefield, this Richard and his Brother George were by their Mother sent un-

The Figure of King Richard the Third his Seal (exhibited in the 314 page of this fifth Book) very much resembles that of King Edward IV. in every particular, the circumscription only excepted, which is on both sides, Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie. He wrote in his Charters, Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie. Over the gate of the Library at Cambridge, on the inside in a Compartment of Stone, is carved a *Reff.* supported on the right side with a Bull,

to the City of Utrecht; where having a fair reception by Philip Duke of Burgundy, they remained there till Edward their Brother had attained the Crown of this Realm. Shortly after whose Coronation, this Richard (in a Parliament held An. 1 E. 4.) was created Duke of Gloucester, and thereupon constituted Lord Admiral of England. On the twenty seventh of October in the ninth of Edward the Fourth, he was made Constable of England, and also Justice of North-Wales and South-Wales, and in the 10th Warden of the West Marches towards Scotland; and also in the same year, when King Edward (his Brother) was in such danger through the power of Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick, that he was forced to get into Flanders, he accompanied him thither; and upon his return commanded the Foreward of

Mich. Rec.
1 E. 4.
Apr. 49.

Pat. an.
1 E. 4. p.
1 m. 6.

Pat. 9 E. 4.
p. 1, m. 18.

Ret. Scoc.
10 E. 4. m.
1.

Pol. Virg.
p. 1, m. 10.

Colling-
borne.

* Caterly.

† Ratcliff.

* King
Richard.

Holingh.
Chron. 84.
A. 1480.

and on the left side by a Bear. The latter of which, viz. the white Bear was his Cognifance, which gave occasion to the Rhime which cost the * Maker his life:

The * Cat, the † Rat, and Lovel the Dog
Rule all England under the * Hog.

His Arms are also carved in Stone on the West side of the Steeple at Wolverhampton in the County of Stafford, supported by two Boares; and among the Devices of the Royal House of York, I find the Silver Boar with Tusks and Bristles, Gold, subscribed, Et bonum est colimque.

his Army at Barnet Field, where he became victorious. He attended King Edward likewise at the Battel of Tewkesbury, where, after he had got the day, and taken Prince Edward (son of King Henry VI) prisoner, he helped to murder him in cold blood; whose Widdow Anne the second daughter and coheir of Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, he took to Wife, who lived with him

His Marriage.
Queen Anne
Nevil his
Wife, did bear
Gules, a Sal-
tire Argent, and
Label of three
points, Gobony,
Argent and
Azure.

K k l l k

Yorkists.

him to the last year of his Reign, and then leaving her Husband to choose another Queen, was laid at rest in the Abbey of *Westminster*.

Afterwards (*viz.* 18th of May, An. 11 Ed. 4.) he succeeded *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*, first great Chamberlain of *England*, in the said Office, which was granted unto him for term of life. In the same year likewise, in the Parliament then held, he made Oath and Recognition to Prince *Edward*, eldest son to the King; and An. 12 Ed. 4. acted that barbarous exploit upon the person of the deposed King *Henry VI.* at that time kept prisoner in the Tower.

This *Richard* Duke of *Glocester* (having been made High Constable of *England*, Febr. 29. 11 E. 4.) surrendered the Office of Great Chamberlain into the Kings hands, who thereupon granted the same to *George* Duke of *Clarence* their Brother, upon whose murder, perpetrated also by this *Richard*, he is again honoured with the said Office of Great Chamberlain, in the 17th year of that Kings Reign. An. 21 E. 4. he was sent with a numerous Army into *Scotland*, where he wasted a great part of that Country, and forced the Scots to deliver up unto the English the Castle of *Barwick*; and in the year following, upon breach of the Truce, he was again constituted Lieutenant and Captain-General against the Scots.

But not long after this, hapned the death of King *Edward IV.* whereupon it was thought fit that King *Edward V.* his son, should during his tender years, be under the Tuition of this Duke *Richard* his Uncle, and he to Govern by the name of Protector, whose ambition was such to have the sole Sovereignty, that he most barbarously caused the young King, with *Richard* Duke of *Tork* his Brother (as I have said before) to be murdered in the Tower of *London*, and having so done, as next of blood caused himself to be elected King the 18th of June, 1483. He is proclaimed the 22 following, and Crowned the 7th of July after; which Coronation was performed with the greatest splendor of any we read of, proceeding with his new Queen the 4th of July from *Baynards* Castle to the Tower by Water, where he created Prince *Edward* his son (scarce ten years old) Prince of *Wales*, *John* Lord *Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*; his son *Sir Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Surrey*; *William* Lord *Berkley*, Earl of *Nottingham*; *Francis* Lord *Lovel*, Viscount *Lovel*, and the Lord *Stanley* Lord Steward of his Household; whom with the Archbishop of *Tork* he released, till then Prisoners in the Tower, but *Morton* Bishop of *Ely* since he would not consent to the disinheriting King *Edward's* children, he committed to the Duke of *Buckingham*, who sent him prisoner to *Brecknock* Castle in *Wales*. The same night he made 17 Knights of the *Bath*, and on the day appointed, accompanied with the Dukes of *Norfolk*, *Buckingham* and *Suffolk*, with many other Lords, he rode, with his Queen, in great state through *London* to *Westminster*; from thence, next morning to the great Hall

His Coronation, An. 1483.

Edward
Hall fol.
25. b.

Chap. 7. Hall at *Westminster*, where he sate himself on the Kings Bench; hence he went barefoot upon a Cloth of State, with the Queen, and every of his Lords in their degree to *St Edward's Shrine*; the Bishop of *Rochester* bore the Crofs, succeeded by the Earls of *Huntington* and *Bedford*, the one bearing the gilt Spurs, and the other *St Edward's Staff*; after them came the Earl of *Northumberland* with a pointle's Sword, to signify Mercy, and the Earl of *Kent* and the Lord *Lovel* bearing each a pointed Sword, signifying Justice to the Clergy and Laity, the Duke of *Suffolk* with the Scepter, the Earl of *Lincoln* with the Ball and Crofs, the Earl of *Surrey* with the Sword of State, after whom went Garter King of Arms in a rich Coat, followed by the Lord Mayor with the Mace, and the Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber; next came the Duke of *Norfolk* with the Crown, and then King *Richard* himself in Robes of Purple Velvet, and over his head a Canopy borne by four Barons of the Cinque-Ports, the Bishops of *Bath* and *Durham* on either hand, and the Duke of *Buckingham* bearing up his Train, with a white Staff in his hand as Lord High Steward of *England*; then followed the Queens Train, before whom was borne the Scepter, Ivory Rod and Dove, with the Crown; herself apparelled like the King (the Countess of *Richmond* bearing up her Train) with a Canopy over her head, having a golden Bell at each corner, the Duchesses of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* with their Coronets on, and twenty other Ladies attending; in which State they came to *St Edward's Shrine*, where they Offered, and thence to the High Altar, where they were both Crowned, and in the same State returned to *Westminster Hall*, where a great Feast was prepared; which ended, both King and Queen in a most sumptuous manner, returned to their Lodgings.

True it is, no King got the Crown worse, yet perchance none governed it better; his practising the death of his Queen, which yet was but supposed, remaining the onely stain of cruelty upon him after his Settlement: as for the Duke of *Buckingham*, and these four, *Robert* Ross Sergeant, *William* Davy Priest, *John* Smith Groom of King *Edward's* Stirrop, and *Stephen* Ireland one of the Wardrobe in the Tower, all in his first year, with some others by him afterwards beheaded, he may be very plausibly defended from that imputation; to instance only the Duke, he was the main Instrument whereby King *Richard* came to the Crown, and equally guilty (the Blood of King *Edward's* Children excepted) of all the other formentioned mischiefs by him committed; after which, to engage in an actual Rebellion against him, to introduce the Dominion of the House of *Lancaster*, could not reasonably deserve otherwise, though Divine Justice severely overtook his Betrayer *Banister* and his whole Family, from whom, since he had been raised by him, he justly merited a more grateful Protection.

The principal of the Dukes Complices, *viz.* the Marquis of *Dorset*, *John* Lord *Wells*, the Bishop of *Exeter*, and *Sir John Bourchier*

Richard
Grafton
fol. 26. a.

Edward
Halle fol.
30. a.

Ibid. 39. a.

Pat. an.
11 E. 4.
p. 1. m. 11.
Claufr. 11.
E. 4. ind. 1.
m. 1.
Pol. Mag.
p. 531.

Pat. 11 E.
4. p. 2. m.
52.

Pat. an. 17
E. 4. p. 1.
m. 16.
Pol. Mag.
538. n. 30.

Rot. Scot.
22 E. 4. m.
3.

Yorkist.

chier his Brother, Sir Richard Woodville, Sir Robert Willoughby, Sir Giles d'Aubeny, Sir Thomas Arundel, Sir John Cheyny with his two Brothers, Sir William Berkley, Sir William Brandon, with Thomas his Brother, and Sir Richard Edgcomb, got over to Henry Earl of Richmond into Brittain; whence King Richard understanding that the Duke of Brittain not only afforded him his liberty, but was ready to grant him his utmost assistance, set out his Fleet to prevent his passage: Notwithstanding which, the Earl of Richmond with 40 ships and 5000 Britains put to Sea; but his Fleet being by Tempest dispersed, and himself landed in France, is honourably received by Charles the French King, and aided with good Sums of Money, returns into Brittain, where, on Christmas day, before the High Altar in the great Church at Rennes he received the Blessed Sacrament, with all the Lords there present, solemnly Vowing not to leave the prosecution of the War till either King Richard's deposition or destruction, and then to marry the Lady Elizabeth daughter to King Edward IV.

King Richard having advice hereof, sent Ambassadors with great offers to the Duke of Brittain, to keep the Earl of Richmond and those other Lords with him close Prisoners; but the indisposition of the Duke not admitting access, they practise with Peter Landois his Treasurer, who promises their desires shall be performed; which the Earl hearing of, acquaints the Duke, whereupon Landois was hanged.

1485.

The King not succeeding this way attempts another, sending to Queen Elizabeth (still in Sanctuary) to deliver unto him her five daughters, the eldest of which (his Queen being now dead) he intended to marry; whereunto that easie Princels (influenced by fair Promises, all former injuries forgotten) readily assented.

Now it was that the Earl of Richmond held it high time to stir, wherefore about the middle of August next, with what store of shipping he could get, he took presently to Sea; and being assured of some good Friends among his Relations in Wales, he landed at Milford Haven, whence with his Uncle Jasper Earl of Pembroke, and what force the Welsh had raised him, he came to Hereford, where he was strengthened with the Earl of Shrewsbury and several other Lords, Knights and Gentlemen; as likewise, during his march from thence to Leicester, whence the Lord Stanley with the Kings Forces under his command withdrew, not daring to declare for the Earl of Richmond as yet, least his son the Lord Strange, then Hostage with King Richard should have been ill treated by him.

Battel of Bosworth, an. 1485

Hereupon the King marching with his Forces from Nottingham, advanced to Bosworth in Leicestershire, where he Marshallled his Army, the Vanguard whereof was led by the Duke of Norfolk, consisting of 2500 Bowmen, flanked with 200 Cuirassiers, under the conduct of the Earl of Surrey; the main Battel by Himself, composed of 3000 Pikes and Billmen, and the Rereward by Sir Robert Brackenbury, with about 1500 Men, expecting the Lord Stanley

Book 5.

Richard
Grifflaw.
41. 6.

John fol.
42. 4.

Edmund
Halle fol.
54. 6.

Chap. 7. Stanley with about 2000 Horse; but he keeping himself unsuspected till the Armaies met, went over to the Earl of Richmond, who advancing towards King Richard, had his Vanguard led by the Earl of Oxford; the Battel by Himself, and the Rereward by the Earl of Pembroke: their Arrows spent on both sides, they came to hand-stroakes, where the Earl of Oxford's Men, though far less numerous, so valiantly behaved themselves, that King Richard's Van became routed by the help of the Lord Stanley, which King Richard seeing, with a most heroick courage flew upon the Earl of Richmond and his party, and with his own hands slew Sir William Brandon the Earls Standard Bearer, unhorsed Sir John Cheyne, and hand to hand encountered the Earl himself, who kept him at Swords point till Sir William Stanley with 3000 fresh men coming in, so overpressed him that he was slain in the place, with the loss of not above 1000 men, the Earl of Northumberland, with many more of King Richard's Followers, never lifting one hand in his defence, only the Duke of Norfolk (though forewarned by a Rhime affixt to his Gate the night before) stuck close to him to the last, and was there slain with the Lord Ferrers of Chartley, Sir Richard Ratcliff and Sir Robert Brackenbury, the Earl not losing, as is said, above 10 men; whereupon the whole Army crying King Henry! King Henry! he Knighted presently in the Field these following Gentlemen, Sir Gilbert Talbot, Sir John Mortimer, Sir William Willoughby, Sir Rice ap Thomas, Sir Robert Poynes, Sir Humphrey Stanley, Sir John Turbervill, Sir Hugh Pelball, Sir R. Edgcomb, Sir John Bykenel, and Sir Edmund Carew. Upon which the Lord Stanley took the Crown out of an Hawthorn Bush wherein it was hid, and set it upon the triumphant head of King Henry, who kneeling down, gave God thanks for the Victory, whereupon they all cried again King Henry! King Henry!

Richard
Grifflaw f.
58. 4.

King Richard
slain at Bosworth, 22 Aug.
1485.

He Reigned two years and two months, and though his Name be odious in History, yet he left behind him several examples of Piety; for he founded a Colledge at Middleham in Yorkshyre, and a Collegiate Chantry near the Tower in London, called Our Lady's of Barking. He gave to Queens Colledge in Cambridge 500 Marks per annum, and disforested the great parcel of Land at Withwood, which his Brother King Edward had enclosed for Deer.

His Burial;

John Speed
Chron. p.
336. col. 2.

The Body of King Richard lying naked upon the ground, and so (strip as it was) thrown over cross a Horle, was carried to Leicester (where two days after the Battel Sir William Catesby was beheaded) and having remained for some time there a miserable spectacle to the people, was meanly buried in the Gray Fryers Church, where afterwards King Henry caused a Monument to be erected for him, with his Picture in Alabastrer, where it remained till the Dissolution under Henry VIII. at what time it was pulled down and utterly defaced; since when, his Grave overgrown with Weeds and Nettles, is very obscure and not to be

13. MS. in
Coll. Arm.
7. 4.

L IIII

found,

Torkytr.

found, only the stone Coffin, wherein his Corps lay was made a drinking Trough for Horses at a common Inn, and retaineth the onely memory of this Monarchs greatness. His Epitaph registred in a Book in the Colledge of Arms (differing not much from that mentioned in Mr George Buck's History of this King, page 149) I have here inserted.

Book 5.

Vic ego, quem varto Tellus sub Harmore claudit,
 Certius a multa voce Ricardus eram;
 Nam Patrie Tutor, Patrius pro jure Nepotis,
 Dirupta, tenui Regna Britannia, fide,
 Sexaginta dies binis duntaxat adeptus
 Etatesque, tui non mea Sceptra duas.
 Fortiter in Bello merito desertus ab Anglis
 Rex Henrice, tibi, septime, succubui,
 At sumptus, plus ipse, tuo, sic ossa decoras,
 Regem olimque facis Regis honore colli.
 Quatuor exceptis jam tantum quinq; bis annis
 Ada tricenaria quidem, lustra salutis erant,
 Anteq; Septembris Andena luce Kalendas,
 Redideram Rubre debita iura Rose.
 At mea, quisquis eris, propter commissa precare
 Sit minor ut precibus pena fienda tuis.

Issue of King RICHARD III. by Queen ANNE Daughter of RICHARD NEVIL Earl of Warwick.

France and
 England, quar-
 terly, a Label
 of three points
 Argent.

14. EDWARD Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester and Salisbury, only son of King Richard III. born in the Castle of Middleham near Richmond in Yorkshire, An. 1473. was in the 17th year of King Edward IV. his Uncle (being then under four years of age) created Earl of Salisbury; and on the 24th of Aug. 1483. in the first year of his Fathers Reign (he being then about ten years old) was created Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester, and in that Royal Procession 1 R. 3. about the City of York, was led by Queen Anne his Mother on her left hand, having on his head a Demy-Crown appointed for the degree of a Prince. He died in the life-time of his Father.

C. 333. par.
 15 Febr. 17
 E. 4. par. 2.
 m. 16.

A. 236. ch.
 1 R. 3.

Richard
 Greyson
 fol. 29. d.

Natural Issue of King RICHARD III.

14. KATHERINE PLANTAGENET, Natural Daughter of King Richard III. was by Indenture made at London the last of February in the first year of the said King, covenanted to be accepted in marriage before the Feast of St Michael then next ensuing, by the Right Noble Lord William Earl of Huntington, who thereby obliged himself to make her a fair and sufficient Estate of certain his Mannors, &c. in England to the yearly value of 200 l. over all charges, &c.

Ex 156
 Antiqu.
 gen. Tho.
 Herberti de
 Tintern
 in Com.
 Mon.
 Bar.

13. GEORGE



13. GEORGE
 OF YORK, DUKE of CLARENCE, EARL
 of WARWICK and SALISBURY,
 LORD of RICHMOND, and GREAT
 CHAMBERLAIN of ENGLAND, &c.

CHAP. VIII.

Catal. of
 Nob. by R.
 2.



Tol. Virg.
 p. 512.

Pat. an.
 1 E. 4. p. 5.
 m. 16.

Pat. 2 E. 4.
 p. 1. m. 3.

Pat. 5 E. 4.
 p. 1. m. 12.

Holingb.
 Chron. 691
 b. n. 50.

Jbid. n. 60.

His George, born at Dublin in Ireland, was the sixth son of Richard Plantagenet Duke of York, and upon his death at Wakefield in Yorkshire, by the Duchess Anne his Mother, sent unto the City of Utrecht, where he (with his Brother Richard) continued till his Brother King Edward IV. had obtained the Crown of this Kingdom. In the first year of whose Reign, An. 1461, and shortly after his Coronation, the said George was created into the dignity of Duke of Clarence in a Parliament then held at Westminster in the 2 E. 4. For the better support of his dignity he obtained a Grant in Tail-general of several Mannors, which by the attainer of the Earl of Northumberland (an. 1 E. 4.) came to the Crown; and in 5 E. 4. he was constituted Lieutenant of Ireland for the term of twenty years. But shortly after this, viz. An. 9 of King Edward IV. conceiving himself slighted, for that the said King had preferred his Wives Kindred to several eminent Marriages and neglected him and his Brother the Duke of Gloucester, by the instigation of Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick, he designs to transfer the Crown from King Edward's Head to that of the deposed King Henry VI. and that Clarence might join more faithfully with him in this design, the Earl of Warwick gives him his eldest daughter Isabel Nevil in marriage, with the one half of the Inheritance of his Wife Anne, sister and sole heir to the great Henry Beauchamp, King of the Isle of Wight, and Duke of Warwick, and daugh-

In the three hundred fifty fourth page of this fifth Book is represented the Figure of the Dukes Seal, as it was found among the Evidences of the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Huntington, on which you have his Achievement, viz. His Crest, Helmes, Lambrequin or Mantling, and his Shield of Arms hanging by the sinister corner, containing France and England, quarterly, over all, a Label of three points Argent) each charged with a Canton Gules) which is supported on the left side with a Bull, the right Supporter is broken off (as are also most part of the Crest and Circum-

scription) there only remaining to be seen the Legs and cloven Hoofs: by which I am very apt to credit, that the right Supporter was also a Bull, it being the Devise of the Duke of Clarence, as I have before noted among the several Badges of King Edward the Fourth, this George's Brother page 388. The Grant to which the said Seal is annexed, is dated at London the 20th of March 12 E. 4. and therein the Duke files himself, Georgius Dux Clarence, Comes Warwicensis et Sarum, Dominus de Richmond et magnus Camerarius Anglie. upon his Seal at Windsor (for he was the first Knight of the Garter, Temp. Ed. quartus) are his Shield of Arms, agreeing exactly with those on his Seal above-mentioned.

The Duchess Isabel Nevil his Wife did bear, France and England, quarterly, a Label of three points Argent, each charged with a Canton Gules, Impaling Gules, a Saltire Argent, a Label of three points, Gules, Argent and Azure, the Arms of her Family of Nevil.

ter

Yorkist.

ter of *Richard Beauchamp* the sixteenth Earl of *Warwick* (by his second Wife *Isabel* daughter of *Thomas Lord le Despenser* Earl of *Glocester*, sister and heir of *Richard Lord le Despenser*.) She was born in the Castle of *Warwick*, Sept. 5. 1451. where also deceasing, she was buried at *Tewkesbury*: being a Match no way inferior to any of those King *Edward* had bestowed upon others.

The Duke of *Clarence* hereupon goes over to *Calais*, where he marries this Lady; whence not long after he and his Father-in-Law, assisted by the French King come for *England*; where joining their Confederates they march to *London*, and without engaging in a Battel deliver King *Henry VI.* out of the Tower, after having been prisoner almost nine years, setting the Crown on his head a second time, and conveying him Robed in a blew Velvet Gown, through *London* to the *Bishops Palace*, where he kept his Court; when in a Parliament begun at *Westminster*, Nov. 26. An. 1469. King *Edward* is declared a Traitor and Usurper, his goods Confiscated, and the Crowns of *England* and *France* En-tailed upon King *Henry*, and the Heirs Males of his Body lawfully begotten, the remainder unto this *George Duke of Clarence* and his Heirs Males lawfully produced, as next heir to his Father *Richard Duke of York*; disenabling his elder Brother King *Edward* by virtue of his attender.

Clarence, who to gratifie his private resentments, had thus too successfully taken Arms against his Brother and King, did now at leisure repent the injustice of his actions, and therefore resolves to turn the scales even at the lowest ebb of King *Edward's* Fortune, who coming for *England*, under pretence of gaining the Dukedom of *York*, is joined near *Warwick* by this Duke with 4000 men, which he had raised upon pretence of assisting his Father-in-Law, *Warwick*, whom he had earnestly invited to come about also.

Hereupon followed the Battel of *Barnet*, April 14. 1475. An. 10 E. 4. being Easter day, where King *Edward* with this Duke led the main Battel, in which great *Warwick* and his Brother *Marquis Montague* lost their lives, while they fought against a Prince, whom with so much hazard and indefatigable labour they had lately raised to the Royal Throne.

Having therefore in these greatest exigences stoutly adhered to King *Edward* his Brother, in the very same year, viz. An. 11 E. 4. the Parliament then sitting, he did there (with many other of the Peers) recognize his Right, and swear Fealty to *Edward* his eldest son; and in the 12th of E. 4. (in consideration of that his marriage with *Isabel* the eldest daughter and co-heir to the beforementioned *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*) was by special Letters Patent dated the 25th of March, created Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*: and about two months after, viz. the 20th of May, 1472. (upon the surrender of his Brother *Richard Duke of Glocester*) he had the Office of

Great

Book 5.

D. 1. North
in Calce
Libri.Holingb.
675. n. 50.Ibid. 677.
62. 40.Richard
Grafton f.
210. b.Holingb.
678. a. n.
25.

Ibid.

Edmond
Halliwell.
247.Class. 11
E. 4. in
dorso m. 11Chart. ab.
an. 12. 105.
14 E. 4. n.
10 & 11.Pat. an. 12
E. 4. p. 13
m. 5.

Chap. 8. Great Chamberlain of *England*, granted unto him for term of life.

George Duke
of Clarence.Pat. an.
14 E. 4.Chart. an.
12 E. 4. n.
105. 10.
corrig. Edit.
Com. Hunt.

And in a Patent bearing date 14 E. 4. the King styles him; *Præclarissimus frater noster Georgius Dux Clarenceie, Comes Warwici et Sarum, Dominus de Richmond, magnus Camerarius Anglia, nec non Locum-tenens noster terre nostre Hibernie*. By which Titles he also wrote himself (upon the 20th day of March, An. 12 E. 4.) excepting that of Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Thus dignified, he lived till the 17th year of that King, when (through the envy of his Brother *Richard Duke of Glocester*) being attainted of High Treason before *Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham*, then Steward of *England*, he was committed to the Tower. The particulars of his charge being, That he laboured to make the World believe King *Edward* wrought by Necromancy, poisoning those Subjects he hated; That he purposed to exalt himself and his heirs to the Royal Dignity, most falsely publishing the King to be a Bastard, and therefore incapable of Rule; That he induced several of the Kings natural Subjects to be sworn upon the Blessed Sacrament, to him and his heirs, without any reservation of their Allegiance; That pursuant hereunto, he had gotten an Exemption under the great Seal of *Henry VI.* declaring that if the said King and his Son Prince *Edward* should die without Issue Male, that He the said Duke and his Heirs should enjoy the Crown: to confirm which, the misapplication of a certain Prophecy, That a *G. should Reign after an E.* to be meant of this *George* (when *Glocester* more craftily lay in wind for the Game) contributed not a little.

This troubled the King much, but the Queen more, of both which the Duke was highly mistrusted, who being now a Widower, sent to his sister *Margaret* Duchess of *Burgundy*, to procure a marriage for him with her Husbands Daughter the Lady *Mary*, against which the Queen most earnestly interposed, soliciting the Lady in behalf of *Anthony Earl Rivers* her Brother, whereby the Duke received great prejudice, and new jealousies were daily created in the King's Breast.

In short, whether Criminal or not, he was, by Parliament begun at *Westminster*, 15 Jan. 17 E. 4. an. 1477. attainted of High Treason, and the 18th of February next following, after he had offered his Mace-Penny in the Tower of *London*, drowned in a Butt of Malmesey, his Brother the Duke of *Glocester* assisting thereat with his own proper Hands; and though the King consented to his death, yet no sooner was it done but he relented it extremely, and was so grieved at the remembrance thereof, as when any solicited for the life of a condemned Person, he would openly say, *Oh unfortunate Brother! for whose life no man would make suit.*

This Duke was buried at *Tewkesbury* in *Glocestershire*, near the Body of his Duchess, who being with Child, died of Poison not long before.

M m m m m

Children

An. 1469. g
E. 4.Barnet-Field,
an. 10 E. 4.
1470.Pol. Virg.
137. m. 10.Richard
Grafton f.
240. b.Pol. Virg.
f. 137. m.
10.E. 4. an. 18
E. 4. n. 46
147.Edmond
Halliwell.
246.Edit. of
Nob. by
R. b.

Torkist.

Book 5.

Children of GEORGE Duke of Clarence, by ISSABEL NEVIL his Wife.

This Edward Earl of Warwick did bear, France and England, quarterly, with a Label of three points golony, Silver and Blue; for that he was Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, by his Mother the daughter and coheir of Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, son and heir of Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick, who being the eldest son of Ralph Nevil Earl of Westmorland by his 2d Wife Joane Beaufort, distinguished his Saltire by the addition of a Label of three points golony Argent and Azure, thereby transmitting the charge on the Border, to the Label, Which Arms (saith Pincen, page 184.) are thus set forth for this Prince, in the North-side the Chaire or Chancel of All Saints, commonly called Alkali Jones in Northampton.

His death, 28 Nov. an. 1499.

14. EDWARD PLANTAGENET, Earl of Warwick, the eldest Son of George Duke of Clarence and Issabel Nevil, and Nephew to King Edward IV. was born in the Castle of Warwick, being after the death of his Father, Earl of Warwick. He was a Child of most unhappy fortune, having from his Cradle been nursed up in Prison, and his fatal day expedited by anothers folly: For first, soon after King Edward his Uncles death, he was, by Richard Duke of Gloucester his other Uncle, sent unto the Castle of Sheriff-Hoton in the County of York, there to be secured (that Duke intending to murder his two Nephews, sons of King Edward IV. and to make himself King) where he remained, till King Henry VII. (immediately after the Battel of Bosworth, even before his departure from Leicester) sent Sir Robert Willoughby Kt. to the said Manor of Sheriff-Hoton, for this Edward Plantagenet Earl of Warwick, then 15 years old, and caused him to be imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he remained till his death, which in the next place was thus occasioned: It happened that a youth of mean birth, named Ralph Wilford, a Cordwainers son, set on by one Patrick an Augusine Frier, to take upon him the name and person of this Earl Edward, gave out, that he had lately escaped out of his Prison the Tower of London, causing a great tumult amongst the Commons, who were glad to hear that a Branch of the Plantagenets was to be restored to the Imperial Diadem; and this was one of those winding Ivies of a Plantagenet that killed the true Tree it self: It was most unfortunately true, that at the same time, this Edward consulted with Perkin Warbeck the counterfeit Richard Duke of York (at that time imprisoned likewise in the Tower by King Henry VII.) about their escape, which being discovered before it could be executed, this poor Prince was shortly after arraigned before the Earl of Oxford (then High Steward of England, pro tempore) not simply for attempting to escape, for that could not be Treason, but for conspiring with Perkin to raise sedition, and to destroy the King. the Earl confessing the Indictment, had Judgement passed upon him the 21 of November, and was accordingly executed upon Tower Hill, the 28th of Nov. 1499. An. 15 H. 7. After which, viz. 25th of Jan. 19 H. 7. the better to countenance this cruel action, he was attainted in the Parliament then held, so that all the favor he had, was, That his Body should be sent to the Abbey of Bisham in the County of Berks, and there Interred with those of his Ancestors.

But it was neither guilt of crime nor reason of State, could quench the resentments of the King for this execution, since 'twas

Richard Greyton fol. 296.

Leland Itin. vol. 5. fol. 52.

Pol. Virg. p. 146. n. 40.

Life of King Henry VIII. by Fran. Lord Verulam p. 6.

Ex Reg. ordi de Morte et Sepel. London.

Reg. Parl. 19 H. 7. m. 21.

Life, viz. te Offici cap. 5. p. 11. n. 3.

Chap. 8.

'twas generally believed that Perkin was but the bait to entrap this Earl, and King Henry himself laid it upon Ferdinand King of Spain, producing Letters about the Treaty of Marriage between Prince Arthur and that Kings Daughter, plainly declaring his jealousies of an uninterrupted Succession as long as the Earl of Warwick lived, and his unwillingness to expose his Daughter to troubles and dangers; whereby though the King did in some part remove the odium from himself, yet did he withal bring a kind of malediction upon the Marriage, which so succeeded as that hopeful Prince enjoyed a very small time after the Nuptials, and the Lady Katherine her self remained a sad and religious Woman ever after, inso much that when King Henry VIII. his resolution of being Divorced was first made known to her, she expressed her self to this effect, That she had not offended, but that it was a Judgment of God, for that her former Marriage was made in Blood, meaning that of the Earl of Warwick.

Such was the end of this noble and commiserated Prince Edward Earl of Warwick, in whom the Male Line of the Plantagenets determined, after having flourished in great Royalty (though often dipt in their own Blood) even from the time of the famous King Henry II. the space of 331 years.

Ca. of 10th. by R. B.

14. RICHARD, second Son of George Duke of Clarence, born at Tewkesbury, lived not a quarter of a year, and deceasing the year after his Mother in the Castle of Warwick, was interred in the Church there.

G. 1. in Coll. Arm. in calce Libr.

14. eldest Daughter of George Duke of Clarence, was born at Sea, died an Infant, and was buried at Calais.

MS.

14. MARGARET, second daughter of George Duke of Clarence, was Countess of Salisbury, as in the next and ninth Chapter.

14. MARGARET

George Duke of Clarence.

Torkjitz.

Book 5.

14. MARGARET OF CLARENCE, COUNTESS OF SALISBURY.

CHAP. IX.

The Figure of
Countess
Margaret
Seal (annexed
to a Charter
bearing date
1 December,
An. 8 H. 8.)
is represented
in the 354
page of this
fifth Book, un-
to which I re-
fer my Rea-
der, for the
Arms im-
pressed
thereon,
which are,
Clarence, Ne-
ville, Beauchamp
Warwick,
Moun-
tagne,
Montferrmer,
Clare, and
le Desp'ner.
Pencs
E. A. W.

Her Arms
exhibited in
L. 10. fol. 45.
in Coll. Arm.
are quarterly
of six pieces,
three in chief
and 3 in base.
The first is,
France and
England, quar-
terly, a Label
of three points
Argent, each
charged with a
Cannon Gules,
Clarence,
2. Gules, a
Saltire Ar-
gent, a Label
of three points
Gules Argent
and Azure;
Nevill Earl of
Salisbury, 3.
Gules, a Tree
inter 6 Crofs-
crofslets, Or.
Beauchamp,
4. Chequy, or
and Azure, a
Chevron, Er-
mine, War-
wick, 5. Or,
an Eagle di-

vided feny, Montferrmer, 6. Quarterly, Or, 3 Cheverons, Gules, Clare, and quarterly, Argent, and Gules a Fren Or,
placed feny, Montferrmer, 6. Quarterly, Or, 3 Cheverons, Gules, Clare, and quarterly, Argent, and Gules a Fren Or,
over all a Bendlet Sable, le Desp'ner.

Her Husband Sir Richard Pole did bear Party per Pale Or and Sable, a Saltire engrailed, countercharged; as appeareth
upon his Stall in the Chappel of St George at Windsor.



Margaret Plantagenet, Daughter of George Duke
Clarence, born at Farley Castle near Bath in
Somersetshire, became the Wife of Sir Richard
Pole Kt. (Son of Sir Jeffrey Pole Kt. descended
from a Family of ancient Gentry in Wales)
who having valiantly served King Henry VII.
in his Wars of Scotland, and being a per-
son much accomplished, was made chief Gentleman of the Bed-
chamber to Prince Arthur and Knight of the Garter; whereup-
on attending him into Wales, he received command to govern in
those parts. The time of his death I have not found, but by
the Lady Margaret his Wife, he left Issue four sons and a daugh-
ter: After which, in the 5th year of King Henry VIII. she exhi-
bited her Petition in Parliament (as being only Sister and Heir of
Edward Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, and Daughter of Isobel,
Daughter and Heir of Richard Nevil Earl of Salisbury, Son and
Heir of Alice, Daughter and Heir of Thomas Mountague Earl of Sa-
lisbury) upon which the was (upon the 14th of October, An. 5 H. 8.)
in the same Parliament restored to the Dignity of Countess of Sa-
lisbury by King Henry VIII. But proving afterwards as great an eye-
fore to this King as her Brother had been to King Henry VII. his Father,
she was An. 31 H. 8. condemned in Parliament of High Treason,
together with Gertrude Wife of Henry Courtney Marquis of Exce-
ter, Reginald Pole her son, Sir Adrian Fortescue and others, certain
Bulls from Rome being found at Cowdray (her Mansion-house.)
It was also charged upon her, that the Parson of Warblington had
conveyed Letters from her to her Son (Reginald) the Cardinal,
and that she had forbidden all her Tenants to have the New
Testament in English, or any new Book privileged by the King.
What other cause there might be is uncertain. But we have suf-
ficient testimony that she behaved her self with great resolution
(though seventy years of age) and would not confess any thing:
Nevertheless she had sentence of death passed upon her without
ever being heard: And two years after, without Arraignment or
Tryal had her Head cut off in the Tower of London, 27 May,
1541. 33 H. 8.

Edward
Halle fol.
240. d.
G. 1. in
Coll. Arm.
in edice
Libri.
Ex Coll.
Rob. Glou-
ver 3. sur-
set.
Ex autogr.
pencs Clr.
Earl, Ving.
fol. 610. v.
30.
Ex Coll.
R. Cl. 3.
Ex. Part.
in Parla.
5 H. 8.
Part. 1 H.
p. 1.
Herberts
Hist. of H.
8. p. 447.

Her Arms
exhibited in
L. 10. fol. 45.
in Coll. Arm.
are quarterly
of six pieces,
three in chief
and 3 in base.
The first is,
France and
England, quar-
terly, a Label
of three points
Argent, each
charged with a
Cannon Gules,
Clarence,
2. Gules, a
Saltire Ar-
gent, a Label
of three points
Gules Argent
and Azure;
Nevill Earl of
Salisbury, 3.
Gules, a Tree
inter 6 Crofs-
crofslets, Or.
Beauchamp,
4. Chequy, or
and Azure, a
Chevron, Er-
mine, War-
wick, 5. Or,
an Eagle di-

vided feny, Montferrmer, 6. Quarterly, Or, 3 Cheverons, Gules, Clare, and quarterly, Argent, and Gules a Fren Or,
placed feny, Montferrmer, 6. Quarterly, Or, 3 Cheverons, Gules, Clare, and quarterly, Argent, and Gules a Fren Or,
over all a Bendlet Sable, le Desp'ner.

Her Husband Sir Richard Pole did bear Party per Pale Or and Sable, a Saltire engrailed, countercharged; as appeareth
upon his Stall in the Chappel of St George at Windsor.

Children

Chap. 8.

Children of MARGARET Countess of Salisbury, by Sir
RICHARD POLE Kt. her Husband.

Margaret
Countess of
Salisbury.

H. 13. in
Coll. Arm.
f. 398. b.

Stones An.

Gedw. 7.
160.

D. 13. f.
300. b. in
Coll. Arm.

Ex Gene-
alogia Com.
Huntington

15. HENRY POLE, Lord Mountague, eldest Son of Sir
Richard Pole Kt. and Countess Margaret, was summoned to
Parliament, An. 21 H. 8. by the Title of Lord Mountague (as
being descended from Alice Daughter and Heir of Thomas
Mountague Earl of Salisbury) and convicted of High Treason,
for endeavouring to deprive the said King Henry, in order to
advance his Brother the Cardinal to the Crown, and had his
Head cut off on Tower Hill, the 9th of January, An. 30
H. 8. leaving Issue by his Wife Jane Daughter of George Nevil,
Baron of Abergavenny, two Daughters his Heirs, Katherine
and Winifride.

Katherine Pole was espoused to Francis Hastings Earl of
Huntington, by whom she had Issue George Earl of Hunting-
ton, who by Dorothy daughter and coheir of Sir John Pole of
Derbshire Kt. was Father of Francis Lord Hastings, who died
in the life-time of his Father, leaving Issue by Sarah his Wife,
daughter of Sir James Harrington Kt. Henry Earl of Hunting-
ton, whose Wife being Elizabeth the third daughter and co-
heir of Ferdinando Stanley Earl of Derby, he had Issue
by her Ferdinando Earl of Huntington, who married Lucie
daughter and sole heir of Sir John Davies of Englefield in the
County of Berks Kt. (Prime Sergeant at Law to King James
and King Charles I. He was afterwards Solicitor, and then At-
torney General in Ireland) by the Lady Eleanor his Wife,
youngest daughter to George Lord Audley, Earl of Castlehaven,
and by her had Issue Theophilus Earl of Huntington, now living,
An. 1676; who hath taken to Wife Elizabeth daughter and
coheir of Sir John Lewes of Ledston, in Com. Yorks Kt. 19th of
Febr. 1671.

Winifride Pole the second daughter and coheir, was first
married to Sir Thomas Hastings Kt. second Son of George Earl
of Huntington, and Brother to the foresaid Francis, by whom she
had no Issue, and afterwards to Sir Thomas Barrington of Bar-
rington Hall in Com. Essex Kt. who had Issue by her Sir Francis
Barrington of the same place Kt. and Bar. who by Joane daugh-
ter of Sir Henry Cromwell of Hinchbrook in the County of
Huntington Kt. was Father of Sir Thomas Barrington Kt. and
Bar. who took to Wife Frances daughter and heir of John
Gobert Esq; and by her had Issue Sir John Barrington of Bar-
rington Hall Bar. who hath married Dorothy daughter of Sir
William Litton of Knebworth in the County of Hertford Kt.
and by her hath Issue Thomas, John, William, Anne, Dorothy,
Winifride, Johanna and Lucy.

Henry Lord
Mountague did
bear, quarterly
of 8 pieces, 1. in
chief, and 4. in
base, 1. Claren-
ce, 2. Pole,
vize, Per pale
Sable and Or, 2
Crofs engrailed
countercharged;
3. Nevill Earl
of Warwick,
4. Beauchamp,
5. Warwick,
6. Mountague,
7. Mounther-
mer, 8. Clare
and le Desp'ner
quarterly, as
appears in
D. 13. f. 300. b.
M.S. in Coll.
Arm.

In Pale Ha-
vington, vize,
Argent, a Man-
tle Sable, and
Pole as afore-
said.

In Pale Bar-
rington, vize,
Argent 3 Che-
rons, 1. Gules
a Label of 3
points Azure,
and Pole as
before.

N n n n n

15. Sir

Torkitt.

He did bear, quarterly of 8 pieces, 4 in chief and 4 in base, 1 Clarence, 2 Pole, viz. Per pale, Sable and Or, a Salire interchanged, 3. Nevill Earl of Warwick, 4. Beauchamp, 5. Warwick, 6. Mountague, 7. Mountague, 8. Clare and the Deipen-

For quarterly Over all a Crest: Azure for the difference of a second Brother. And for his Crest, out of a Ducal Coronet Gules, a Griffin with Wings expanded Argent, membered gules. Which Achievement is thus Marshall'd for this Sir Geoffrey Pole in a Book marked D. 13. fol. 13. b. in the College of Arms.

15. Sir GEOFFREY POLE Knight, second Son of Margaret Countess of Salisbury and Sir Richard Pole Kt. was convicted with his Brother the Lord Mountague and others, for endeavouring (as their Indictment imports) to deprive King Henry VIII. of the Crown, and to raise up Reginald Pole his Brother to the Sovereignty; but suffered not death for the same.

He married Constance eldest daughter and coheir of Edmond Pakenham, had Issue Katherine and Mary; but elsewhere I find him made great Grandfather to Geoffry and Arthur that lately lived in Italy.

Book 5.

Stowe's Annals.

Viss. D. 13. fol. 13. b. in Coll. Arm.

In an old pedigree in Bannockburn.

15. ARTHUR POLE, third Son, in the year 1562. (5 Eliz.) being charged with purposing to go to the Duke of Guise into France, and to return with a power into Wales, whereby the Queen of Scots might attain the Crown of this Realm, and himself be declared Duke of Clarence, had judgment of death; but by reason of his near alliance to Queen Elizabeth, no execution followed. He had Issue two daughters his Heirs, Margaret and Mary.

Margaret was espoused to Sir Thomas Fitz-Herbert Kt. and Mary the second daughter, was the Wife of Sir John Stanney Kt.

Ex Coll. R. Glover's Annals E. lib. per Camden.

15. REGINALD POLE Cardinal, fourth Son of Sir Richard Pole by the said Countess, was educated at Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, where his great proficiency in Learning was first recompensed by his Kinsman King Henry VIII. with the Deanery of Excester; after which he travelled into Italy, and spent seven years study at Padua. Hence the King having abolished the Pope, sent for him back into England; but refusing to return, he was proclaimed Traitor, and his Deanery given to another. This loss was soon repaired by the Pope's making him a Cardinal (22 May 1536. An. 28 H. 8.) and employing him in many Embassies both to the Emperor and French King, with whom he ever dealt against King Henry, and solicited others from their obedience to him, inasmuch that many homebred Subjects disliking the cause of Papal Subversion, wrought secretly to deprive King Henry, and exalt the Cardinal to the Royal Dignity. Next he was made Legate of Viterbium, and with two others sent as the Pope's Vicegerent to the Council of Trent. Thus he stood dignified when by the death of his Holiness, a faction arose in the Conclave of French and Imperialists, which last prevailing, Cardinal Pole is elected

Goodwin is Trojans but Anglie.

Ibid.

Ibidem.

The Arms set forth for this Cardinal by Alphonus Ciacconius, were, Quarterly of 4 pieces, the first quarter charged with the Coat of Clarence; the second is divided into three parts per pale, on the first Pole, on the second Nevill, and on the 3 Beauchamp. The third quarter is party per pale Warwick and Mountague, and the fourth quarter is divided into three parts per pale; on the first is Montague, and the second and third are charged with the Arms of Clare and the Deipen-

ter quarterly. Vide Alfoxius Ciacconius vite & gesta summorum Pontificum. p. 1117. But the Arms and Quarterings of this Reginald the Cardinal painted on the Wall over his Tomb at Canterbury are Marshall'd in the same manner with those of his Brother Sir Geoffrey Pole; but without a filial distinction.

Pope:

Chap. 9.

Pope: Upon whose request, for a more orderly proceeding he is again the same evening chosen to supply the vacant Chair, notwithstanding the opposition of Cardinal Caraffa, charging him with Incontinence and Heresie, for arguing a Justifying Faith in the Council of Trent, and frequenting the company of Antonio Flaminus a known Protestant: But he seemingly disliking the second Election, as a work of darkness, desired a more regular proceeding on the morrow, when tempting his good fortune too far, he lost the Papacy twice in one day; for the Cardinal de Monte was now chosen, who to compliment Pole for his modesty, obliged Caraffa to ask him forgiveness before they departed the Conclave.

Margaret Countess of Salisbury.

Thus disappointed of the Papacy, he retired to Verona, into a Monastery of Benedictines; where he was scarce seated before he heard of the death of King Edward VI. by a Message from Queen Mary, remanding him for England, to be her Director in Church Affairs, having lately introduced the Mass, and restored the Popes Supremacy. This was no ungrateful news to the Cardinal, who besides the esteem retained him by that Queen, had ever a longing desire homeward, not doubting if things succeeded well in England, to displace with his Cardinals Hat in exchange for a Crown; which Charles the Emperor mistrusting, contrives to detain him beyond Sea, till the Match was concluded between Queen Mary and his Son; but coming home at last as Legate from Pope Julius III. he was by the Queen made Archbishop of Canterbury (22 May, An. 1555. 1 & 2 Ph. & M.) the several Acts of Parliament made by King Henry VIII. to the Cardinals prejudice repealed, and Lord Reginald Pole received as an Oracle, inasmuch that the Parliament humbly presented him with a Petition to be received again into the Bosom of the Church of Rome: But neither that Church, the Queen, nor the Cardinal lived in England long after, but expired together in one day, viz. 17 Nov. An. 1558.

This great Prelate thus dead, was interred in a little Chapel at the East end of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, near St Thomas Becket's Oratory, where he hath a Tomb of Brick, done over with Plaster, affixed to the North Wall, with his Arms and Quarterings depicted on the said Wall over it.

Ex Coll. R. Gl. S.

15. URSULA POLE, Lady Stafford, only Daughter of Margaret Countess of Salisbury, by Sir Richard Pole Kt. was married to Henry Lord Stafford (son and heir of Edward Stafford, the last Duke of Buckingham of that Family beheaded on Tower Hill, An. 13 H. 8. (vide page 232.) whose large Revenues were his chiefest Crime, defended by a direct Line of Barons, Earls and Dukes, from Robert Baron of Stafford, a Noble Man of very great Possessions in the Reign of King

Ursula Lady Stafford, did bear, in Pale, Or, a Chequeron Gules, Staff-ord, and party per pale, Sable and Or, a Salire interchanged, ed Pole.

Yorkshire.

King Edward the Confessor, to whom he was Steward of the Household. Book 5.

This Henry, was after his Fathers death restored to the Barony of Stafford by the said King Henry VIII. and had Issue Edward Lord Stafford, who by Mary his Wife, daughter of Edward Stanley Earl of Derby, was Father of Edward Lord Stafford, that married Isabel daughter of Thomas Forester of Tong in the County of Salop, Esq; and had Issue Edward Stafford that died in the life-time of his Father, who by Anne daughter of James Wilford of Newman-Hall in Com. Essex, Esq; (Grandson to Sir James Wilford Knight, a valiant and successful Commander against the Scots, who having taken Had-dington by force, defended by a very great Garrison, not long after dying of his wounds, there received, prevented the Honour of Viscount of that place, designed him as a reward for that eminent service) left Issue, Henry Lord Stafford, after the death of his Grandfather, who died without Issue, and one only daughter Mary Stafford (Heir to her Brother Henry Lord Stafford) born at Newman-Hall aforesaid, espoused to Sir William Howard Knight of the Bath (second son of Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and Earl Marshal of England) who with the said Mary his Wife, were created Baron and Baroness Stafford, Septemb. 12. An. 16 King Charles I. in the year 1640. and he advanced to the Dignity of Viscount Stafford, the 11th of November next following: They have Issue, Henry Stafford, eldest Son and Heir apparent, John and Francis (Charles and Edward who died young) Isabella Stafford, the Relict of John Pawlet Marquis of Winchester, and Premier Marquis of England, Alethea Stafford, Ursula, Mary, and Anastasia, now living, An. 1676. and Helena, who deceased young.

Ex libro
M.S. Staff-
fordum
Genealo-
gia.

Ibid.

Ibid. at fol.
84.Catal. of
Nob. by
R.Pat. 15 H.
8, p. 1.Herbert in
eodem an-
no.Pat. an. 24
H. 8, p. 2.Gobwin
de Praeselli-
bus Anglie
p. 181.Catal. of
Nob. by
R. B.

14. ARTHUR

14. ARTHUR PLANTAGENET, Viscount Lisle, Lieute- nant of Calais, and Knight of the Garter.

C H A P. X.



Arthur Plantagenet, Natural Son of King Edward IV. by the Lady Elizabeth Lucy (as was supposed) after the surrender of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, 20 April, 14 H. 8. was 26 April following (viz. 15 H. 8.) created Viscount Lisle at Bridewell in London; to him and the Heirs Male of the Body of Elizabeth his Wife Sister and Heir of John Grey late Viscount Lisle: after which, in the Reign of the said King Henry VIII. he was elected and entailed Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Moreover in November An. 1527. (19 H. 8.) he was one of those whom King Henry then sent (with Sir Thomas Wriothesley Garter King of Arms) to Paris; at what time the Ensigns of the Order of St George were presented to King Francis I. and upon the 24th of March, An. 24 H. 8. he was constituted Lieutenant of Calais in France; which Town some of his Servants intending to have betrayed to the French (two of which suffered death for the same) himself was sent to the Tower of London; but his innocency, after much search, appearing, the King sent him his Ring from off his own Finger, with such comfortable expressions that he immoderately receiving so great a pressure of joy, his Heart was overcharged therewith, and the night following (viz. 3 Martij An. 33 H. 8.) he yielded up the Ghost; which makes it observable, that this Kings mercy was as fatal as his judgements.

His Body was honourably buried in the Tower of London.

Over the three quarterings in Chief is a Label of three points Argent all these quarterings being within the Garter. And for his Crest, upon a Chapeau Gules, embroidered Gold, and turned up Ermine (upon which is a capital A. in Gold for Arthur) stands his Crest, being a Cat pury per pale, Sable and Argent, betwixt two Broom stalks blossomed proper. Which Coat-Armour and Crest are thus Marshall'd for this Arthur Plantagenet in D. 13. fol. 102. a. in Coll. Arm. The same Arms and Crest are upon his Plate in his Stall in the Chappel of St George at Windsor.

Children of ARTHUR PLANTAGENET Viscount
Lisle, by ELIZABETH GREY his Wife.

Catal. of
Nob. by
R. B.

15. BRIDGET PLANTAGENET, eldest Daughter and Coheir of Arthur Viscount Lisle, was married to Sir William Carden, who was knighted at Bullogne.

Ooooo

15. FRAN-

He did bear
Quarterly of a
piece, viz. first
France and
England quar-
terly, the second
and third
Barry, and the
fourth Marti-
net, over all,
a Bejon flut-
ter Azure, and
over that an
Inescutcheon
quarterly of
six pieces, three
in chief and
three in base.
The first Bar-
ry of six pieces
Argent and
Azure, 3 Tor-
seaux in chief.
Grey Viscount
Lille, a Barry
of 10 Argent
and Azure as
Orle of Mart-
net, Gules, Va-
lence, 3dy.
Gules seven
Mascles, three,
three and one,
Or, Quincy, 4
Gules, a Lyon
rampant, and
Border engrail-
ed Or, Talbot.
By Gules a
Fesse inter six
Crosses-crois-
es Or, Beau-
champ, and six
Gules, a Lyon
passant quar-
ant Argent,
crowned, pro-
per, Gerard
Lord Lisle.

Torkist.

In Pale, Buffe,
viz. Argent
three Bars
wavy Gules,
(vide C. 1.) Vi-
fit, Devon and
Cornwall, in
Coll. Arm.
fol. 298. a.)
and Plantage-
net, viz. Quar-
terly, 1.
France and
England quar-
terly, 2. and
3. Burgh or
Ulster, 4.
Mortimer,
over all a Bar
fleur Azure.

15. FRANCES PLANTAGENET, second Daugh-
ter, was first married to John Basset of Umberley in the County
of Devon, by whom he had Issue (16) Sir Arthur Basset of the
same place Kt. who married Eleanor daughter of Sir John Chi-
chester of Rawley in Devonshire Kt. and had Issue (17) Sir Ro-
bert Basset of Umberley Kt. living An. 1620. who, by Elizabeth
daughter and coheir of Sir William Periam Kt. chief Baron of
the Exchequer, had Issue (18) Arthur Basset Esq; Which Arthur
took to Wife daughter of Leigh of Northam
in the County of Devon, and had Issue, John Basset Esq; who by
. . . . his Wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Bluet
of Holcombe in Somersetshire, had Issue, John Basset of Umber-
ley Esq; now living, An. 1676.

The second Husband of this Frances Plantagenet, was Thomas
Monk (antiently named le Moyné) of Potheridge in the Coun-
ty of Devon; by him she had Issue (16) Anthony Monk of the
same place, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the said County,
who died An. 1620. having first married Mary daughter of
Richard Arscot of Ashwater in the same County Esq; leaving
Issue by her (17) Sir Thomas Monk of Potheridge Kt. who by
Elizabeth daughter of Sir George Smith of Madeworth in the
County of Devon Kt. had Issue Thomas, George and Nicholas.

Thomas Monke of Potheridge Son and Heir, married Mary the
daughter of William Gold of Hayes near Exeter in the Coun-
ty of Devon, and had Issue Thomas Monk who deceased at the
age of 12 years; Elizabeth Monk the Wife of Thomas Pride, who
hath Issue Thomas and Elizabeth; and Frances Monk, married to
John le Neve of St Giles's in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex.

George Monk, second son of Sir Thomas Monk Kt. was, after the
death of his Nephew Thomas, Lord of the Mannor of Pothe-
ridge, who having through the whole course of his life em-
ployed himself in military affairs, first both by Sea and Land in
foreign parts, and afterwards at home, in His Majesties Domi-
nions (where he ever merited the character of a valiant and ex-
perienced Commander) to crown all his former actions be-
came at last, by Gods great Providence, the principal instru-
ment in the restauration of His present Majesty King Charles II.
to his just Rights, and his Kingdoms to their long desired Peace.

In contemplation of which, and considering also, that by the
Lady Frances aforesaid, daughter and coheir of Arthur Planta-
genet Viscount Lisle, he was descended from Edward Grey Vi-
count Lisle, and Elizabeth his Wife daughter and heir of John
Talbot Viscount Lisle, son of the renowned John Talbot Earl of
Shrewsbury, by Margaret his Wife daughter and coheir of the
valiant Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick; this George was
created Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Torrington, Baron Monk of
Potheridge, Beauchamp and Tey, by Letters Patents bearing date
at Westminster, 7 Julij, in the 12th year of our most gracious
Sovereign Lord King Charles II. to Him and the Heirs Male of
his

Book 5.

Catal. of
Nob. by R.
B.
Vign. De-
vonic Coll.
Arm. C. 1.
f. 297. d.

Vign. De-
vonic. in
Coll. Arm.
C. 1. f. 25. d.

Ibid. fol.
79. d.

Bull. Sign.
de a. 1. Cor.
2.

Chap. 10

his Body for ever; with a Fee of 20 l. per annum, out of the
Exchequer; and 40 l. per annum, payable for the said Duke-
dom, out of the Customs of London.

He was also in the same year, constituted Captain General
of His Majesties Forces, Master of the Horse, Knight of
the most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of His Majesties
most Honourable Privy Council.

He deceased upon the 4th day of Jan. 1669. and was honou-
rable Interred upon the last day of April next following, on the
North-side the Chappel of King Henry VII. in a Vault prepared
for him and his Family near to the Tomb of Queen Elizabeth.

He married * Anne daughter of John Clarges, and sister of
Sir Thomas Clarges Kt. by whom he had Issue their only Child
Christopher Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Torrington, Baron Monk
of Potheridge, Beauchamp and Tey, one of the Bedchamber to
His present Majesty, Knight of the Garter, and One of the
Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council; who
took to Wife the Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, eldest Daughter
of Henry Duke of Newcastle, (Son and Heir of William Duke
of Newcastle, who deceased Dec 25. being Christmas day, 1676.)
by whom he hath already had Issue a Son, who lived not
long after he came into the World.

Certificate (entred in the Earl Marshalls Book, marked J. 5. fol. 163 & 164. in the Collage of Arms) under the Hand
and Seal of Corneille de Montigny de Clarges, chief of that House, and Knight of the Order of St. Michael. But the
Augmentation granted unto her by His Majesty, viz. Azure, a Flower de Lize Or, within a Border of the second, charged with
8 Gules Gules.

Funeral
Certificates in
the Col-
ledge of
Arms.

Nicholas Monk, third son of Sir Thomas Monk of Potheridge,
consecrated Bishop of Hereford, 13 Jun. 1660. and was also
Provost of Eaton Colledge; a person very instrumental to his
Brother the Duke of Albemarle, in the Restauration of our pre-
sent Sovereign. He deceased at his Lodgings in the old Palace
of Westminster, on Tuesday, 11 Decemb. 1661. and was con-
veyed thence to the Jerusalem Chamber in the Dean of West-
minsters house, whence with funeral solemnity he was carried
to the Abbey, and interred in St. Edmond's Chappel; the Duke
of Albemarle his Brother being chief Mourner, and the Bishop of
Glocester preaching his Funeral Sermon.

He married Susanna daughter of Thomas Paine of Plimtree,
in Devonshire, by whom he left at the time of his decease, two
daughters: Mary the elder daughter and coheir, was married
to Arthur Fairwell of Westminster Esq; (Son and Heir of Ar-
thur Fairwell of Barington in the County of Somerset Esq;
son and heir of Arthur Farewell of the same place, younger Bro-
ther of Sir George Farewell of Hill-Bishops in the said Coun-
ty, Kt.) by whom he hath had Issue Arthur Fairwell his eldest
Son, now living, An. 1677. Albemarle second, George third Son,
and Christopher fourth Son, all three deceased. And Elizabeth
Monk, second daughter and coheir, the Wife of Curwen Rawlin-
son of Carke in Lancashire; and by him hath Issue a Son.

Arthur Vi-
count Lisle.

The Paternal
Arms of Anne
Duchess of
Albemarle,
wavy, Barry of
12 Argent and
Azure, on a
Quarter Sable;
a Rose lead
couped, Argent,
accompanied with
4 Mount Or (as
being descen-
ded from the
Family of
Glages in
Fynault, which
appears by a

Fairmel doth
bear, Sable a
Chevron inter
3 Escallops
Argent, a
Cressent for a
difference.

Terkijts.

Pally of six
peccis. Argent
and Azure,
over all a Che-
vron Ermine,
inter 3 Eagles,
Or, by the
name of Job-
son. Impaling
Quarterly of
four. The first
France and
England quar-
terly. The se-
cond and third
Or, a Cross
Gules. The
fourth Mortimer.
Over all a Basion sinister Azure. This Impalement is entered among the Certificates of Robert
Cook, Clarencieux, in the College of Arms.

15. ELIZABETH PLANTAGENET, Lady Jobson, Book 3.
third daughter and coheir of Arthur Viscount Lisle, was married to Sir Francis Jobson Kt. who had been Master of the Jewel-
house, and afterwards Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

Crest. of
Jobson by
R. 2. 1

By him she had Issue these Children following, viz. John Job-
son eldest son, Edward second son, Henry third son, and Tho-
mas Jobson fourth son, and one onely daughter named Mary.
The said Sir Francis deceased at his house called Moakwike in
West-Donyland in the County of Essex, on Thursday 11 June
1572. and was buried in the Parish Church, of St. Giles's near
Colchester the 29th following.

Cert. Ess.
by Cler.
Coke in
Coll. Arm.

Over all a Basion sinister Azure. This Impalement is entered among the Certificates of Robert
Cook, Clarencieux, in the College of Arms.

Cert. Ess.
I. 10. fol.
158. 16
Coll. Arm.

Edward Jobson, second son of Sir Francis Jobson Kt. (for I
find not what became of the eldest) deceased 28 May, An. 1590.
at Trinity Hall without Aldersgate, and was Interred the 30th
of the same month in the Parish Church of St. Botolph Aldersgate
His first Wife was Mary daughter of Edmond Markham of
Essex, by whom he had no Issue. His second Wife was Mary
daughter of John Bode, and by her had Issue two daughters,
Mary and Elizabeth.

BOOK VI.

BOOK VI.

The Union of the Roses.

O R,

The ROYAL HOUSE of

TUDOR.

CONTAINING

A Genealogical History

OF THE

KINGS

OF ENGLAND, &c.

From HENRY VII. to King JAMES.

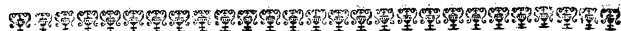
From the Year 1486. to the Year 1603.

PPPPP



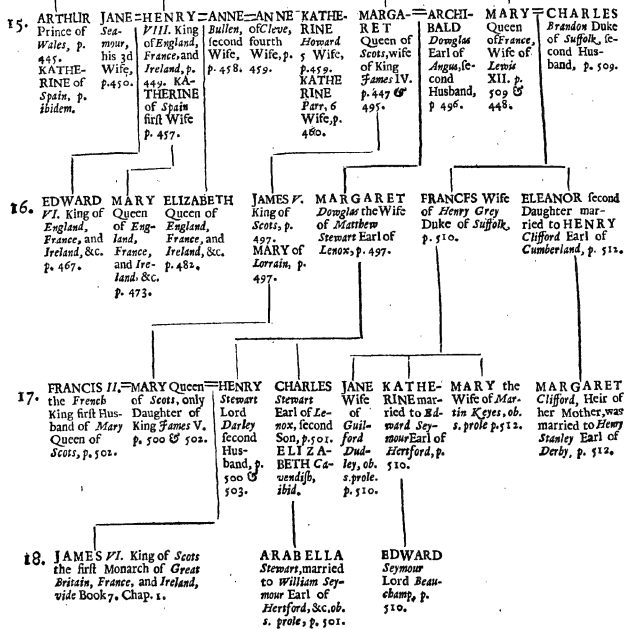






A GENEALOGICAL TABLE of the Sixth BOOK.

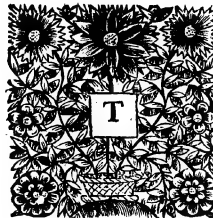
14. HENRY VII. King of England, and France, and Lord = ELIZABETH the eldest Daughter of King Edward IV of Ireland, p. 433.



14. HENRY VII. KING of ENGLAND and FRANCE, Anno Dom. and LORD of IRELAND, Surnamed 1485. Aug. TUDOR. 22.

CHAP. I.

Catal. of
Nob. by
R. B.



His wife and noble Prince Henry, son of Edmond of Hadham Earl of Richmond (eldest son of Owen Tudor and Queen Katherine, Relict of Henry V.) by Margaret sole Daughter of John Duke of Somerset, son of John Earl of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, by Katherine Swinford, his third Wife, was born in Pembroke Castle, about the year 1455, who being yet a Child, and a Scholar of Eaton Colledge, was there by King Henry VI. prophetically entitled the decider of the then difference between that Prince and King Edward IV. In the 11th year of whose Reign he fled with his Uncle Jasper Earl of

Edmond
Bille fol.
224.

the Flowers de Lizes, his Royal Blood from Queen Katherine of France his Grandmother: neither do his Titles in the circumference thereof, differ from those of his Predecessors King Edward IV. and King Richard III. being Henricus dei gratia rex Anglie et France et dominus Hybernie. Every space betwixt these words in the Counter-Scal is charged with a Rose.

His most glorious Monument at Westminster (delineated in the end of this Chapter) contains all the Trophies of this King Henry VII. for upon the foot thereof, are placed his Royal Arms, viz. France and England quarterly within the Garter, Ensigned with an arched Crown, composed of Crests and Flowers de Lizes; and betwixt each of them a Flower of a leaf size. At the head you have a large Rose crowned, Supported on the right side with a Red Dragon, the Ensign of Cadwalader, the last King of the Britains, from whom by a male Line he is said to derive his Pedigree.

Rrrrr

Pembroke

This

This Red Dragon, painted upon white and green Silk in his Standard at *Bosworth*, was afterwards offered up (among other Trophies of his Victory) at *St Pauls*, and commemorated by the institution of a Purfuant of Arms, by the name of *Rouge Dragon*. Which Standard is also represented at the foot of his Tomb on the South-East-Corner, held by an Angel. The left Supporter of this King is a Greyhound argent *assailed Or*, which he did bear in the right of his Wife Queen *Elizabeth of York*, who was descended from the Family of the *Nevils*, by *Annet* her Grandmother, the daughter of *Ralph Nevill* Earl of *Westmorland*, Wife of *Richard* Duke of *York*. His Monument is also adorned with the *Porticulis* in respect of his descent (by his Mother) from the *Beauforts*, to which he added the Motto *ALTERA SECURITAS*, it's probable meaning thereby, that as the *Porticulis* was an additional security to the Gate; so his descent from his Mother strengthened his other Titles. From this Device he also instituted another Purfuant, named *Porticulis*. In respect also of the union of the two Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*, by his Marriage, he used the *White Rose* united with the *Red*, as appears on his Monument. And to commemorate his being Crowned with King *Richard's* Diadem at *Bosworth Field*, found in as *Hawthorne Bush*, he bare the *Hawthorne Bush* with the *Crown* in it, and these Letters K. H. with which the Windows of this his Royal Chappel are replenished.

Pembroke into *Britain*, where he remained till the third year of the Reign of King *Richard III.* whose Tyranny and Usurpation being now become odious, a remedy is consulted of by the Duke of *Buckingham*, and *John Morton* Bishop of *Ely*; the result of which was, that the Earl of *Richmond* being next heir of the House of *Lancaster*, should take to Wife the Lady *Elizabeth* eldest daughter to King *Edward* the Fourth, the very heir of the House of *York*, that so the two Roses being united in one, an unquestionable Title might be set up to depose so cruel a Murderer.

Accordingly the design is first communicated to his Mother the Countess of *Richmond*, next to Queen *Elizabeth* and the Earl himself, and by him to the Duke of *Britain*, while instruments are employed on all hands to draw in parties to the Confederacy; on the other side King *Richard*, acquainted with the Plot, first solicites the Duke of *Britain* to detain the Earl Prisoner, and then sends for the Duke of *Buckingham*; who refusing to come, the King marches towards him with his Forces, when the Duke prevented by the interposition of the overflowing *Severn*, from joining the Forces he had collected in *Wales*, with those the *Courtneys* had got in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, was forced to shift for himself, while his Complices, either by conveying themselves into *Britain* to the Earl of *Richmond*, or by Sanctuary, or Obscurity, are forced to consult their own safety.

In the mean while the Earl of *Richmond* (assisted by the Duke of *Britain*) on the 12th of October 1484. with 40 Ships and 5000 *Britains* put to Sea, but dispersed and forced back by fires of weather, he lands in *Normandy*, and being aided by the French King, solemnly vows to prosecute the War, in order to his marrying the Lady *Elizabeth*, and depose King *Richard*.

Whereupon with about 2000 Mercenaries he again puts to Sea, the middle of *August*, landed at *Milford Haven* in *Wales*, and proceeding thence by *Hereford* and *Lichfield*, meets the Kings Army near *Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*, where (having by the way been strengthened by the Earl of *Pembroke* and other Forces out of *Wales* and *Shropshire*; and here lastly, by the Lord *Stanley*, (and others who withdrew themselves from the Kings part) he gives them Battel, wherein King *Richard* being slain, the Earl is saluted King, 22 Aug. An. 1485.

Thus victorious, he sends Sir *Robert Willoughby* from *Leicester*

Book 6.

Richard
Grafton f.
41. b. 6.Edward
Halle 30. d.
Hiden f.Richard
Grafton f.
14. a.

Chap. I. to the Castle of *Sheriff-Hutton* in *Torkshire*, for the only remaining Root of Danger, *Edward Plantagenet*, son and heir to *George Duke of Clarence*, then 15 years old, whom, with the Lady *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of King *Edward IV.* King *Richard* had there kept Prisoner all his Reign; him he sent to the Tower of *London*, and her in a very honourable manner to the Queen her Mother, intending shortly to marry her according to his Promise.

Next he proceeds for *London*, where, at *Shoreditch* he was met by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and sumptuously attended to *St Pauls*, where he offered his three Standards, the first of *St George*, the second a Red fiery Dragon, upon green and white Sarcenet, and the third a dun Cow upon a yellow Tarnet: after which, at a Council held in the Bishop of *Londons* Palace, a day was appointed for his Coronation, and another for the solemnization of his Marriage; accordingly 30 Octob. 1485. he was with great Pomp crowned at *Westminster* by *Thomas Bourchier* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and 18 Jan. 1486. solemnly married to the said Lady *Elizabeth*, which was celebrated by them with all religious and glorious Magnificence, and by the people with all expressions of joy and satisfaction.

But first a Parliament is called at *Westminster*, 17 Nov. wherein divers Lords and Commons attainted by King *Richard* are restored to their Estates and Dignities, and the said King *Richard* with his Affiliants at the Battel of *Bosworth*, viz. *John* late Duke of *Norfolk*, *Thomas* Earl of *Surrey*, *Francis* Viscount *Lovel*, *Walter Devereux* late Lord *Ferrers*, *John* Lord *Zouch*, &c. attainted, though divers of them were afterwards pardoned and restored, as others were who came in upon the Proclamation of Grace. Thus dealt he with his Enemies; and as for his Friends, first *Jasper* Earl of *Pembroke* his Uncle he created Duke of *Bedford*, then *Thomas* Lord *Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, the Lord *Chandos* a *Brittain*, Earl of *Bath*, &c. *Morton* he made Archhishop of *Canterbury*, and *Fox* Bishop of *Winchester* and Lord Keeper of his Privy Seal; and for the security of his person he first constituted the Guard of *Yeomen* continued to this day.

Thus peace and quiet seemed firmly settled, when two several Importors successively springing up, occasioned much trouble to the King, and disquiet to the State; the first *Lambert Symnel* a Shoemakers Son, pretending himself to be the young Earl of *Warwick*, and to have lately escaped out of the Tower, instigated thereto by the Duchess of *Burgundy*, sister to the late King *Edward IV.* out of meer spleen to the House of *Lancaster*. Him the Nobility of *Ireland* salute as King, and aid with a great number of *Almains*, *Irish* and others, with which he landed in *Lancashire*, and gave King *Henry* Battel at *Stoke* near *Newark* upon

Richard
Grafton f.
10. a.Speed
out of
Hera.
And. M.S.Edward
Halle fol.
3. in viti
H. 7.
Pol. Virg.
in H. 7.

Hill.

Hillingb.

John Speed
p. 942. col.
3. out of
Hera. An.
dices M.S.Ston. An.
nat. Fabian.
Edward
Halle fol.
1. b. in viti
H. 7.

Henry VII.

His Coronat
on 30 Octob.
An. 1485.

His Marriage.

At the foot of
King Henry
VII. his Mo-
nument, are
the Arms of
this QueenElizabeth of
York, his Wife
(carved in
Copper, En-
signed with a
Royal Crown,
and support-
ed by two
Angels, all of
the (same me-
tal) viz. France
and England
quarterly; Im-
passing quarter-
ly of four
pieces, the 1.
France and
England
quarterly, 2.
Ulster 3. also
Ulster, and 4.
Mortimer.Which are
thus painted
in very many
Glass Win-
dows. But diffe-
rent from
this is the Im-
pementment
of this Queen
Elizabeth car-
ved in Stone,
and painted
on the South
Wall of our
Lady Chappel
in the Cathed-
ral Church
at *Westminster*.
Being, per
pale, France
and England
quarterly; the
Femmes file
also party per
pale, France
Arms upon a

West Window

and England quarterly on the dexter-file, and quarterly Mortimer and Ulster on the sinister. Over these
Scrolls are these words, In signum fidei.
She also joined her *White Rose* per pale, with her Husband King *Henry's* *Red Rose* as is evident in the
of this Kings magnificent Chappel at *Westminster*.

Trent

Lancastrian.

Battle of
Stoke, 16 of
June, 1487.

Anno 1487.

Coronation
of Queen Elizabeth.

Anno 1488.

Anno 1490.

Trent in Nottinghamshire, 16 June, An. 1487. But being after a bloody dispute overthrown, and the principal Actors, viz. the Earl of Lincoln, Martin Sward, the Lord Lovel, the Lord Maurice Fitz-Thomas, &c. with 4000 common Soldiers, slain upon the place; himself, with one Richard Symond a Priest his first Fosterrer, were taken; however Symonds was pardoned, because a Priest, and Lambert, for that he was a child, first made a Turnspit in the Kings Kitchen, and afterwards one of his Falconers.

After which, till the appearing of the next Counterfeit, the Kings progress into the North about the middle of August to settle the minds of those people, when from Newcastle upon Tyne, sending Ambassadors into Scotland, a Truce was concluded with that King for seven years. Only the Coronation of the Queen followed on St Katherine's day in November after, and was sumptuously performed at Westminster.

But as to his Concerns abroad, we find him (by Christopher Wylwick his Commissioner) mediating a Peace between the French King Charles VIII. and Francis II. Duke of Britain; whereupon ensued certain Articles of Agreement; but the preparations for War not ceasing, the Lord Woodville (Uncle to the Queen) moved King Henry to aid the Duke; which the King denying, himself with 400 men go over to his assistance; and at length on the 27th of July, 1488. giving the French battle, were overthrown, and the Lord Woodville with most of the English slain on the place: which King Henry very ill relenting, 8000 men are presently sent to aid the Britains; but the Duke dying in the interim, the English return home, leaving the French King Charles VIII. to marry Anne his daughter the sole heir of Britain, who thereby annexed that Dutchy to the Crown of France. This Anne was after his death espoused to his Successor King Lewis XII. by whom she had Issue Claude Queen of France, the Wife of King Francis I. For this Expedition a Subsidy of every tenth penny being granted King Henry in Parliament, but refused to be paid in the North, the Earl of Northumberland, Lord President, having received a strict order to see the same levied, was slain by the tumultuous Commons. But the Earl of Surrey having suppressed them, their Leader John Chambers with some others were hang'd at York, and the Subsidy collected notwithstanding.

Next we find him assisting the Emperor Frederick against the French, whom the Inhabitants of Gant and Bruges in Flanders, then in Rebellion, had lately called in: for the reducing of which King Henry sends the Lord Morley with 1000 men to Calais, who joining the Lord d' Aubeny (then Deputy there) they march by night from Calais to Newport, and so to Dixmuyd, being in all about 2000; hence the Lord d' Aubeny caused all the Horses to be sent back, which the Lord Morley refusing to do, was killed by a Gun Shot, whilst the English, after the first discharge, falling flat on their faces, escaped the fury of the Enemies Cannon, gaining a signal

Victory

Book 6.

Pol. Virg.

Edward
Halle fol.
11. a. b.Secuole &
Louis de St
Marche p.
1330.Edward
Halle f. 14
& 15.Secuole &
Louis de St
Marche p.
292.Richard
Grafton f.
17.Richard
Grafton f.
24 & 25.

Chap. 1. Victory and very great Booty: Which the Lord Cordes (the French Governor of Picardy) thinking to revenge, presently besieged Newport with 20000 men, and entering the Town, set up his Standard on the Tower thereof, when suddenly a Bark arriving with only 80 fresh English Archers, so terrified them, that leaving their Banner in the place, they immediately quit the Siege, and return'd to Holding.

John Speed
Gron.Speed out
of Bern.
Andr. M. S.Pol. Virg.
Ber. Andr.
M. S.Richard
Grafton in
vita El. 7.Stow, An-
nal.

Pol. Virg.

Thus stood the state of Affairs; when the French King, in order to his Marriage with the foresaid Anne, sole daughter of Francis Duke of Britain, at that time affianced to Maximilian King of the Romans, sends back to her Father his late contracted Lady, Margaret daughter of the said Maximilian: Whereupon the Emperor, to revenge so manifest an Injustice; so far prevails by his Ambassadors with King Henry, that he (8 Octob. 1492.) with a puissant Army, set sail for Calais, where it was agreed, the Emperors Forces should join him; which failing, King Henry was in no small suspense whether to return without action, or singly engage the French Army; at length resolving upon the Siege of Bologne, and having actually invested the same, a Peace is immediately fought by the French, and upon these Conditions concluded, That King Henry, without quitting his claim to France, should, in consideration of a Peace during the lives of both Kings, receive for the present 745000 Ducats, amounting to 186250 Pounds English; besides 25000 Crowns yearly, with many great Presents to his Nobility and Servants, with which he returned to Calais, and in December after to Westminster, where he kept his Christmas.

King Henry had not long enjoyed himself in this tranquillity, when that other Counterfeit, Perkin Warbeck (pretended Son, supposed Base-Son, but certain God-Son of King Edward IV.) began to appear in the World, with more probable pretence both of person and descent; long sought for, and at last found out by the means of the aforementioned Dukes of Burgundy, in age and similitude both of Body and Face to the young Richard Duke of York, some few years before murdered with his Brother King Edward V. Him she first sends into Portugal, thence to Ireland, where, (as afterwards in Paris) he was for a while most Prince like received; the French King appointing a Guard to attend his Person: Next he repairs to his Foundress the Lady Margaret, who at first seemingly suspects him, but afterwards owns for her true Nephew, ordering him a Guard of 30 persons, and calling him the White Rose of England: Upon which, many of the English incline to him, visit him, and complement him. King Henry on the other side keeps a watchful eye over him, and by his Spies sent over into Flanders, informs himself of the whole Intrigue, and causes Sir Simon Montford, John Ratcliff Lord Fitz-Walter, William d' Aubeny, and Sir William Stanley Lord Chamberlain to be beheaded, as favorers of the Impostor; this last upon Tower Hill, 16 Febr. 1495. for that he had been heard to say, That if he really knew that Perkin Warbeck was the true Son of King Edward IV. he never would be en-

siff

gaged

Tudors.

gaged to fight against him: A severe requital however of his high merits at *Bosworth Field*.

Anno 1496.

Shortly after, *Perkin* having collected some Ships and Mony together, lands at *Sandwich*, where finding suitable reception, he sails into *Ireland*, and there having got some small force, he went into *Scotland*, and prevailed so far with that King, that he not only entertained him with great State, and gave him the Lady *Katherine Gourdon* daughter of *Alexander Earl of Huntley* to Wife, a young Maid of excellent beauty and virtue, but speedily raised him a strong Army, with which having entered and spoiled *Northumberland*, he returned to *Edenburgh*. King *Henry* to revenge this indignity sends the Lord *d'Aubeny* with a Puissant Army towards *Scotland*; but a commotion arising in *Cornwall*, about the payment of the Subsidy to that end lately granted, he is remanded to oppose the Rebels, with whom *James Touchet Lord Audley* unhappily joining, became their Leader, from *Wells* to *Salisbury*, thence to *Winchester*, and so to *Blackheath* near *London*; where being overcome by the Kings Forces, and the chief Authors, *Thomas Flamock* a Lawyer, and *Michael Joseph a Smith*, taken, the Lord *Audley* is led from *Newgate* to *Tower Hill*, in a Coat of his own Armouries, painted on Paper, reversed and torn, is there beheaded on the 20 day of *June*, 1497. and the other two drawn, hanged, and quartered. In the mean time the *Scots* again invading *Northumberland*, are repulsed by the Earl of *Surry*; but by the mediation of the King of *Spain*, a Peace is concluded between the two Kings, and *Perkin* banished the *Scottish* Dominions.

Anno 1497.

Hence then, with his Wife and Family, he sets sail for *Ireland*, and thence for *Cornwall*, where being saluted King, by the name of *Richard IV.* and having collected about 6000 Men, he besieges *Exeter*; but upon the approach of *Giles Lord d'Aubeny* with a Potent Army, he retires to *Taunton*, and thence by night to *Beaulieu* near *Southampton*; where, having a while remained in Sanctuary, he rendered himself, and so was sent to the *Tower of London*.

Here *Perkin* had not been long, before he made his escape to the Prior of *Sheen* near *Richmond*; who procuring his life, he publicly confest the whole Imposture, and so was sent again to the *Tower*; when, shortly after, for praescribing the death of Sir *John Digby* then Lieutenant, whereby to escape with *Edward Earl of Warwick*, and raise another Insurrection, on the 16th of *November*, 1499. he was arraigned and condemned at *Westminster*, and the 23 of the same month hang'd at *Tyburn*, after having troubled King *Henry* and the State the space of seven or eight years. And the beforenamed Earl of *Warwick*, *Edward Plantagenet*, consenting (as the same went) to break prison, and to depart out of the Realm with *Perkin*, was the 21 day of *November* arraigned before the Earl of *Oxford* Lord High Steward, for the said Treason; and upon his confession, had Judgment passed upon him, and was beheaded at *Tower Hill* the 28th day of the same month.

Anno 1499.

The

Chap. I.

Hil. p. 788
col. 2.

The King having thus rid himself of these two Impostors, the next considerable occurrence is the solemnization of two great Marriages; the first of his eldest Son *Arthur*, with *Katherine* daughter to *Ferdinand King of Spain*, on the 14th of *November*: on whom, in consideration of her Portion of 200000 Ducats, a Jointure was settled of the third part of the Principality of *Wales*, *Cornwall* and *Chester*. The other of his eldest Daughter *Margaret*, with *James IV. King of Scotland*, by Proxy, published on *St Paul's day*, at *St Paul's Cross*, with *Te Deum* and great Acclamations of Joy, and solemnly Consummated at *Edenburgh* in *August* following; her Portion 100000 l. and her Jointure 20000 l. per annum. Concerning which, when some of the Council objected, That by this means the Crown of *England* might come to the *Scottish* Nation, King *Henry* made Answer, That it would not be an accession of *England* to *Scotland*, but of *Scotland* to *England*.

Anno 1501.

Ralph Ho-
linghead p.
790. col. 2.

Prince *Arthur*, presently after his Marriage, was sent to *Ludlow*, and within five moneths after, viz. 2 April, An. 1502. departing this life at the *Castle* there, was on *St Marks* day following, conveyed to *Bewdly*, and the next day to *Worcester*, where the morrow following he was sumptuously interred in the Cathedral there. Hereby the Lady *Katherine* being left a young Widow, and King *Henry* loath to return her Portion, by Dispensation from Pope *Julius* the Second, had her re-married to his second Son *Henry Duke of York*; which, on the 25th of *June*, 1503. was at the Bishop of *Salisbury's* Palace in *Fleet-street*, sumptuously solemnized.

L. f. 220
in Coll.
Arm.Raphael
Holmwood
p. 790. col. 2.

The Excellent Prince *Arthur* had not been long dead, when, on Saturday the 11th of *February* following, An. 18 H. 7. 1502. his Mother Queen *Elizabeth* died in Childbed in the *Tower of London*, on the very day of her birth, in the 37th year of her age, the 18th of her Marriage, and the 16th from her being crowned Queen. Upon whose decease, it was ordained through all the Realm, that in Colledges, Parish Churches, and other Religious Houses, especially within the City of *London*, solemn Diriges and Masses should be performed, with ringing of Bells and such like Ceremonies. For the embalming whose Body; there was allowed 60 Ells of *Holland*, Ell-broad, with Gums, Balms, Spices, Sweet Wines and Wax; with which being cered, the Kings Plumber clofed it in *Lead*, with an Epitaph likewise in *Lead*, shewing who and what she was; which, chested in Boards, sufficiently cered, and covered with black Velter, with a Cross of white Damask, and the Quire of the Chappel of the *Tower* adorned with a Herse of five Principals, with burning Lights about the Church, and all the Windows rail'd about a good height, furnished with burning Tapers, and hung with black Cloth, garnished with Escutcheons of the Kings Arms, and of the Defunct; the Corps was the Sunday after placed under the said Herse, and covered with a rich Cloth of black Velvet, with a Cross of Cloth

Her death.
Anno 1502.

Her burial.

8F

Tudors

of Gold; and then an Officer of Arms, with an audible voice said a Book 6.
Pater Noster for the Soul of Queen Elizabeth, and of all Christian Souls; and at every Kyrie-Eleyson, and at Oremus before the Collect, *Animabus* in like manner.

The Corps being conveyed into a Chair, whose bayles, sides, and coffers were covered with black Velvet, with a Crofs of white Cloth of Gold well fringed; and an Image or Personage adorned like the Queen in her very rich Robes of Estate, and her very rich Crown on her Head, her Hair about her Shoulders, her Scepter in her right Hand, and her Fingers well garnished with Rings of Gold and Pretious Stones, and on every end of the Chair a Gentlewoman-Usher, kneeling on the Coffers, was in this manner drawn by six Horses, trapped with black Velvet, and all the draught of the same, from the Tower to *Westminster*. On the Fore-horse and the Thiller rode two Chariot-men, and on the four other, four Hench-men in black Gowns and mourning Hood, every Horse having four Lozenges of the Queens Arms on Sarcener, viz. one on each Shoulder, and one on each Buttock, with an Elcocheon of Paste on their Heads: By every Horse a Person of Honour on foot in a mourning Hood, and at every corner of the Chair a * white Banner of our Lady, borne by a Knight; and on each side of the Chair certain Knights and Esquires, the Horsemen bearing the Banners. Next there were ordained eight Palefrys, saddled, trapped and empareilled with black Velvet, for the * eight Ladies of Honour to follow the Chair, who rode single in their Slops and Mantles, every Horse led by a Man on foot, without an Hood, in a Demy black Gown; followed by a second Chair, drawn by six Horses in Mourning, accompanied with many Lords, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, the Kings Officers, the several Orders of Friars, and a great number of Citizens all in Mourning. Thus the Streets being all set with Torches and Tapers, they arrive at *Charing-Cross*; where the Quire of *St Pauls* departing, they were met by the Abbot of *Westminster* and *Bermondsey* in Pontificalibus, with the Covent of that place in black Copes who Censured the Corps, and so in order proceeded to the Church-yard of *St Margaret*, where it was removed out of the Chair, and conveyed into the Abbey to the Herse, curiously wrought with Imagery, adorned with Banners and Bannerols, Pencils, and a Cloth of Majesty, with the Vallance fringed accordingly, Inscribed with her Word, *Humble and Reverence*, and garnished with her Arms, and other her Badges: here the ceremony being performed, a Sermon was preach'd by the Lord *Richard Fitz-James* Bishop of *Rochester*, upon these words, *Miseremini mei, Miseremini mei, saltem vos amici mei, quia manus Domini tetegit me*. Which words he spake in the name of England, and the Lovers and Friends of the same, seeing the great loss of that Queen, and that noble Prince and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

In memory of whom, King Henry her Husband directed that her

* In token that the deceased in Childbed.

* The Lady Katherine.
 The Lady Elizabeth Stafford.
 The Countess of Essex.
 The Lady Herbert.
 The Lady Lucy of Montague.
 The Lady Anne Percy.
 The Lady Esile.
 The Lady Scrop of Upsal.

Chap. 1. her Figure of gilt Copper, should be placed by his own, on Henry VII.
 his Tomb in that magnificent Chappel by him founded, which is represented in the end of this Chapter, with the Queens Effigies on his left Hand, under which, on a square Tablature of Brals you may read this Epitaph.

HIC IACET REGINA ELIZABETHA, EDWARDI
 QUARTI QUONDAM REGIS FILIA, EDWARDI QUIN-
 TI REGIS QUONDAM NOMINATI SOROR, HEN-
 RICHI SEPTIMI OLIM REGIS CONJUX, ATQUE
 HENRICI OCTAVI REGIS MATER INCLYTA.
 OBIIT AUTEM SUUM DIEM IN TURRIM LON-
 DONIARUM DIE 11. FEBR. ANNO DOM. 1502.
 38 ANNORUM ETATE FUNCTA.

Richard
 Bishop of
 E. 789.

About this time *Edmond de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, having chanced to kill a mean person, and notwithstanding the King's Pardon, suffered to be arraigned at the King's Bench Bar, conceived so great indignation thereat, that he flies into *Flanders* to his Aunt the Lady *Margaret* Duchess of *Burgundy*; where contriving to supplant King *Henry*, the Conspiracy is made known to the King, and the Chief Complices Sir *John Windham* and Sir *James Tyrrel*, (which last murderd the two Princes in the Tower) both beheaded. The Earl of *Suffolk* now despairing of assistance, wanders through *Germany*, and at last threw himself upon the protection of *Philip* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, then King of *Castile*, in right of his Wife *Joane* the eldest daughter of *Ferdinand* and *Elizabeth*; who with her sailing into *Spain*, to take possession of his said Kingdom, was by stress of weather driven on the Coast of *Devonshire*, where being kindly received by the Earl of *Arundel*, and afterwards by King *Henry*, were splendidly conducted to *Windsor*, and there joyfully met by the Lady *Katherine*, Wife to Prince *Henry*, and Sister to the said Queen of *Castile*. Here, by agreement between the two Kings, the Earl of *Suffolk* is sent for into *England*, and committed to the Tower, whose life the King having promised not to take away, he remained till the Reign of his son King *Henry VIII* who, not lying under that obligation, soon cut off his Head.

Wid. p.
 792. c. 1.

Wid.

Wid. p. 793
 c. 1.

Richard
 Bishop of
 E. 789.

We now draw towards the latter end of the Reign of this Prince, Anno 1502.
 which we find remarked with a note of Covetousness, especially propagated by two Barons of his Exchequer, *Empson* and *Dudley*; who for furnished Crimes, and breach of Penal Statutes, &c. extorted vast Sums of Money by Fines and Mitigations as they called them, whereof Sir *William Capel*, Sir *Lawrence Aylmer*, and *Thomas Kneeworth*, severally Lord Mayors of London, were amongst others too sensible; for refusing to pay certain Fines imposed on them, they were committed to the Tower, where they remained till the beginning of the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth; when that King to ingratiate himself with the people, or-
 dering

T t t t

Index. dering their release, caused the said *Empson* and *Dudley* to be be- Book 6.
headed on *Tower Hill*.

By these and other means *King Henry* became so rich, that at his death there was found at *Richmond* and other secret places under his own Keyes, the Sum of 1800000 l. besides what his publick Exchequer contained; out of which by his Will he ordered all exorbitant exactions to be repayed.

King Henry having been a Widower ever since the 18th year of his Reign, and now towards his last inclined to re-marry: The young Queen of *Naples*, Widow to *Ferdinand* the younger, is first proposed; who being declined as not rich enough, though otherwise an accomplished Lady, a Match is concluded with the Lady *Margaret* Duchess Dowager of *Savoy*, daughter to the Emperor, and Sister to the King of *Castile*, but protracted in regard of the Kings infirmity, was (with that other Match, concluded between his youngest daughter *Mary*, and *Charles* King of *Castile*, both about ten years of age) prevented by *King Henry's* death, which *Ralph. Hist.*
infect. p.
797. d. 21 happened at his Palace of *Richmond*, 21 April 1509. in the 53 year of his age, when he had Reigned 23 years and 8 Months, wanting one day; who, how covetuous soever, left behind him among others these eminent pieces of State and Piety.

In the nineteenth year of his Reign he founded that stately Chappel, bearing his name, at the East-end of *Westminster Abbey* wherein he now lyeth, next the High Altar, establishing maintenance for three Monks, Doctors or Batchellors of Divinity to sing and preach there every Sunday and principal Feast day for ever, also founding Almshouses in that Monastery for 13 men and 3 poor women, with liberal maintenance. He likewise builded three Houses for *Franciscan* Friars called *Observants*, at *Richmond*, *Greenwich* and *Newark*, and three others of *Franciscan* Friars called *Conventuals*, at *Canterbury*, *Newark* and *Southampton*. And in his last year he compleated that goodly Hospital of the *Savoy*, purchasing Lands for the relief of 100 poor people therein. And as for Secular Memorials, he enlarged *Greenwich*, calling it *Placentia*; in his sixteenth year he new built his Mannor of *Sheen*, calling it *Richmond*; and lastly, in like manner new builded *Baynard's Castle* within the City of *London*. *Ralph. Hist.*
infect. p.
788. c. 1.

This great Prince thus expired as afore said, and all necessary preparations made, his Body was brought into the great Chamber, where resting three days, it had solemn Mass and Dirige sung by a Miter'd Bishop; whence removed into the Hall, had the same service there the like space, as also in the Chappel for three days longer; and in every place a Herse garnished with Banners, Escutcheons and Pencils, with Mourners giving their attendance: from thence, on Wednesday the ninth of *May*, it was conveyed into a Chair, covered with black Cloth of Gold, drawn by five great Couriers covered with black Velvet, garnished with Escutcheons of fine Gold, with his Effigies over it, apparelled in rich Robes, with

His death.

Anno 1509.

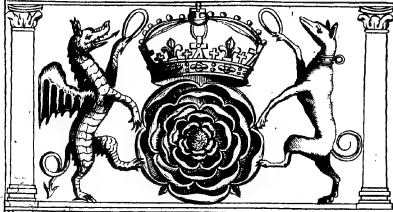
His Works of
State and Pic-
ty.

His Burial.

In Coll.
Arm. J. 1. 14
f. 86.

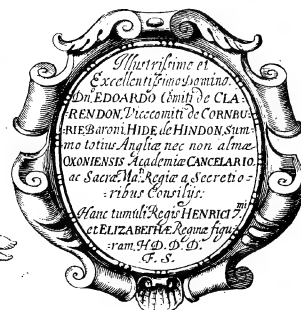
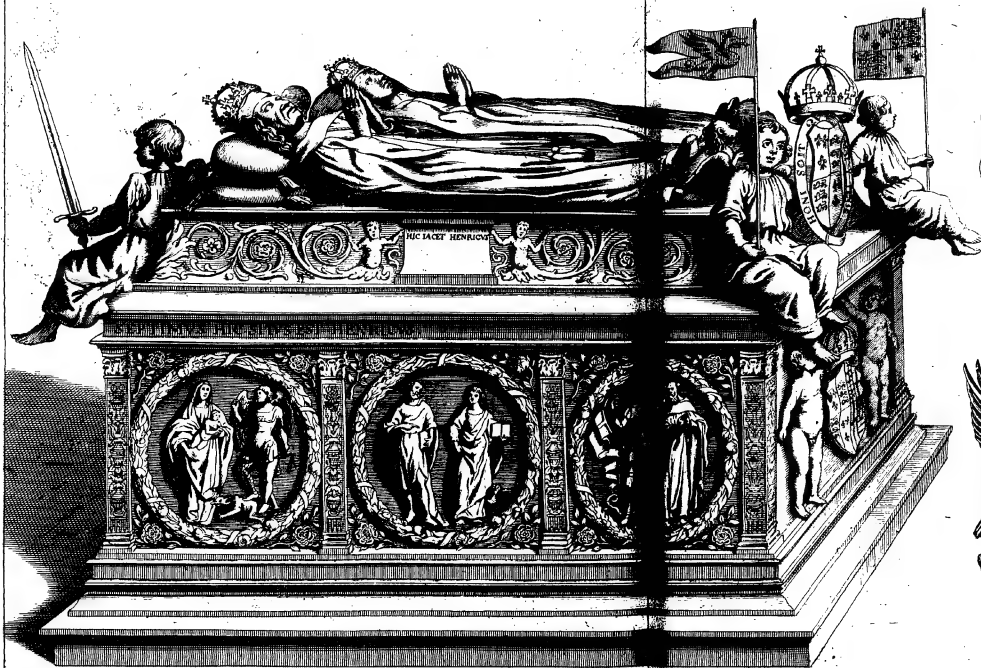


Hæc Insignia ad Caput hujus Tumuli collocata sunt



Ejusdem Tumuli latus Boreale.

433



Chap. I. with the Crown on the Head, and Scepter and Ball in the Hands, *Henry VII.* lay'd on Cushions of Gold, and environed with Banners of Arms of all his Dominions, Titles, and Genealogies; a great number of Prelates praying, with his Servants and others in black, before the Body, and 9 Mourners, with about 600 Torches following it. In this order, attended to St George's Fields near *Southwark*; and there met by the Religious of all sorts in or about the City, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in black, it was brought through *London* to *St Pauls*, and placed in the Quire under a stately Herse of Wax; whence after a solemn Mass and Sermon preached by the Bishop of *Rochester*, it was next day with the same state conveyed to *Westminster*, Sir *Edward Hayward* riding in the Kings Coat of Arms, bearing his Banner on a Courser trapped with the Arms of the Defunct, and there by six Lords taken out of the Chariot, and set under a most curious Herse full of Lights, the representation lying upon the Coffin on a Pall of Gold, about which the Mourners being set within the first Rail, Knights bearing Banners within the second, and Officers of Arms without the same, Garter King of Arms cryed aloud, *For the Soul of the noble Prince Henry VII. King of this Realm*: when the Quire beginning *Placebo*, and ending at *Dirige*, closed the Solemnities of that day. The next day were three Masses solemnly sung by Bishops, at the last of which were offered the Banner and Courser, Coat of Arms, Sword, Target, and Helmet, the Nobility likewise offering their rich Palls of Cloth of Gold and Bodkin. Thus when the Quire had sung *Libera Me*— the Corps were interred, the Lords Treasurer, Steward, Chamberlain, with the Treasurer of the Household, and Comptroller, breaking their Staves into the Grave, when Garter with a loud voice having cryed, *Vive le Roy Henry le Huitieme Roy d'Angleterre &c de France, Syre d'Ireland*, the Mourners, with them of the Household departed to the Palace, where they had a sumptuous Feast, and thus the Funeral ended.

His Body thus interred, in his own magnificent Royal Chappel, a stately Monument of Copper was erected for him, and finished *An. 1519.* by one *Peter T.* a Painter of the City of *Florence*: for which he received 1000 *l. Sterl.* for the whole Stuff and Workmanship, at the hands of the Kings Executors. The Figures of which Tomb and Chantry, inscribed with the following Epitaphs (together with a prospect of the said Royal Chappel including the same) I here present you with, which is thus described by the Viscount *St Albans*, in the History of this King, *viz.* That he lyeth buried at *Westminster*, in one of the stateliest and daintiest Monuments of *Europe*, both for the Chappel and for the Sepulchre; so that he dwelleth more richly dead in the Monument of his Tomb, than he did alive in *Richmond*, or any of his Palaces.

*Dom. p.
486.
Holligh. p.
797. &c.*

Tudors.

Book 6.

On the South-side the Tomb, towards the Top, and near to the Kings Effigies.

HIC IACET HENRICUS EIUS NOMINIS, SEPTIMUS, ANGLIE QUONDAM REX, EDMUNDI RICHMONDIE COMITIS FILIUS, QUI DIE XXII AUGUSTI REX CREATUS, STATIM POST APUD WESTMONASTERIUM DIE XXX OCTOBRIS CORONATUS, ANNO DOMINI 1485. MORITUR DEINDE XXI. DIE APRILIS ANNO ETATIS LIII. REGNAVIT ANNOS XXIII. MENSES VIII. MINUS UNO DIE.

On the Frieze of this Monument, begining on the South side, at the head.

SEPTIMUS HIC SITUS EST HENRICUS, GLORIA REGUM CUNCTORUM IPSIUS QUI TEMPESTATE FUERUNT. INGENIO ATQUE OPIBUS GESTARUM ET NOMINE RERUM, ACCESSERE QUIBUS NATURÆ DONA BENIGNÆ: FRONTIS HONOS, FACIES AUGUSTA, HEROICA FORMA: JUNCTAQUE EI SUAVIS CONJUX, PERPULCHRA, PUDICA, ET FECUNDA FUIT: FÆLICES PROLE PARENTES, HENRICUM QUIBUS OCTAVUM TERRA ANGLIA DEBES.

And about the said Chantry or Sacelle, both within and without, these Verses are Embossed in old English Characters.

Septimus Henricus tumulo requiescit in isto,
Qui Regum splendor, lumen et orbis erat,
Rex vigil, et sapiens, comis virtutis amator,
Egregius forma, strenuus atque potens,
Qui peperit pacem regno, qui bella peregit
Plurima, qui victor semper ab hoste redit.
Qui natus blinis conjunxit regibus ambas,
Regibus et cunctis federe iunctus erat:
Qui sacrum hoc struxit templum, statuit que sepulcrum
Ipse se, proque sua coniuge, ipse, domo
Lustra decem atque annos tres plus complederat annis,
Nam tribus octenis regia sceptrum tulit.
Quindecies Domini centenus fuerat annus
Currebat nonus, cum venit atra dies,
Septima ter mensis lux tum fulgebant apyllis
Cum clausis summum tanta corona diem
Nulla dedere prius tantum tibi secula regem
Anglia, vir similem posteriozæ dabunt.

Children

Chap. 1.

Henry VII.

Children of King HENRY VII. by Queen ELIZABETH of York his Wife.

15. **ARTHUR TUDOR**, Prince of Wales, eldest Son of King Henry VII. was born at Winchester, 20 Sept. 1486. An. 2 H. 7. on a Wednesday about an hour after midnight, upon the Feast of St Eustace, and the Vigil of St Matthew the Apostle, the Dominical Letter being A. and was baptized the Sunday following in the Cathedral Church of Winchester aforesaid, Queen Elizabeth his Grandmother being Godmother, and the Earl of Derby and the Lord Matravers Godfathers at the Font, and the Earl of Oxford at the Confirmation, where he received the name of *Arthur*, in memory of the Renowned King *Arthur*, who is said to have kept his Court in that place.

He was born Duke of Cornwall, and 1 Octob. 1489. in the fifth year of his Fathers reign, created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester; in which fifth year I find him thus stild; *Arthurus Princeps Wallie, Dux Cornubie, et Comes Cestrie et de Flint*. After which he was elected a Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter. Upon his Fathers Expedition into France, against Charles VIII. the French King, he was appointed Lieutenant, Regent and Governor of England, during the Kings absence.

Feathers, and a Scrole. The like Escutcheon and Supporters are carved on the South-side the said Chantry; Devices of the Royal Family, as plainly appears in the Figure thereof inserted in the next page.

At the age of fifteen years, one month, and twenty five days, 14 Nov. An. 1501. being Sunday, his Marriage with the Lady Katherine, daughter of Ferdinand King of Spain (then 18 years old) was, in the presence of the King and Queen, celebrated in a most glorious manner, in the Cathedral of St Paul, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by 19 Bishops, and Abbots Miter'd; shortly after which he was sent to the Marches of Wales, the better to Govern that Principality by his presence; where having enjoyed his Marriage Bed only four Months and nineteen days, he departed this mortal life in the Castle of Ludlow in Shropshire, 2 April 1502. The sad news whereof was certified by his Chamberlain Sir Richard Pole, to the Kings Confessor, then (with their Majesties) at Greenwich, who after this Preface, *Si Bona de manu Dei suscipimus, Mala autem quare non sustineamus?* Shewed his Grace that his dearest Son was departed to God.

The third as the second, the fourth as the first. And in the last point of the Banner, being Argent an Apple of Granada or Pomegranet Proper; in memory of the expulsion of the Moors out of the kingdom of Granada, by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, Father and Mother of this Prince's Katherine.

In the mean time, his Body being embalmed, cased and put into a Coffin, covered with black Cloth, close cased, was thus laid in his Chamber under a Table covered with rich Cloths of Gold, having a rich Cross over it, furnished with Latren
U u u u
Candle.

On the Crown Stone of the Arch over his Tomb at Winchester, referring a Lozenge, are neatly carved the Achievements of this Arthur Prince of Wales; his Shield is in grayed at both ends (on which he doth bear, France and England quarterly, over all a Label of three points) Supported by two Antelopes, and Ensigned with a Coronet, composed of Croises and Flowers de Lize: over which is placed a Feather and a Scrole, and underneath the Shield are three Officks among several

His Marriage, Anno 1501.

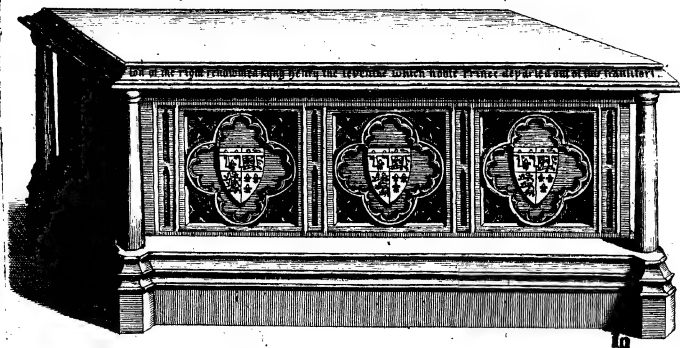
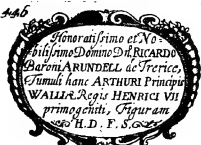
In a Book marked A. 1. Standards, &c. in the Colledge of Arms. The Arms of Prince Arthur and this Lady Katherine, are painted on a Banner supported by an Eagle Sable, membered Or, being, France and England quarterly, a Label of three points, Argent, impaling quarterly of four pieces. The 1. Castile and Leon, quar-

terly, 4. Per-

Hij Buriall

Tudors.

Candlesticks, and great Tapers. Thus it lay till St George's Book 6.
 day, when, in the afternoon, it was removed into the Parish Church there, in solemn Procession, the Earl of Surrey being principal Mourner, where, besides the Canopy, there were four Banners, the first of the Trinity, the second of the Patible, the third of our Lady, the fourth of St George; and next after the Corps, a Banner of the Prince's own Arms. Upon St Marks day the Corps was conveyed from Ludlow to Bewdley, and set in the Quire there, every Church where the Body remained being well furnished with Escocheons of the Princes Arms. The next morning they came in a solemn manner to Worcester, where with great state they proceeded through the Quire in the Cathedral, to a splend Herse, adorned with no less than 500 Lights, two Standards, a Banner of the Kings Arms, one of the Queens, a Banner of Spain, a Banner of the Princes, a Banner of the Princesses Arms, a Banner of Normandy, two Bannerrolls of Wales, one of Cadwallader, one of Guyen, of Cornwall, Chester, and Pontieu, and 100 Pencils of divers Badges, also a rich Vallence, and the Cloth of Majesty well fringed. The next day, at seven in the morning after several Masses and Offerings of the Trophies and Courfers, and several Anthems, with the Office of Burial, the Gentlemen took up the Corps, and bare it to the Grave, at the South-end of the High Altar of that Cathedral, where with infinite sorrow it was interred, while his great Officers breaking their Staves upon their heads, cast them into the Grave.





*Illustrissimo et Excellentissimo Principi
Marchioni et Comiti HERTFORDIE et Baroni
Cathedrali in quo ARTHVRVS Princeps*

*GULIELMO Seamour Duci SOMERSETIE
BEAUCHAMP Sacelli hanc Wigornienſi Eccleſiā
WALLIE tumultatus jacet. Imaginem HDES.*

Chap. I

In memory of whom a stately Chappel was built, on the South-side of the said Choir, enclosing, besides his own Tomb, on the upper Floor, two other fair Monuments below, the South-side of which Chappel or Chantry, curiously wrought, and adorned with five Orders *viz.* of *Virgins, Bishops, Kings, Confessors, and Angels*, together with his Arms and severall Badges, I have here delineated in the precedent page, with a draught of the Monument it self, which encloses the Body of Prince *Arthur*, from whose Verge I transcribed this Epitaph, beginning at the head.

Henry VII.

Here lyeth buried Prince Arthur the first
begotten son of the righte renowned Kinge
Henry the Seventh, whiche Noble Prynce
departed oute of this transitori lyfe in the
Castle of Ludlowe in the seventeenth yere of
his fathers raygne, and in the yere of oure
Lorde God on thousand five hundred and two.

15. *HENRY TUDOR*, second Son of King *Henry VII.* succeeded his Father, by the name of King *Henry VIII.* as in the next Chapter.

*Cerem. pen.
Edw. Wal-
ter Garter-
rum, lib. 1.
p. 163.
Spec. &c.
1495.*

15. *EDMOND TUDOR*, third and youngest Son of *Henry VII.* was born at *Greenwich* on Thursday, 21 Febr. 1498. about six in the evening, *An. 14 H. 7.* and was christned at the Church of the *Gray Fryers* there, on *St Matbias's* day, the 24th of the same month, his Godfathers being the Duke of *Buckingham* and the Bishop of *Durham*, and his Godmother *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond* his Grandmother, who held him at the Font, where he was called *Edmond*, in memory of *Edmond* Earl of *Richmond* his Grandfather. He was created Duke of *Somerset* in his infancy; and shortly after departing this life at *Bishops Hatfield* in *Hertfordshire*, *An. 1499. 15 H. 7.* was buried in the Abbey of *Westminster*.

15. *MARGARET TUDOR*, Queen of *Scotland*, eldest Daughter of King *Henry VII.* born 29 Nov. 1489. 15 H. 7. was at the age of fourteen years married to *James IV.* King of *Scots*, *An. 1503.* who being slain at *Flodden* Field, in fight against the *English*, she was re-married to *Archambald Douglas* Earl of *Anguillie*, *An. 1514.* whose Issue by both Husbands, with her History more at large, is set down in the sixth and seventh Chapters of this sixth Book.

*In Coll.
Arm. l. 14.
p. 15.*

15. *ELIZABETH TUDOR*, second Daughter of King *Henry VII.* was born 2 *Julii*, 1492. and at the age of three years, two months, and twelve days, died at *Eltham*, 14 *Sept.* 1495. whose Body being cered and chested by the Wax-Chandler, was brought into the Quire of the Kings Chappel there,

Tudors.

there; where it rested about eleven days, having *Dirige* and Mass of *Requiem* sung every day. Over her Body was a Cloth of Gold, with four Lozenges of her Arms, beaten in Gold; also six Lozenges of her Arms about the Chappel, of the same; also a Chair covered with black Cloth, drawn by six Horses; also a Canopy, under which the Body was conveyed from the Chappel to the Chair; also four Banners, *viz.* of the Trinity, of our Lady, of St George, and of the Kings Arms. Thus on Thursday, the eleventh day after her decease, her Corps was conveyed with a solemn proceeding to the *Stangate* over against *Westminster*; and at the Gate at the Bridge end of *Westminster*, was received by the Prior and Convent of the Abbey, and conveyed into the Quire to the Herse, the Majesty Cloth, and the Vallence of black Sarcenet, fringed with red and white Roses, and the Word in Letters of Gold, *Jesús est Amor meus*. The next morning, being Friday, after several Masses the Offerings and the Office for the dead performed, the Corps was borne with the like Ceremony as it was brought to the Church (excepting the Ladies) to the Grave on the right hand of the Altar, just before St Edward's Shrine, the foundation of which the foot of the Grave almost toucht: near which, *viz.* at the Feet of King Henry III. was erected for her a small Altar-Tomb of black Marble, inlay'd with Brass, where her Effigies lay of Copper guilt (since stolen away), with this Epitaph circumscribed about the Verge thereof, *viz.*

Elizabetha Illustrissimi Regis Anglie, Francie et
Hibernie Henrici Septimi, et Domine Elizabethæ
Regine Serenissime consortis sue filia et secunda
proles, que nata fuit secundo die mensis Julij anno
Domini 1492. et obit decimo quarto die mensis
Septembris an. Dom. 1495. Cujus anime propitius
sit Deus. Amen.

And at the feet of her Portraiture, on a Copper Plate,
these Verses are engraven.

Hic post fata jacet proles regalis in isto
Sarcophago, juvenis, nobilis, Elizabethæ
Principis illustris Henrici septimi filia Regis
Qui hinc regni gloria septem tenet.
Attrepos hanc rapuit iterum nuncia mortis,
Sic super in celis vita petemus ei.

15. MARY TUDOR, Queen of France, and afterwards
Duchess of Suffolk, third daughter of King Henry VII. and
Queen Elizabeth of York, of whom and her descendents see
more in the eighth and last Chapter of this sixth Book.

15. KATHERINE TUDOR, fourth and youngest
daughter of King Henry VII. was born upon Candlemas day,
2 Febr. 1503. An. 19 H. 7. and shortly after was called unto
a far better Kingdom. It may be presumed, that her Sister-
in-Law Katherine of Spain (the Widow of Arthur Prince of
Wales her Brother) was her Godmother.

15. HENRY

Chap. 2.

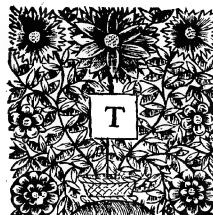
15. HENRY VIII. KING of ENGLAND, FRANCE, and IRELAND, Defender of the FAITH, &c.

Anno Dom.
1509. April
21.

CHAP. II.

M. 3. f. 18
in Coll.
dram.

T. 31. 6.
Rox. Parl.
temp. H. 7.
m. 9. an. 10.



His Heroic Prince Henry, second Son of
King Henry VII. born at *Greenwich*,
on Tuesday, being St Peters Eve, 28
Jun. 1491, An. 6 H. 7. between the
hours of 8 and 9 in the morning, was
baptized in the Parish Church there,
by the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Keeper
of the Privy Seal, and called Hen-
ry, having for Godfathers the Earl of
Oxford, and the Bishop of Winchester.

Two several
Seals of King
Henry VIII.
have come to
my hands, the
first differing
from the se-
cond in these
two particu-
lars, *viz.* the
form of the
Throne, and
the Titles in
the circum-
scription; for
the fabric of the
Throne in the
first Seal is
Gothick work,
and that in
the other

In the tenth year of his Fathers Reign, I find him siled Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, Earl

Roman. The Title in the circumference of the first Seal, was made use of when he had the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, conferred on him by Pope Leo X. An. 1521. *viz.* HENRICUS VILL. ANGLIE ET FRANCIE REX FIDELI DEFENSOR ET DOMINUS HIBERNIE. But being in the year 1534 declared in Parliament, *Head of the Church of England*, and afterwards, An. 1541. proclaimed King of Ireland; he caused this second great Seal to be made (delimited in the 217 page of this sixth Book) the Circle whereof is charged with these words, HENRICUS OCTAVUS, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIE FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REX, FIDELI DEFENSOR, ET IN TERRA, ECCLESIE ANGLICANE ET HIBERNICE, SUPREMUM CAPUT, by which it appeareth, that this King caused his Seals to be circumscribed with Roman Capitals, whereas all the Inscriptions of the Kings of England his predecessors, from Richard II. inclusive (as you may observe in the circle of their Seals) were in old English Letters.

The Kings Arms, (being France and England quarterly) on each side his Throne, upon both Seals, are placed within the Garter, and Ensigned with arched Crowns: He being the first King of England that in his Seal added to his Shield, the Garter and the Crown. In imitation of which Royal Example, the Knights of the Order, in the latter end of his Reign, caused their Escutcheons on their Stalls at Windsor, to be encompassed with the Garter; and those that were Dukes, Marquisses, or Earls, had their Coronets placed upon their Shields, which hath been so practised ever since. And whereas all the precedent Kings of England, from King Edward I. had the Emblems of their Kingdoms represented on the Caparisons of their Horses in their counter-Seals; this King discontinued the same, and in place thereof, caused his Caparisons to be embroidered, on the upper part, with small Flowers de Lys placed in Net-Work; and on the nether part, with large Roses and Branches embossed, the edge thereof being garnished with a deep Fringe. Both before and behind the Kings Horse, within the Circle, are placed several Ovals, alternately charged with Roses and Flowers de Lys: and underneath the Horse is a Greyhound current, with a Collar about his Neck; which this king did use, to shew his descent, by his Mother Queen Elizabeth from the Royal House of York.

The like Greyhounds are thus placed in the Seals of our succeeding Monarchs, Edward VI. King James, King Charles I. and his present Majesty King Charles II.

King Henry VIII. in the beginning of his Reign, bare his Arms supported with a Dragon, on the right side, and a Greyhound on the left (as did his Father King Henry VII.) which Achievement is so painted over his Picture in the Privy Gallery at Whitehall, and also carved in Stone over the great Gate-house of that Palace in the passage to Westminster, subscribed, DIE ET MRO DROIT: But afterwards he discontinued the Greyhound, and supported his Shield on the right side with one of the Lyons of England, *viz.* a Lion guardant Or, and transposed the Red Dragon to the left side of his Escutcheon Royal, as appeareth on the Stems of several of this Kings Ships, in that famous Picture in the said Gallery at Whitehall, expressing his most glorious Naval Expedition into France, all the Seals of the Admiral being Cloth of Gold. The said Supporters of the Lyons (Crowneds) and the Dragon, are stamped on his Gold Coin, which were continued by his three Children, King Edward VI. Queen Mary (until her Marriage) and Queen Elizabeth.

With their Supporters, and others of his Predecessors, the King adorned his Pavilions and Tents; for in Edward Halle fol. 15. we read (at the Siege of Termis) that at the top of the Pavilions stood the Kings Beasts, holding Fences, as the Lyon, the Dragon, the Greyhound, the Antelope, the Don Cam, &c. I need not now have passed beyond Sea for an example of this kind, for the Fences on the Kings Palaces of Hampton-court and Whitehall, are supported by the Beasts before named.

This Kings Hereditary Devices or Badges, were a Red Rose, a Flower de Lys, Or, and a Golden Portcullis. But in his time the English Wits beginning to imitate the French and Italians in their dress, by adding the *Motifs* of King Henry himself at the Interview between him and King Francis I. whereto also Charles V. was present, used for his Impres, an English Archer in a green Coat, drawing his Arrow to the head, with this Inscription, CUI ADHÆREO. PRÆEST: whereas at that time those two mighty Princes banding one against the other, wrought him for their own particular. Camden Remains p. 216. 217.

XXXXX

Marhal

Tudors.

Marshall of England, and Lieutenant of Ireland. And thus dignified, he was 31 Octob. An. 10 H. 7. created Duke of York in Parliament, by cincture of a Sword, imposition of a Cap, and Circle of Gold on his Head, and delivery of a golden Rod, with a Fee of 40 l. per annum, out of the County of York. At 12 years of age; and the year after the death of his elder Brother Prince Arthur, he was created Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester in Parliament, by the girding on a Sword, the putting a Cap on his Head, a gold Ring on his Finger, and a golden Rod in his Hand, 18 Febr. 1503. An. 19 H. 7. Lastly, having been so trained up in his youth as to be accounted the most learned Prince in Christendom, he was, at the age of 18 years, upon his Fathers decease, 22 Apr. 1509. proclaimed King, as being his only Son then living, and consequently sole Heir to the Crown by both Houses of Lancaster and York.

Anno 1509.

His first Marriage.

The Arms of this Queen Katherine, are emblazoned in the Margent of the 415 page of this sixth Book.

Their Coronation.

Anno 1510.

And now having made choice of an able Council, and seen his Fathers Funerals performed, in pursuance of his said Fathers Will, his marriage with Katherine of Spain, Relict of his Brother Arthur, is by Dispensation from Rome sumptuously solemnized at the Bishop of Salisbury's House in Fleet-street, the third of June following (viz. An. 1509.) where the Bride, to express her Virginity, though a Widow, was attired in white, with her Hair dishevell'd; on the twenty fourth of which Month, being the Feast of St John Baptist, they are solemnly crowned at Westminster by William Warham Archbishop of Canterbury, with great acclamations. Next he proclaims a general Pardon for less than capital Offences; but as for Sir Richard Empson Kt. and Edmond Dudley Esq; those two grand Extortioners, Barons of the Exchequer to the late King, he committed to the Tower, and a Parliament being called, they were attainted of High Treason, and the seventeenth of August, the year following, beheaded on Tower Hill.

The first year of King Henry being spent in almost perpetual Justs, Masks and Tournaments, performed with great magnificence and eminent acts of heroic Valour, even by the King himself; he is first in February following, solicited by his Father-in-Law the King of Arragon for aid against the Moors; whereupon the Lord Thomas Darcy, with the Lord Anthony Grey, Henry Gylford Esq; and others, are sent to his assistance, who embarking at Plymouth, arrived at Cadix the first of June; but a Truce being concluded in the interim, they are honourably dismissed.

Next we find him assisting Margaret Duchefs of Savoy, daughter to Maximilian the Emperor (and Governels of Flanders, &c. for Charles the young Prince of Castile) with 1500 Archers; who having done her very eminent service, returned nobly rewarded.

Anno 1511.

After this, in his third year, Pope Julius II. desires his assistance against Lewis XII. of France, who had in a hostile manner, entred some part of Italy; upon which, King Henry having made an alliance

Book 6.

A. 122.
p. 2 H. 7.
C. 81.
Chart. de
an. 16 H.
7. m. 9.

G. 128.
Bills fol.

Raphael
Holingsh. p.
799. col. 2.

Ibid.

M. 3. fol.
18. in Coll.
Aren.

Raphael
Holingsh. p.
809. col. 1.

Ibid. col. 2.

Richard
Grafton fol.
11. b.

Ralph Holingsh. p.
811. col. 2.

Chap. 2.

Henry VII.

Anno 1500.

liance with the Emperor and King of Spain, &c. the latter of which courted him likewise against the French, he sends over a great Army under the conduct of Thomas Grey, Marquis Dorset, the Lord Thomas Howard, son to the Earl of Surrey, the Lords Brook, Willoughby and Ferrers, with the Lords John, Anthony and Leonard Grey, Brothers to the Marquis, &c. in order to the invading France, and to demand the surrender of that Crown, with the present possession of Normandy, Guyen, Anjou, Maine, and Aquitaine, as the ancient inheritance of the Kings of England, who at the instance of the King of Spain, and the promise of assistance from that King, and the King of Navarre, landing in Biscay, resolved to force the Country on that side; when Ferdinand de Toledo Duke d'Alva, whom they had long expected, instead of relieving the English, fell upon the Realm of Navarre, at that time possessed by John d'Albret and Queen Katherine de Foix his Wife, and seized that Kingdom to the Spanish use; whereupon the incensed Marquis attacking the Frontiers of Guyen, took several Towns, when a violent Sickness raging among the Soldiers, swept many away, and obliged the Lord Howard to convey the mutinous residue of his Forces home again.

In this interim, Sir Edward Howard Lord Admiral being at Sea with his Fleet, invaded Britain, wasted several Towns, and at last with 2500 men, encountered 10000 of the Britains, defeating them in their own policy; and so returning to Sea, cruised along those Coasts, till at length coming to the Isle of Wight, the Kings Fleet joined him, when being 25 sail strong, they engaged the French Fleet of 39 sail in the Bay of Britain; where maintaining a sharp conflict, the Admirals on either side grappled together, were at once burnt and sunk, with the loss of about 800 men in each of them. Which loss the King having soon repaired, by causing a fairer ship to be built, called Henry Grace de Dieu, in March next he sends to Sea the said Sir Edward Howard Lord Admiral, with 40 great Ships, who unadvisedly attacking the French in the very Haven of Brest, lost himself and many of his followers in the attempt.

Anno 1513.

Hereupon, it having been resolved in Parliament that the King should in person invade France; and to that end an extraordinary Subsidy willingly granted, King Henry himself with a most Royal Navy, the Admirals Sails being Cloth of Gold, lands at Calais, having the May before sent over thither divers of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, to the number of 10000; with these he fate down before the well fortified Terwin, on the fourth day of August; and on the twelfth of the same month, the Emperor Maximilian came from Ayre to the Kings Camp, where being most splendidly received, he entred himself a Soldier at 100 Crowns a day wages, and wore the Cross of St George, with a Rose; shortly after which, the French Cavalry, to the number of 8000, being ordered to relieve the Town, were so roundly received by the English, that having lost six Standards, and many men, whereof 240 were made prisoners

Edward
Halle fol.
15. b.

Holingsh.
p. 813. col.
2.

Richard
Grafton.
f. 18. b.

Holingsh.
p. 814. col.
2.

Edward
Halle fol.
30. b.

Holingsh.
p. 815. col.
2.

Richard
Grafton f.
13. b.

Richard
Grafton f.
30. d.

Tudors. soners, among which the Duke of *Longueville* was chief, they spurred away so fast, that the Fight was thereupon called the *Battel of Spurs*, the effect of which Victory was the surrender of the place the eighteenth following, 1513.

Anno 1513. Hence, the twenty first of September, he marched towards *Tournay*, and arriving within a League of the Town, sends Garter King of Arms to summon its surrender; which being deny'd, he so fiercely assaulted it, that their Maiden Town, never taken before, was obliged to yield up her self to the victorious King, the second day of October, the Inhabitants whereof having redeemed their Liberties at 10000 l. sterl. were all sworn to the King of England, to the number of 80000 Souls; whence, after many solemn Justings and Masks, according to King Henry's wonted manner, the Winter approaching, he departed for England.

In the mean time *James IV.* King of *Scots*, invading the North of England with a mighty Army, was by the Queens diligence, and the Earl of *Surry's* valour, slain in Battel at *Brankston* in *Northumberland*, otherwise called *Flodden Field*, upon the ninth day of September, 1513. with 3 Bishops, 3 Abots, 12 Earls, 18 Lords, and 12000 Soldiers; for which noble service, the King, on *Candlemas* day after, among other Promotions, created the said Earl, Duke of *Norfolk*, with an augmentation of a part of the Arms of *Scotland*.

Anno 1514. Hereupon, by the mediation of Pope *Julius*, who the nineteenth of May before, had sent King Henry a Cap of Maintenance, and a Sword, which was received with great solemnity in the Cathedral Church of *St Paul*, on the Sunday next ensuing, and transferred the forfeited Title of *Christianissimus* from the French King to King Henry, a Peace is concluded between the two Kingdoms, with the Marriage of the Lady *Mary* the Kings Sister, to *Lewis XII.* King of France, in the great Church of *Abbeville*, her Jointure to be 320000 Crowns, per annum, and 1000000 Crowns to King Henry for 5 years, in lieu of a Peace during the lives of both Kings, and a year after; which Marriage was solemnized at *St Denis* on *St Denis's* day, and the fifth of November after she was Crowned in *Paris*; where becoming a Widow within twelve weeks after her marriage, the Duke of *Suffolk* is sent to convey her into England, which he did, having first privately married her in *Paris*, and afterwards publicly at *Calais*.

Anno 1515. About this time, *Thomas Wolsey*, a man of obscure Parentage, but great abilities, by birth a Butcher's son of *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, having been first made Fellow of *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*, next Schoolmaster of the School there, afterwards Chaplain to King Henry VII. Dean of *Lincoln*, Lord Almoner to that King, one of the Council to King Henry VIII. Bishop of *Tournay* in France, next of *Lincoln*, and afterwards Archbishop of *York*, was about this time made Cardinal, Lord Chancellor of England, and Legate à Latere; who to ingross the management of all affairs to himself, advised the King to his pleasures, and less frequency at the Council Table, whereby this puissant Prince, whose service the

Book 6.

Holinsh. p. 822. fol. 4.

Edmond Halle fol. 44. b. 6.

Edmond Halle fol. 43. b. 6.

Ibid. f. 46.

Ibid. f. 48.

Ibid. f. 49.

Richard Grafton f. 48.

Ibid. f. 49.

Edmond Halle f. 34. a. b.

Ibid. fol. 85. v. 96.

Edmond Halle fol. 86. a. b.

Ibid. f. 121.

Chap. 2. the Emperor had personally embraced, whose friendship the King of France sought to purchase at any rate, and whose obligations the Pope endeavoured to gratify by the glorious Titles of *Liberator Urbis & Orbis*, *Defensor Fidei*, &c. resigning as it were the Reins of Government, grew so irregular in his motions, that the Peace and Prosperity of the Realm was soon interrupted.

A new League being proclaimed with France, *Margaret Queen of Scots*, eldest sister to King Henry, with *Archibald Douglas* Earl of *Angus* her Husband, expelled the Kingdom by the Religious Rebellion of their Lords, had the Castle of *Harbottel* in *Northumberland* assigned them, where she was delivered of her daughter, named also *Margaret*.

It was now the tenth year of King Henry's Reign, when the King of France, by great gifts and large promises to the Cardinal, obtained a Treaty for the surrender of *Tournay*, and a marriage to be had between the Lady *Mary* and the Dauphin, and in stead of a Portion, that City to be delivered to the French King, he paying for the Castle which King Henry had there built, 600000 Crowns; whereupon Hostages being left on both sides, on condition that if the Marriage succeeded not, the English should be repossess thereof; the City was accordingly delivered to the French the eighteenth of February following.

The Emperor *Maximilian* dying, *Charles* King of *Castile* is elected in his stead, by the name of *Charles V.* who in his journey from Spain, landed at *Dover*, and was entertained by the King at *Canterbury*, who was then on his way towards the Interview between him and *Francis I.* the French King; which was performed in the Vale of *Andren*, on Thursday the 7th of June, so magnificently, that from thence it retains the name of the *Camp of Cloth of Gold*. Where having been entertained with solemn Justs and Masques till the twenty fourth of June they mutually departed; and King Henry with his Queen having first been entertained by the Emperor at *Graveling*, as the Emperor was by them afterwards at *Calais*, (where the Tripartite League was concluded between the Emperor and both Kings) on Saturday the fourteenth of July, they returned for England.

A small resentment happening about this time between the Duke of *Buckingham*, the last High Constable, and the Cardinal, grew in time to that height, that he soon procured the Duke to be arraigned, upon an intention of making away the King, and transferring the Crown to his own Head; for which being condemned by his Peers, he was the seventeenth of May beheaded on *Tower Hill*.

A War being now begun between the Emperor and the King of France, for composing thereof, King Henry sent the Cardinal of York, with divers other Lords, Knights and Gentlemen to *Calais*, where meeting the Commissioners of both parties, after a tedious dispute, the only conclusion was, that both Princes should enjoy free Fishing till the end of February following.

But King Henry being now at *Greenwich* (viz. Febr. 2.) is there presented
Y y y y

Henry VIII.

Anno 1517.

Anno 1518.

Anno 1519.

Anno 1520.

Anno 1521.

Tudors.

presented by the Cardinal, and a Legate from Pope Leo X. with a Bull, dated at St Peters the fifth of the Ides of October, An. 1521. in the ninth year of his Popedom, wherein his Majesty for his great zeal to the Catholick Faith, in writing that Book in which the notorious errors of Martin Luther were confuted, was with his Successors forever, declared *Defensors of the Christian Faith*; which being by the King solemnly received, he caused it to be read and published; and thereupon proceeding to his Chappel, accompanied by many of his Nobility, and several Ambassadors then resident in his Court, Mass was there sung by the Cardinal; after which having given remission, and blessed the King and the Queen, and all the people present; and the said Bull being declared with Sound of Trumpet, and other Wind Instruments, in Honour of the Kings new Stile, his Highness went to a stately Dinner: in the midst whereof, the King of Arms, with the other Heralds, began the Largess, crying, *HENRICUS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLIÆ ET FRANCIE, DEFENSOR FIDEI, ET DOMINUS HIBERNIÆ*. Little different from which Titles are those carved in Roman Capitals on the Mantletree of white Marble in the Privy Gallery of His Majesties Palace of Whitehall, where they are at present to be read; being, *HENR. VIII. ANG. ET FRANC. REX FID. DEFEN. AC DOM. HIBER.*

About the same time the Duke of *Albanie* coming into Scotland, and taking upon him the sole government of that Realm, is commanded out by King Henry, which so distasted the French King, that he seized the ships and persons of the English, denied the composition Money for Tournay, and kept back the Queen Dowagers Jointure; whereupon the King confined the French Ambassadors here, committed all French men within his Dominions, secured the four Hostages, and set out a Fleet of 28 sail, which burnt several Scotch ships in their very Harbors, took many Prisoners, and great Booty.

King Henry being informed that the Emperor on his way to Spain intended to visit England, sent the Marquis of Dorset to receive him at Calais, and the Cardinal of York, at Dover, where on Ascension Eve the King embraced him with extraordinary splendor, and conducting him to Canterbury, and thence to the Queen his Aunt at Greenwich, and shortly after to London (where they were entertained with as splendid Shows as at a Coronation, the Emperor being lodged at the Black Friars, and his Lords at the new Palace of Bridewell.) On Whitsunday with great Triumph they rode to St Pauls, where the Cardinal sang Mass, before which, two Barons served him with Water, and after the Gospel, 2 Earls with Wine and Water, and at the last Lavatory, two Dukes performed the same service. Next the two Courts removed to Windsor, where, on Corpus Christi day, both Princes took the Sacrament, renewing their League with reciprocal Oaths. Hence they proceeded to Winchester, and so to Southampton, where the English Fleet com-

Book 6.

Richard
Grafton.
f. 118 v. 89.

Hist. f. 88.

Richard
Grafton f.
95, 96, 97.Edward
Halle f.
94, 95, 96.

Hist. f. 99.

Chap. 2.

Edward
Halle f.
100 a. b.Hist. f. 101
h.Hist. f. 116
a. 117 a. b.
895, 121 a. b.Richard
Grafton f.
104, 115, 116.Edward
Halle f.
136 a. a. b.Richard
Grafton f.
137 a.Hist. f. 140
a. b.

ed by the Earl of Surrey, then lay, which having conveyed the Emperor into Biscay, in their return fell upon Britain, took the Town of Morlaix, and being shortly after sent to the Coast of France, landed in Picardy, burnt and took many Towns and Castles, even as the Lord Ros and Lord Dacres of the North, had likewise done all this while in Scotland.

It was about this time (when Christiern King of Denmark, with his Queen landing at Dover the 15th of June, were sumptuously received at the Bishop of Bath's Palace in London) that King Henry thus engaged in a War with France and Scotland, resolved to prosecute it in good earnest; when sending Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, with an Army of 12600 men for France, they first took Bell Castle, and then marching into Picardy, and being joined by 3000 Foot, and 500 Imperial Horse, took the rich Town of Anchor, also Bray, Cappe, Roy, Libome, Davenker, and Montdidier; thus ravaging the Country, they came before the Castle of Boghan, which at last, by the advantage of the Frost, they took, and so returned to Calais.

During which, the Duke of Albanie from Scotland, invading Northumberland with a great Army the second time, was confronted by the Earls of Surrey, Northumberland and Westmorland, &c. upon whose approach he retired into Scotland. Whereupon Margaret, Queen-Mother of Scotland, praying King Henry her Brothers forbearance of the War till a further communication could be had, the Army was dismissed.

In this year came three Ambassadors from the Emperor, requesting first, That his only Daughter the Lady Mary, might be sent into Flanders, and by the name of Empress to govern the Low Countries. Secondly, That her Portion Money might be forthwith payed: and, Thirdly, That the King in Person should prosecute the War in France the next Summer. The two first the King waved, and took time to consider of the last, when suddenly news was brought that the French King, before the Town of Pavia, was by the Imperialists taken prisoner, and carried to Madrid. This altered the face of affairs, for that King despairing of life, by reason of a violent Sickness, contentedly resigned the whole Dukedom of Burgundy to the Emperor, whereby gaining his liberty, and shortly after his health, he married Isabel daughter to Emanuel King of Portugal, when three years before at Windsor he had engaged to take King Henry's daughter to Wife.

This year (viz. 1524.) the Cardinal by some specious pretences, obtained from the Pope the suppression of about forty small Monasteries in England, for the raising of two Colleges, one at Oxford, and another at Ipswich. By which president 'tis much to be feared King Henry afterwards took example to destroy all the rest.

On the eighteenth of June this year, King Henry at his Palace of Bridewell, created his Natural Son Henry, called Fitz-Roy, first Earl, of Nottingham, and then Duke of Somerset and Richmond,

Henry VIII.

Anno 1523.

Anno 1524.

These Great-
ons were 18
June 1525,
17 H. 8.

Anno 1522.

Indors. mond; Henry Courtney Earl of Devonshire, Marquis of Exeter; the Lord Henry Brandon, son to the Duke of Suffolk, by Mary the French Queen, Earl of Lincoln; Sir Thomas Manners Lord Roos, Earl of Rutland; Sir Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland; Sir Robert Ratcliff Lord Fitz-Walter, Viscount Fitz-Walter; and Sir Thomas Bullen, Viscount Rochford.

The same year, King Henry, by mediation of the French Kings Mother, then Regent of France, having concluded a Peace with that Kingdom, in consideration of 400000 *l. sterl.* whereof 50000 to be paid in hand, and the rest at a time appointed; and thereupon made Arbitrator between the French King and the Emperor; a motion was made by the French Ambassadors for a marriage between the Lady Mary King Henry's only daughter, and the Duke of Orleans, second son to the French King, wherein (as *Wolsey* had designed it, to revenge himself on the Emperor, for denying him the Archbishoprick of Toledo, as likewise the Papacy) the question was started by the President of Paris, concerning the lawfulness of the Kings marriage with Queen Katherine (Aunt to the Emperor) having been the Wife of his elder Brother Prince Arthur. And this, as it afterwards became the Cardinals ruine, so it put the King upon all those future extravagancies: for being secretly fallen in love with Anne Bullen daughter to the late created Viscount Rochford, the Cardinal was obliged even against his own inclination, to prosecute the Divorce from Queen Katherine, by soliciting the Court of Rome for a Session here in England to determine the business, who joining Cardinal Campeius in Commission with his Eminence of York, the matter was debated at the Black-fryers: where the Queen appealing to the Pope, and the Kings own Conscience; his Majesty declared her virtue and innocence, and his unwillingness to leave her, were it not for the scruple of his Conscience. Whereupon after much debate and many means used, but ineffectually, to persuade the Queen to recall her Appeal; the Kings Council moved earnestly for Sentence; which Campeius the chief Commissioner, though gratified by the King with translating him from Bath to Salisbury, being recalled to Rome, refused to pronounce till farther conference with the Pope.

The King, impatient of these delays, and being informed of his own power and authority in the Case, by one Crammer a Master of Arts of Cambridge, sends the Duke of Norfolk and Suffolk to fetch the Seal from the Cardinal of York, whom he had now discovered to be averse to his inclinations for the forefaid Anne Bullen; withall confining him to his house at Elsher near Hampton Court; whereupon many Articles of High Treason exhibited in Parliament against him, being clearly answered by his Servant Thomas Cromwel then a Member of the House of Commons; he was at last voted guilty of a Præmunire, for exercising the Legantine Power without the Kings publick consent; and thereupon having first delivered up all his Moveables to the Kings use, he was adjudged to forfeit all his Lands and Goods; when upon new Articles

*Edward
Halle f.
144. a. b.
145. 152.*

*Hall. f. 151
b.*

Hall. f. 151

*Edward
Halle f.
146. a.*

*Richard
Grafton f.
161 & 162.*

*Edward
Halle f.
163 & 164.*

Chap. 2. cles exhibited against him, he was commanded to retire to his Diocese of York, which Bishoprick with that of Winchester were yet left him; where, at Camwood Castle, seven miles from thence, he was arrested by the Earl of Northumberland, and in his journey to London, died at Leicester, the 29th of November, 1530, after having expressed himself to this purpose, *That if he had served his God as diligently as he had done his King, he would not so have deserted him in his gray Hairs.* This was the end of that mighty Prelate, in whose Retinue were divers Knights, and some Lord, in all to the number of 1000; and in whose Hands were at once the Bishoprick of York, Winchester, and Durham; the Dignities of Lord Cardinal, Legat, and Chancellor of England; the Abbey of St Albans, divers Priories, and sundry great Benefices in Commendam, and in effect the Bishopricks of Bath, Worcester, and Hereford.

The Queen insisting peremptorily on her Appeal to Rome, from whence she expected a favourable answer, obliged the King, according to Crammer's advice (for which he had bestowed on him the Archbishoprick of Canterbury) to interpose his own authority, whereby having procured the Divorce to pass in Parliament, he now publicly produces the Lady Anne Bullen, great with child, whom he had before privately married the 25th of January, 1532. (after having created her Marchioness of Pembroke, the first of September preceding) and on Whitunday, at Westminster, she was Anointed and Crowned with great magnificence.

On the 16th of Febr. following, the whole Clergy was voted in a Præmunire, and all the small Monasteries of the Kingdom of 200 *l. per annum*, and under, wholly given to the Kings use, and he thereupon in Parliament authorized to be Head of the Church of England.

After which, he wrote in his Stile, HENRICUS VIII. DEI GRATIA ANGLIÆ ET FRANCIÆ REX FIDEI DEFENSOR DOMINUS HIBERNIÆ, ET IN TERRA SUPREMUM CAPUT ANGLICANÆ ECCLESIÆ. Which Title, after the birth of his daughter Elizabeth the 7th of November following, was universally exacted, by an Oath prepared in Parliament, obliging all persons to swear obedience to King Henry, as Supream Head of the Church, and to his Issue begotten or to be begotten by Queen Anne, the refusal whereof cost many persons their lives afterwards, among the first of which, were the

Engelaine. 3. Gules a Lyon passant guardant, Or, Guyon. These three were augmentations given her by King Henry VIII. when he created her Marchioness of Pembroke. 4. Quarterly, Or, a chief indented Azure, Butler Earl of Ormond, and Argent a Lyon rampant Sable, crowned Gules, by the name of Rochford; the third as the second, the fourth as the first: 5. Gules, 3 Lyons passant guardant Or, over all a Label of three points Argent, Brotherton. 6. Chequy, Or, and Azure, Warren. This Impalement is crowned with an arched Diadem, and supported on the right side by a Greyhound, with a Collar about his Neck; and on the left by a Lyon with a Griffins head, gorged with a Coronet, and chained.

The like Impalement and Quarterings are depicted in a Book in the College of Arms, marked, D. 4. Yorkshire, fol. 1. b. in which the colours of the Arms beforementioned, and the names by which they are borne, do manifestly appear.

Queen Anne did bear for her Devise, a white crowned Falcon, holding a Scepter in her right Talon, standing upon a golden Trunk, out of which sprouted both white and red Roses, with these words, MHI ET ME E. Vide Camden Rerum p. 217.

Henry VIII.

Anno 1530.

Anno 1532.

*His second
Marriage.*

Her Coronation.

The Achievement of Queen Anne Bullen, standing nearly carved on the large Wood Screen as you go up to the Choir in Kings College Chappell in Cambridge, being, Quarterly France and England, Impaling quarterly, of six peeces, 1. Gules three Lyons passant guardant, Or, on a Label of three points Azure, 2. Azure, some of Flowers de Lize, Or, a Label of three points Gules, 3. Gules a Lyon passant guardant, Or, Guyon.

Indert.

Anno 1535.

learned Sir *Thomas More*, sometime Lord Chancellor, and the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, which laſt was with ſeveral others, adjudged guilty of Miſprifion of Treafon, in not exploding the treaſonous Impoſtures of *Elizabeth Barton*, called, the *Holy Maid of Kent*.

And now began the Lutherans and other Sectaries to ſwarm in *England*, for prevention whereof fix Articles, made by Statute, were tendered upon Oath to all people throughout the Kings Dominions, whereby many ſuffered death in the latter end of his Reign, while they denied the Articles on one ſide, or his Supremacy on the other.

Anno 1536.

King *Henry* having thus ſatiſfied his ſcrupling Conſcience in the caſe of his firſt Queen, makes ſhort work with the ſecond; for on the 15th of *May*, An. 1536. ſhe, with her Brother the Lord *Rocheſford*, are arraigned in the Tower, their own Father (now Earl of *Wiltſhire* and *Ormond*) ſitting among the reſt of the Judges, by whom they were both condemned; and on the 19th of the ſame month, with four others put to death. Thus, when ſhe had been King *Henry's* Wife, three years, three months, and twenty five days, ſhe was buried in the Chappel of *St Peter* in the Tower; while the King mourning in a Wedding Garment, eſpouſed, the very next day, being the twentieth of *May*, the Lady *Jane Seymour*, daughter of Sir *John Seymour*, creating, on *Whiſon* Tueſday following, Sir *Edward Seymour* her Brother, Lord *Beauchamp*, and Sir *Edward Hungerford* Lord *Hungerford*. She was his Wife one year, five months, and twenty four days, and died in Childbed the 14th of *October*, An. 1537. to the great grief of the King, who not only removed from the place, but kept himſelf private, and wore the Garment of Mourning even in the Feſtival time of *Chriſtmas*. Her Body was ſolemnly conveyed to *Windſor*, the 8th of *November* following, where ſhe was interred in the mid't of the Choro of the Church within the Caſtle.

This year began the Parliament, wherein the Lord *Thomas Howard*, for aſſiſſing the Lady *Margaret Dowglas*, daughter of *Margaret Queen of Scots*, and niece to the King, without his conſent, was convicted of Treafon, being committed to the Tower, there died, whence the Lady, after having long remained there, being releaſed, married *Matthew Earl Lenox*, by whom ſhe had *Henry*, Father to *James VI. of Scotland*, afterwards King of both Realms.

King *Henry* exerciſing now full power of his Supremacy, advanced his Secretary *Thomas Cromwel* to many degrees of Honor, till coming to be Keeper of the Great Seal, Vicegerent of the Kingdom, and Head of the Clergy, had at laſt his own Head ſtruck off on *Tower Hill*.

He Paternal Arms, by the name of *Seymour*. 3. *Varry Argent and Azure*, *Beauchamp* of *Hatche*. 4. *Argent three Demy Lyons rampant Gules*, *Sterny*. 5. *Party per bend Argent and Gules three Roſes in Bend, counterchanged*, *Blackwilliam*. and 6. *Argent on a bend Gules, three Leopards heads*, Or, *Coker*.

This Queen, *Jane Seymour*, who is ſaid to die willingly, to ſave the life of her Son the Prince afterwards King *Edward VI.* did bear a Phoenix in his Funeral Fire, with this Motto, *NASCATUR UT ALTERA*, *Agnes* p. 217.

Book 6.

Hil. fol.

Edward

Hil. fol.

227 & 228

Hil. fol.

Hil. fol.

233

Richard

Grafton fol.

225. 4

Hil. fol.

232 & 233

Chap. 2.

Edward

Hil. fol.

228. b.

Hil. fol.

Richard

Grafton fol.

233. b.

Hil. fol.

Richard

Grafton fol.

237, 238,

239 & 240

Hil. fol.

242. a.

Hil. fol.

242. b.

Many innovations being by theſe means introduced, no leſs than five inſurrections broke out this year on the account of Religion; as firſt, to the number of 20000 in *Lincolnſhire*, ſuppreſt by the King in perſon; the ſecond about 40000 in *Torkſhire*, quelled by the Earl of *Shrewsbury*: The third in *Cumberland*, *Wetherland*, and the North of *Lancaſhire*, quelled by the Earl of *Derby*: The fourth in the North, where, to the number of 12000 beſieging *Carlſle*, were encountered by the Duke of *Norfolk*, and 74 of them hanged on the Walls of that City: The fifth in *Torkſhire* again, where *Francis Bigot*, &c. with a great power intending to ſurpriſe *Hull*, was repulſed by the induſtry of Sir *Ralph Ellerker*, and the Mayor of the Town, and their principals executed.

This year, by order of the Lord *Cromwel*, all the greater Monaſteries both of Friars and Nuns, were ſuppreſt alſo, to the number of 645, beſides 90 Colledges, 110 Hoſpitals, Chantries and Free Chappels 2374; in ſtead whereof the King inſtituted theſe ſix Biſhopricks, *Weſtminſter*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Briſtol*, *Gloceſter*, and *Cheſter*: and upon the 3d of *November* following, the Marquis of *Exceſter*, the Earl of *Devonſhire*, the Lord *Montacute*, &c. were put to death for complotting to advance Cardinal *Pole* to the Crown, as being ſon to the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *George Duke of Clarence*.

King *Henry* having lived now almoſt two years a Widower, was by advice of his Favorite *Cromwel*, (6 Jan. 1539.) married to the Lady *Anne*, ſiſter to *William Duke of Cleve*, a Lutheran Prince of *Germany*; whereupon *Cromwel* was made Earl of *Effex*; but being ſhortly after arreſted of Hereſie and High Treafon, he was without answer condemned and beheaded the 28th of *July* following: about which time the King, upon ſome diſlike, had (by his own and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury's* authority) got himſelf divorced in Parliament, from his new Queen, with full power to each of them for re-marrying; after which, the Queen, by the Title of Lady *Anne of Cleve*, remaining ſingle in *England* the ſpace of ſixteen years, died An. 4. *Marie Regine*, and was buried at *Weſtminſter*, on the South ſide the High Altar, where her large Monument of Free ſtone, is to be ſeen neatly carved and adorned with the Arms of *Cleves*, and the Letters A. C. knit together, for *Anne of Cleves*.

Or, *bergh* or *mons*. 5. Or, a Feſſe Chequy *Argent* and *Gules*, la *Marck* or *March*. 6. *Argent* a *Lyon rampant* *Gules* crowned of the *ſiſt*. 7. *Argent*, three *Chevron* *Gules*, *Ravensberg*. Theſe Arms thus marſhalled, are painted in a Glaſs Window of a houſe in *Poplar* in the County of *Middleſex*, ſometime belonging to Sir *Gilbert Deſbick*, Kt. Garter King of Arms and now in the poſſeſſion of his great Grandſon Mr *Henry Deſbick*, *Rouge Croix*, a Member of our Society.

But the King, within a month after, viz. 8 Aug. An. 1540. was again wedded, to the Lady *Katherine Howard* Niece to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and Daughter to his Brother Sir *Edmond Howard*,

King *Henry VIII.* did bear for Arms, quarterly: 1. *Azure three Flowers de Lize in Pale*, Or, between two *Flaunches Ermine*, each charged with a *Roſe Gules*: an augmentation granted her by the King her Husband. 2. *Gules*, three *Lyons paſſant* guardant Or, a Label of three points *Argent*, Brotherton. 3. *Gules*, on a Bend bendix fix croſſes-croſſes fiſhe, *Argent*, the augmentation of part of the *Scottiſh* Arms, being her Paternal Coat of *Howard*. 4. *Azure*, two *Lyons paſſant* guardant Or, the Verge of the *Redcliff* charged with four half *Flowers de Lize* of the ſecond, which was alſo an addition granted to this Queen *Katherine*. This Ermine, within a Chappell of Leaves and red and white Roſes, Enſigned with a Royal Crown, is painted in the Eaſt-Window of *Greſham Colledge* Hall in the City of *Law* 403; from whence it was delineated the 22d of *July* 1669.

Henry VIII.

Anno 1536.

Anno 1538.

Anno 1539.

His fourth

Marriage.

Queen Anne

of Cleve did

bear Quarterly

by ſeven pec-

ces, four in

chief and three

in ſide. The

1. Gules, an

Indiſcovee Ar-

gent, over all,

an Escarbene

of eight rays

pennet and

Henry Gules,

Cleve. 2. Or

a *Lyon rampant*

Sable, Juliers

or Gulick.

3. *Azure* a*Lyon rampant*

crowned Or,

*Schwarzen-**berg*, 4. *Argent*a *Lyon rampant*

queve forche

Gules, crowned

the fifth Mar-

riage, An. 1540.

The Lady Ka-

therine Howard

ſiſt Wife of

who,

Tudors.

Anno 1541.

who, within three months after, being accused of Adultery and a Praecontra, was on the 13th of February, together with the Lady Rochford, beheaded on the Green within the Tower; twenty days before which, viz. on the 23d of January, King Henry was proclaimed King of Ireland, by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms.

Anno 1542.

Several complaints coming about this time of the daily infolence of the Scots, and their harbouring divers English Rebels, King Henry, before he would invade that Kingdom, sets forth a Declaration, containing the just causes and considerations of the intended War with the Scots; wherein also appeared the true and right Title of his Majesty to his Sovereignty of Scotland: which taking no effect, the Lord Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and many Earls and Barons, with an Army invade and harass the Borders of that Kingdom, and so return to Barwick; when presently the Scots made an inroad upon the Western Borders of the two Nations; but being repulsed by Sir Thomas Wharton and Sir William Musgrave, with a considerable loss, the sad news thereof strook King James V. with a sudden death; who leaving one only Daughter, named Mary, King Henry desires her in marriage for his son Prince Edward; which not being granted, a new War ensues; In which Edward Seymour Earl of Hertford, and Sir John Dudley Viscount Lisle, having taken the rich Town of Leith, burnt Edeubrough, and destroyed the Villages within seven miles round about it, and on the 18th of May returned to Barwick.

Anno 1543.

His sixth Marriage.

In an East-Window of the Hall of Baynard's Castle, stood the Effigies of this Queen Katherine Parr, which I delineated from the Original on the 8th of November, 1664. In which she did bear, Quarterly of six pieces. The 1. Argent, on a File Gules, betwixt six Roses of the first, three Roses of the second; which was an augmentation given to her being Queen. 2. Argent two Bars Azure, a Border engrailed Sable, Part. 3. Or, three Water-bougets, Sable, Roofs of Kendal. 4. Barry Argent and Azure, a Fess Gules, Marmion. 5. Azure, three chevrons interlaced in bile, and a chief Or, Fitz-Hugh. 6. Vert, three Bucks passant guardant in pale Or, Green. These Quarterings are Ensigned with a Royal Crown, and are between a K. and a P. for Katherine Parr,

Book 6.

Edward Helle f. 249.

Helle f. 249. 248. 249. &c.

Richard Grafton f. 257 & 258

Richard Helle fol. 211, 212, 214, &c.

T. f. 21. Populm 19.

Teff. m. 265. b. 1548.

Chap. 2.

being denied, an Army of 6000 men is sent over; which joining the Emperor, they besiege the new fortified frontier Town Landersey, which the French King by stratagem relieving, the Emperor broke up his Army, and the English returned home.

Henry VIII.

The vast Sums which the King had made of the Monasteries and Religious Lands, besides the immense Treasure left him by his Father, now totally exhausted, Proclamation is made the beginning of this year, for advancement of Gold from 40 to 45 s. per Ounce, and Silver from 38. 9 d. to 4 s. and the acceptance of several base Coyns as Current; which done, he raiseth another great Army for France, and having first left his Queen Governess of his Realms at home in his absence, and sent over the Duke of Norfolk, &c. to besiege Mattered, and the Duke of Suffolk on the like account, before him to Bulloigne, himself shortly after arrives there, to whom the Town, after a months siege, and hard service, being surrendered the 8th of September, upon Articles; to depart with Bag and Biggagge, he leaves the Lord Lisle his Deputy, and returns for England, landing at Dover the first of October following.

D. 145. Par. 9 July an. 36 Ed. 8.

King Henry still straitned for Money, demands so high a Benevolence towards his Wars in France and Scotland, that being denied by an Alderman of London, he is commanded personally to accompany the Earl of Hertford with his Army to Scotland, where at Pavior Hough, being surrounded by the Scots, and most of them slain or taken, the poor Alderman was made a Prisoner.

About this time the English Fleet before Newhaven, were by the French beaten home, when their Admiral making a descent into Suffex, and landing some French Soldiers, soon allarm'd the Country, who forced them to their ships, as they of the Isle of Wight did afterwards upon a like attempt. To retaliate which, the English, under the command of Sir John Dudley, soon after landed in Normandy, burnt the Suburbs of Treport with the Abbey, and 30 ships in the Haven.

Anno 1545.

Bulloigne continued all this while in the hands of the English, notwithstanding the frequent attempts of the French, once with no less than 60000 men; the Earl of Hertford is sent into France for the relief of the Town; where several skirmishes passing between the two Armies, a Peace is concluded; for confirmation of which, the Admiral of France coming into England, landed at Greenwich the 19th of August; and being next day sumptuously met by Prince Edward, with 500 Gentlemen in Coats of Velvet, with one Sleeve of Cloth of Gold, and half the Coat embroidered with the same, was conducted to Hampton Court, where the League was sworn and signed by King Henry.

Richard Grafton f. 240. a.

Edward Helle f. 265. b.

Richard Helle fol. 270. col. 1.

Thus we are come to the last year of his Reign, when about Michaelmas, An. 1546. Thomas Duke of Norfolk with his son Henry Earl of Surrey, were committed to the Tower, upon certain Articles of Treason: and the 13th of January the said Earl was arraigned in the Guildhall of London, before the Lord Mayor, the

A a a a a

Lord

being

Tudors.

Lord Chancellor, and divers other Lords and Judges, being there in Commission; one especial Article, among others, wherewith he was charged, was, for quartering certain Arms which belonged to the King and the Prince; which the Earl justifying, that they appertained to his Ancestors, as by proof of the Heralds he could make appear, was nevertheless by a common Jury (as not being a Peer of the Realm) found guilty, and on the 19th of the same month beheaded on Tower-hill; when the King himself being sensible of the approaches of death, caused the great and fair Church of the *Grey Friars London*, lately suppressed, to be opened, and made a Parish Church, giving the Revenues thereof to the City of *London*, towards the relief of their poor, endowing the same with 500 Marks yearly of Lands for ever, to maintain Gods Divine Service, and the said Churches reparation. Immediately after which, King *Henry* made his Will, wherein, however Titles had been disabled in Parliament, he ordained his three Children to succeed each other, for want of other Issue; 1000 Marks he commanded to be given to the poor, and to 12 poor Knights at *Windfor* each of them 12 pence a day for ever, every year a Gown of white Cloth, the Garter embroidered upon the Breast, wherein was placed the Cross of St *George*, and a Mantle of red Cloth to be worn thereupon, ordaining for his Executors, in the minority of Prince *Edward*, 16 persons. He also gave competent maintenance, for life, to such as were expelled the Monasteries, commanding his son *Edward* should be carefully brought up in the Catholick Faith. But he that made so many Wills void, had his own broken in every particular. He had also instituted several Professors in each University; put down the Stews in *Southmark*; built the Tower of *Greenwich*, as also his Mansion house of St *James's*, where he made a fair Park.

His death, an.
1546, Jan. 28.

Thus languishing under a Fever and an ulcerated Leg, King *Henry VIII.* (in great penitency for his sins) deceased at his Palace of *Westminster*, upon the 28th day of *January*, An. 1546. when he had ruled the Scepter thirty seven years, nine months, and five days; and lived fifty five years, five months, and as many days.

His Body remaining privately in his Chamber, was there cased and put into a Coffin of Lead, while a sumptuous Herse of Virgins Wax was prepared within the Chappel at *Whitehall*, with six goodly Pillars, weighing by estimation 2000 pound; under which Herse, was a Canopy of rich Cloth of Gold, whose Vallence were half Gold and half black Silk, into which the Corps was conveyed, covered with a Pall of Cloth of Tissue, an Altar being erected at the East-end, richly adorned with black Velvet, and Escocheons of the Kings Arms. The Herse was railed about with Timber covered with black Cloth, with which the Chappel, Cloister, Hall, and Chamber were likewise Hung. Within the Rail were Seats for the twelve Lords Mourners to kneel or sit; and here the Corps remained from the 2d of *February* to the 14th, served with

Book 6.

Richard
Greijon f.
263.

In Coll.
Arm. 1.14.
to 63.

Chap. 2.

with day and night watches, a Herald standing at the West-end of the Herse, and desiring the people to pray, saying, *You shall of your Charity pray for the Soul of the most famous Prince King Henry VIII. our late most gracious King and Master.*

On the 14th of *February* about ten in the morning, the Kings Body set forward towards *Windfor*, in a stately Chariot, his Effigies lying upon the Coffin, with the true Imperial Crown on the Head, and under it a night Cap of black Sattin, set full of precious Stones, and apparalled with Robes of crimson Velvet, furred with Minever, powdered with Ermine, the Collar of the Garter, with the Order of St *George* about the Neck, a crimson Satten Doublet embroidered with Gold, two Bracelets of Gold about the Wrists, set with Stones and Pearl, a fair Armouring Sword by the side, the Scepter in the right Hand, and the Ball in the left, a pair of scarlet Hose, crimson Velvet Shoes, Gloves on the Hands, and several Diamond Rings on the Fingers, drawn by eight great Horses, trapped with black, adorned with Escocheons, and a Shafferen on their Heads, on each of which rode a Child of Honor, carrying a Banneroll of the Kings Arms.

Thus with an exceeding great Train of four Miles in length, the Body was conducted to *Syon*, where it was received at the Church door, by the Bishops of *London*, *Bristol*, and *Gloucester*, who performed *Dirige* that night and next morning; the Corps being brought into the Church, was placed in a Herse like that at *Whitehall*, but the Effigies was conveyed into the Vestry.

The next morning, about six of the Clock, after the third found of the Trumpets (the whole company, the Marquis *Dorset* being chief Mourner) proceeded for *Windfor*, and brought the Corps to the Castle Colledge-gate about one of the Clock, from which place to the West door of the Church, a large way was railed in on both sides, and hanged with black Cloth and Escocheons, the Church and Quire being likewise hanged round with black. The Bishops of *Winchester*, *London*, and *Ely* in their Pontificalibus, with the Sub-dean of the Kings Chappel, and all the Singing Men of the same, and the Dean of *Windfor*, with all the Canons, and their whole Quire, received the Corps at the fore-said place; whence, after censing and such like ceremonies, it was carried into the Church, the Singing Men of the Kings Chappel on the right Hand, and they of *Windfor* on the left preceding it: Thus the Effigies was first conveyed into the Quire by divers Knights and Gentlemen, and then the Coffin, by sixteen Yeomen, with black Staves in their Hands, was brought into a Herse, made in the mid't of the Quire, under which was provided a goodly Vault to bury the Corps in, over which was laid a Grate, whereon stood the said Herse with the Coffin and Picture; this Herse was like that at *Whitehall*, only it consisted of thirteen great Pillars, and weighed by estimation 4000 pound, having about it the twelve Banners of Descents; thus the usual ceremonies being performed, the Body remained there that night.

Wednesday

Tadert.

Wednesday being the 16th of February, about four of the Clock began the Communion of the Trinity, performed by the Sub-dean of *Windfor*, and the Sub-dean of the Kings Chappel: where, after an Offering of Gold by the chief Mourner, of the Knights of the Garter to St *George*, and of the Kings Hatchments, Panterolls and Banners, and other Trophies, as also of the Kings Horse richly trapped, came four Gentlemen Ushers, and took away the Pall of Cloth of Tissue (the Picture being conveyed away before by six Knights into the Vestry) after which sixteen strong Yeomen of the Guard took the Coffin, and with five strong Linen Towels, which they had for their Fees, let it into the Vault (near unto the Body of Queen *Jane Seymour* his third Wife) the Grate being first taken away; then the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Great Master, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Comptroller, and the Serjeant Porter, breaking their white Staves upon their Heads in three parts, as did likewise all the Gentlemen Ushers, threw them into the Grave, when Garter, assisted by the Bishops of *Canterbury* and *Durham*, declared the State and the Name of the most Godly Prince their Master, King *Edward VI.* Thus the Funerals ending, the Trumpets sounded in the rood Loft, and the Company departed.

In a Chappel Eastward to that of his Interment, was begun for this King (by Cardinal *Wolsey*) a most costly and stately Tomb of Copper gilt, but never finished; in the Inclosures of whose Grates were curiously cast his several Titles: with what charge and magnificence this Monument was intended, is manifested by a Manuscript taken from the true model thereof, received from the hands of that industrious Herald *Nicholas Charles Lancaster*, and recited at large by Mr. *John Speed*, in his History of Great Britain, p. 1037 & 1038. to which I refer my Reader. It was to contain in breadth twenty foot upon the Pavement, and to be twenty eight foot high, which with the several Pillars, were to be of Oriental Stones, the Capitals and Bases Copper gilt; the Figure of the King on Horseback, two other of the King and Queen (to lie on two Tombs of black Touch) with four Statues of Angels, all as big as the life; the Images of the fourteen Prophets, the twelve Apostles, the four Evangelists, and the Doctors, with the Statues of the Father, St *John Baptist*, and St *George*, were five foot in height, the Figures of several Angels and Children, contained in length two foot and an half. The whole number of Images being one hundred thirty four, and of Histories forty four, and all of gilt Brasse, as appeareth in the designment.

These Images were prepared, and part of this glorious Pile erected, when the reformation of Religion, by this Kings Son *Edward VI.* would not admit of the finishing thereof; but many of these Statues being preserved in the said Chappel till the year 1642, were, since, by the prevailing party of the late Long Parliament, and their Sword Alchimie, turned into Silver, towards the

Book 6.

John Speed
p. 1036.

Chap. 2. the support of a Rebellion against so pious and so gracious a King, as was our late Sovereign Lord *Charles I.* These were indeed but Images; but what did those men imagine, who under the pretence of Religion, fought with the Revenues of the Church, against the Head of the Church, and made use of the Title of his Kingly Office, to the destruction of his Royal Person.

Children of King HENRY VIII. by Queen KATHERINE of Spain his first Wife.

Richard
Hilligill
p. 207 c. 1.Hill. fol.
208, col. 2.
Edward
Hille f.
9. b.

16. HENRY TUDOR, eldest son, born at *Richmond* in *Surrey*, 1 Jan. 1509. An. 1 H. 8. had for Godfathers at the Font, *William Warham* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Earl of *Surrey*, and for Godmother, the Lady *Katherine* Countess of *Devonshire*, daughter to King *Edward IV.* He lived not fully two months, but dying in the same place, the 22d of February, his Body with all due Obsèques, was buried at *Westminster*.

16. Another son, not named, born in November, 1514. An. 6 H. 8. lived but a short while, wherefore no further mention can be made of him: Only King *Henry* in the case of the Divorce, urged the death of these two Princes as a punishment from God, being begot on his own Brothers Wife.

16. MARY TUDOR, only Daughter of King *Henry VIII.* by Queen *Katherine*, succeeded her Brother King *Edward VI.* in the Royal Dignity, by the Title of Queen *Mary*, whose History follows in the fourth Chapter of this Book.

Children of King HENRY VIII. by Queen ANNE BULLEN his second Wife.

16. ELIZABETH TUDOR, second Daughter of King *Henry VIII.* swayed the Scepter of these Realms after the death of her Sister *Mary*, by the name of Queen *Elizabeth*; whose Story you may read in the fifth Chapter of this Book.

Richard
Grafton f.
227. a.

16. A Male-child, still-born, 29 Febr. 1535. An. 27 H. 8. to the regret of the King, and no little grief of the Mother, as the sequel of her accusation and death did shortly after confirm.

A Son of King HENRY VIII. by Queen JANE SEYMOUR his third Wife.

16. EDWARD, only Child of King *Henry VIII.* by the Lady *Jane Seymour*, succeeded his Father in his Kingdoms, and was stiled King *Edward VI.* as more at large in the ensuing Chapter.

B b b b b

Natural

Tudors.

Book 6.

Natural Issue of King HENRY VIII.

A Banner of the Arms of the Duke of Aquitaine, introduced under a Ducal Coronet, with those of the Lady Mary Howard his Wife, are depicted in a Book of the College of Arms marked 1. Standards, &c. in which he doth bear, France and England quarterly, the 1. Ermine, the 2. and 3. comboy, Or and Azure, the 4. golden Argent and Azure. Over all a bastion sinister Argent. An Eff. caduceus of Pterocera quarterly Gules; and quarterly Or and Argent, charged with a Lyon rampant Argent, on a chief Azure a Castle between two buckles embowed Argent. His Wives Arms are also 1. Howard, with the augmentation, 2. Brotherton, 3. Mowbray, and 4. Waren. This Banner is supported by an *Arms* eye Argent, beak, hooded, gorged, with a Ducal Coronet, and chained all Or. The same Arms here emblazoned for this Duke, are also upon his Stall in St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle.

16. HENRY, surnamed *Fitz-Roy*, or the Kings Son, Natural Son of Henry VIII. (begotten of the Lady Elizabeth Tailbois, daughter of Sir John Blount Kt. and Widdow of Sir Gilbert Tailbois) born at Blackmore in Essex, was at the age of six years, upon the 18th of June, An. 17 H. 8. 1525. first made Knight of the Garter, then advanced to the Dignity of Earl of Nottingham, and also (the same day) created Duke of Richmond and Somerset, to him and his Heirs Males, with the Fee of 40 l. per annum, the ceremony thereof being performed at the Royal Palace of Bridewell, in the City of London; and the 26th day of July following he was constituted Admiral of England, Ireland, Normandy, &c. and in the 19th of Henry VIII. had a Patent for his Wardenship of the East, West, and middle Marches towards Scotland.

The Lieutenancy of Ireland was also granted him, An. 22 H. 8. but by reason of his tender years, Sir William Shreffington Kt. was constituted his Deputy there; and having his education with Henry Earl of Surrey, first at Windsor, and afterwards in Paris, there grew so great and intimate a friendship between these two young Noblemen, that the Duke of Richmond married the Lady Mary his sister (daughter of Thomas Howard third Duke of Norfolk) but deceasing without Issue, at St James's near Westminster, upon the 24th of July, An. 1536. (28 H. 8.) being then about seventeen years of age, he was buried at Thetford in the County of Norfolk, the King mourning for him a long time after.

He was a Prince early in Martial Activities, of good Literature and Knowledge in the Tongues; as may be collected from an Hexasticon of the Learned Antiquary Leland, to be found among his written Epigrams.

16. ED.

16. EDWARD VI.
KING of ENGLAND, FRANCE, and
IRELAND, Defender of the FAITH, and in
Earth, of the CHURCH of England and Ireland
SUPREAM HEAD.

Anno 1546,
January 28.

CHAP. III.



MS. penes
W.D. N.
p. 151.
Richard
Grafton f.
232.

P. 15. H.
8. p. 1. m.
24.

P. 15. H.
8. p. 1. m.
24.

Herbert
Hijf. 8. p.
178.

Ing. 232A
25. O. 8. p.
30. E. 8.
Somers.

Edward Duke of Cornwall, youngest Son of King Henry VIII. and only Child by his third Wife the Lady Jane Seymour, was born at Hampton Court the 12th of October, on Friday the Feast of St Wilfrid, and Vigil of St Edward, about two in the morning, An. 1537. in the 29th year of his Fathers Reign, the Dominical Letter G. being cut out of his Mothers Womb, as is constantly affirmed, like as Julius Caesar, that august Roman Emperor is said to have been. He was christened the Monday following, with great magnificence at his Majesties Chappel there, having for Godfathers at the Font, Thomas Crammer Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Norfolk, and at his Confirmation the Duke of Suffolk, his Sister the Lady Mary being Godmother, and Garter King of Arms proclaiming the name of the Prince; whence possibly Grafton supposed him created Prince of Wales (as he hath it) six days after his birth; which he never was, for in the ninth year of his age, when all things were prepared, and in readines for his Creation, his Father died, viz. 28 Jan. 1546, having by his Will appointed him the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Durham, with others to the number of sixteen, for his Privy Council; who, the first of February after, elected his Uncle Edward Seymour Earl of Hertford, Protector both of his Person and Kingdom; from whom the young King having received the Order of Knighthood, the 6th of February, immediately conferred the same upon Sir Henry Hobbesborne Lord Mayor.

The Figure of this King's Great Seal is exhibited in the 428 page of this sixth Book, on both sides of which he is filled EDWARDUS SEXTUS DEI GRATIA ANGLIE FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REX HUIUSMODI FENSOR ET IN TERRA ECCLESIASTICA ANGLICANE ET HIBERNIE SUPREMI CAPUT. This Seal differs from the last Seal of his Father King Henry, only in the form of the collateral Shields within the Garter, which are indented, and the barbing of his Hoofs, which is charged with large Roses. The Arms of King Edward VI. (represented on his gold Coin) are ensigned with an arch-Crown, and supported on

the right side with a Lyon rampant guardant crowned Or; and on the left, with a Red Dragon, both standing upon a Scroll, upon which are stamped the Letters E. R.
The like Achievement was observed by Mr. Weever (vide p. 587.) to be painted on a Tablet in Barkhamsted in the Diocesis of London, under which were these Verses.

Quid sextum dictis & nulli virtute secundus,
Ingenio nulli, nullus in arte prior:
Edwardi insignis sunt hæc insignia & ludic,
In Signis illum delineare nequis.

Candens
Reminis.
p. 217.

This Edward VI. bare (as did the black Prince) three Feathers in a Crown, while his Father lived, as Prince of Wales, with ICH DIEN. Albeit he was never so created.

Next

Tudors.

Next, his Fathers Obsequies being solemnly performed, the 17th of February he created the Lord Protector, Duke of Somerset; William Parre Earl of Essex, Marquis of Northampton; John Dudley Viscount Lisle, Earl of Warwick; Thomas Wriothesley Lord Chancellor, Earl of Southampton; Sir Thomas Seymour, his other Uncle, and Brother to the Protector, he made Lord Sudeley, and Admiral of England; Sir Richard Rich, Sir William Willoughby, and Sir Edmund Sheffield, Lords of the same Names. With which Train and many more, he rode through London in great State, and was with equal solemnity crowned at Westminster, the 25th of February, by Thomas Cranmer aforesaid, Archbishop of Canterbury; at which time a general Pardon was proclaimed for all Offenders, these six excepted, Cardinal Pole, the Duke of Norfolk, Edward Courtney, eldest Son to the Marquis of Excester, Mr. Forrescue, Mr. Throckmorton, and Doctor Pates, Bishop of Worcester, who were all fled to avoid the Oath of Supremacy.

His Coronation.

Anno 1547.

King Henry having left strict charge with the Council to procure the Match between the young King Edward and the Queen of Scots, the Protector himself, with an Army of 18000, enters Scotland, assisted by the Lord Clinton, with a Navy of 60 sail, in order to the compelling the Scots to perform the Articles of Marriage formerly agreed on, which they upon friendly offers still refusing to do, the Protector proceeds to Hostilities, and having marshalled his Army, advances two days march into Scotland, and took three Castles; whereupon the Governor of Scotland sending the Fire-Crofs about the Kingdom, commanded all above sixteen, and under 60 years of age to appear in Arms; by which means, with a considerable force, he faced the English at a place called Musselbrough, where a most bloody Battel was fought with much loss on either side; but the Victory fell to the English, who slew 14000 Scots upon the place, and took 1500 Prisoners. However, the Governor of Scotland recruiting again, continued the War, maintained against him by the Lord Grey of Wilton, with various success, till at last the young Queen being but six years of age, was conveyed into France, where shortly after she was married to the Dauphin.

Musselbrough
Field, Sep. 10.Ibid. fol.
985. &c.

Anno 1548.

Several Insurrections were about this time fomented in England, partly about Enclosures, but mostly for Religion: For the first the Lord Protector in the Kings Name, gave out such strict Commands, that the people therein had present satisfaction; but as to the latter, severe injunctions were by him set forth for pulling down Images in Churches, and several new Preachers sent to admonish the people from praying to Saints, or for the Dead, Masses, Diriges, &c. and punishments ordained for offenders in that kind; whereupon Edmond Bonner Bishop of London, was committed to the Fleet, Stephen Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, to the Tower, Cuthbert Tonstal Bishop of Durham, Dr. Heath Bishop of Rochester, and Dr. Day Bishop of Chichester to several Prisons, and their Bishopricks taken from them: All which was afterwards confirm-

Book 6.

Reginald
Holinshed p.
971. col. 1.

Chap. 2.

Edward VI.

Reginald
Holinshed
p. 1005.

ed by Parliament, wherein it was ordered that Bishops should be elected by collation of the Kings Letters Patents only; That none speak against receiving the Eucharist in both Kinds; That King Henry's Statute of six Articles be repeal'd, and that of his Supremacy confirmed: For execution whereof many Commissioners were sent into the several Countreys, among which one Mr. Bode performing his charge in a Church in Cornwall, was stab'd by a Priest, who, for an example, was hanged in Smithfield. Nevertheless, the whole Country rising in Arms besieged Excester, where for twelve days the Inhabitants were so straitened, that they fed upon Dogs and Horses, till at last the Siege was raised by the Lords Grey and Russel, and most of the Rebels taken and executed, some by Martial Law, and the rest at London: But to exterminate them wholly, Sir William Kingston was sent down with a Commission as Provost Marshal, to enquire after the remainder, who inviting himself to dinner with the Mayor of Bodmin in Cornwall, was by him nobly received and entertained, when after dinner, having first ordered a Gallows to be erected in the Market-place, he repaid the Mayors civilities, by causing him immediately to be hanged thereon.

Anno 1549.

Soon after this, two other Insurrections broke out, the first in Norfolk, headed by one Robert Ket, a Tanner of Wymondham, who pretending Justice and Religion (but after a monstrous manner) grew to be 20000 strong, took the City of Norwich, and made that Mayor wait on him as his servant; whence advancing to a place called Monksbold, he was encountered by the Marquis of Northampton, whom, with the death of the Lord Sheffield he put to flight; but shortly after, being met by the Earl of Warwick (and his Company, upon promise of pardon, forsaking him) he was taken and hanged in Chains, upon Norwich Castle, and nine of his Accomplices upon his own Oak of Reformation, under which himself with these Officers of his Army used to sit and give Judgement. The other in Yorkshire, was soon quieted; the Seditions, after the usual manner, accepting pardon, cast away their Arms, relinquishing their Leaders to the Kings mercy, whereof William Ambler Gentleman, and four others were hanged at York.

About this time the French King taking advantage of these troubles in England, with a great Fleet of Gallies set upon the Isles of Gernsey and Jersey, but was gallantly repulled from both by the Lord Admiral, with the loss of above 1000 men, and many Ships. For which good service the Admiral upon his return is most ungratefully accused to have practised the death of his Brother the Protector; which proceeded merely from the spleen of the Protector's Wife, daughter to the Lord Stanhop, and from the malice his Brother and some others had against him for his Religion, which as yet was not of the Reformation; now the ground of his sisters displeasure was his having married the Relict of the late King, who being the younger Brothers Wife, and yet taking place of the Pro-

C c c c c

tector's

Tudors.

reſtors Lady, ſo diſtaſted her, that (notwithſtanding the Queen-Dowager was now dead in Childbed) ſhe never reſted till the Admiral was ſent to the Tower, and by a Warrant from the Hand of his Brother beheaded. The Protector having thus cut off that Courage, which chiefly ſupported his own Authority, the * Earl of *Warwick* ſubtilty to far prevailed againſt him, that within a ſhort time alter, himſelf is committed to the Tower, together with Sir *Michael Stanhop*, Sir *Thomas Smith*, Sir *John Thynne*, and others; and his Proteſtorſhip taken from him: when ſubmitting to the Kings mercy he is releaſed, but not quitted from the Earls malice, who (notwithſtanding for confirmation of amity, the Dukes Daughter was married to the Earls eldeſt Son) about a year after framed more Articles againſt him, for which, 22 Febr. 1551. he procured him to be beheaded.

Book 6.

Anno 1550.

This year, *ultimo Martij*, was a general Peace proclaimed between the Emperor and the two Kings of *England* and *France*, *Bulloign* reſtored to the *French*, that King preſented with the Order of the Garter, and a marriage concluded between *Elizabeth* his eldeſt Daughter and King *Edward VI.* The Earl of *Warwick* now Lord Admiral, grows great, and is created Duke of *Northumberland*, while among ſeveral others advanced to new Titles of Honor, his Son Sir *Robert Dudley* is ſworn one of the ſix Gentlemen in Ordinary of his Majesties Privy Chamber; after which it was obſerved the King enjoyed his health but a while.

Anno 1551.

On the Duke of *Somerſet*'s account, and but four days after him, viz. the 26th of February, Sir *Michael Stanhop*, with Sir *Thomas Arundel* were beheaded; Sir *Ralph Vane*, and Sir *Miles Partridge* hanged, all upon Tower-hill.

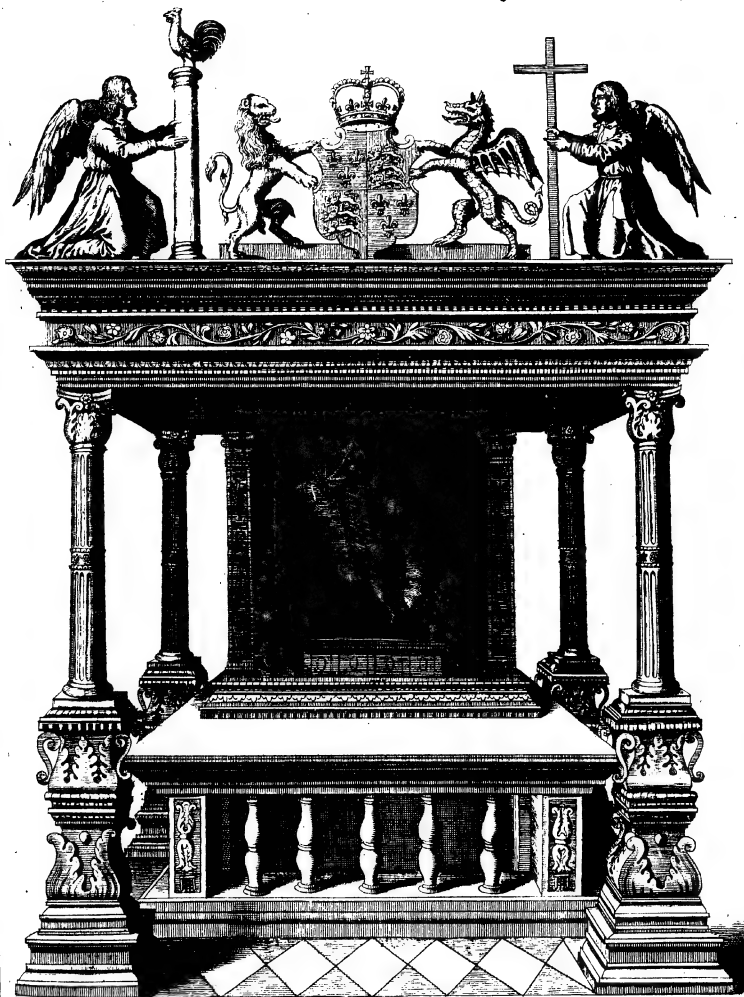
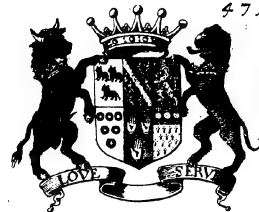
Anno 1552.

King *Edward* now ſenſibly declining in point of health, began in July this year to prepare the Houſe of the Gray Friars in *London*, now called *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, for poor and fatherleſs Children; *St Thomas* in *Southwark*, and *Little St Bartholomews*, for the Lame and Impotent; and his Houſe at *Bridewel* for the Riotous and Idle, unto all which he gave 1000 *l.* per annum, the better half of which he took from the *Sawoy*.

Ralph Howard
lingſted p.
2 Bonville.

And now were the three daughters of *Henry Grey Duke of Suffolk* (which he had by *Frances* daughter to *Charles Brandon* and *Mary Queen of France*) married at *Durham Houſe*; *Jane* the eldeſt, to the Lord *Gulſford Dudley* fourth ſon to the Duke of *Northumberland*; *Katherine*, the ſecond, to *Henry* eldeſt Son and Heir of *William Herbert Earl of Pembroke*, and *Mary*, the youngſt, (being ſomewhat deformed) to *Henry Keyes* the Kings Gentleman Porter. And thus far proceeded *Northumberland's* Plot, according to his deſire; which to perfect, he falls to work upon the Kings Weakneſs, now languiſhing for death, and lays before him the great care which he ought to take for preſervation of the Goſpel, by excluding his two ſiſters, and placing the Succeſſion of the Crown on the Dukes Daughter-in-Law, the Lady *Jane Grey*; whereunto King *Edward's* eaſineſs, by his laſt Will and Teſta-

ment



Tudors.

His death July
6. an. 1553.

ment, soon subscribing, the Dukes design was fully accomplished let the King but die. Which whether by his means, or to his satisfaction, soon after happened at Greenwich, 6 July 1553. in the sixteenth year of his age, when he had reigned six years, five months, and nine days.

Immediately before his death, he was heard to pray by himself in these words : O Lord God deliver me out of this miserable and wretched Life : O Lord thou knowest how happy it were for me to be with Thee ; yet for thy Chosen sake, if it be thy Will, send me life and health, that I may truly serve Thee : O Lord God save thy Chosen People of England, and defend this Realm from Papistry, and maintain thy true Religion, that I and my people may praise thy Holy Name, for thy Son Jesus Christ his sake.

His Body was buried with great solemnity in the Chappel of St Peters Church in Westminster, the 8th of August following, under the High Altar of Brals, at the head of his Grandfather King Henry VII. the representation of which Altar, as it stood entire before the late Fanatick Zeal destroyed it, I have inserted in the precedent page. The Service and Communion, by especial favour of his Sister Queen Mary, were performed in English, and these Trophies among others used at his Funeral.

Inprimis, four great Banners, which were not of Saints, as former Kings and Queens were, but the first, of the Order of the Garter ; second, of the Red Cross ; third, of his Mothers Arms. Queen Jane ; and, fourth, of the Queen Dowagers Arms ; the Marquis of Winchester being chief Mourner. *Item*, A Majesty and Vallence set up in the Chappel at Whitehall, and the like in the Church at Westminster ; a Majesty for the Chariot ; three Standards, one of the Lyon, a second of the Dragon, a third of the Greyhound ; six large Banners of Damask ; six large Banners of Sarcenet ; thirteen Banners in Fine Or. *Item*, A large Helmet gilt. *Item*, A Crown carved and gilt. *Item*, A Lyon carved and gilt with burnished gold. *Item*, An Arming Sword. *Item*, A Target of the Kings Arms within a Garter, and the Crown over it gilt. *Item*, Mantels of Cloth of Gold lined with white Satin ; besides several Bannerolls, Pencils, and Escocheons, and a Crown Imperial embossed and gilt with fine gold, to be set on the Herse at Westminster.

I shall conclude the short Reign of this Prince, with the Verses of Iherome Cardan, written as an Epitaph for him, and recited by Henry Holland in his *Herologia Anglica*, p. 27. which are these,

*Flate nefas magnum, sed toto flebitis orbe
Mortales ; vester corrui omnis honor.
Nam Regum decus, Juvenum flos, speq; bonorum,
Delitiae seculi, & gloria gentis erat.
Dignus Apollineis lacrybris doctaq; Minerva :
Flosculus heu miserè concidit ante diem.
Te tumultu dabimus misse, supremâq; stentes
Munera, Melpomene tristitia fata canet.*

16. MARY



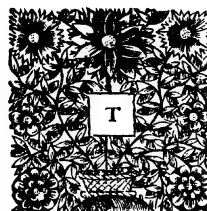
16. M A R Y

Anno 1553.
July 6.

QUEEN of ENGLAND, FRANCE, and
IRELAND, Defender of the Faith.

C H A P. IV.

Colled.
Crem. vol.
2. f. 139.
per E. Wal-
ker mil.
Gars.
Richard
Grafton f.
98.
Edward
Hall f. 85



His Mary, eldest Daughter of King Henry VIII. (by Queen Katherine, Daughter of Ferdinand King of Spain, Relict of his elder Brother Prince Arthur) was born at Greenwich in Kent, on Monday 8 Febr. 1515. An. 7 H. 8. about four of the Clock in the morning, and was baptized at the Friars at Greenwich, the Wednesday following with great solemnity ; the Lord Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal of St Cicely in Rome, and Archbishop of York, being Godfather, the Lady Katherine and the Duchels of Norfolk Godmothers at the Font, and the Countess of Salisbury at the Confirmation, to whose care, by direction of the

*Oliverius Pri-
dus in his
Genealogia Co-
mum Flan-
dis, p. 143.
exhibits the
Seal of Queen
Mary, used
before her
Marriage, in
which, under
the Queens
Throne, and
also under
her figure on
Horseback in
the Counter-
seal, are these
words, in Ro-
man Capitals,
TEMPORIS
FILIA VERI-
TAS, and in
the Circum-
ference of each,
MARIA D.G.*

ANGLIE FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REGINA. ET US NOMINIS PRIMA, FIDEI DEFENSOR.
After her Marriage with King Philip, both their Figures and Titles were joined in the same Seal, in which the King and Queen are Seated upon one Throne, under a Canopy, King Philip on the right hand, and Queen Mary on the left, both Crowned, he having a Sword in his right Hand, and she a Scepter in her left Hand; betwixt them is an Altar, on the Tablature of which is carved the Letters P. M. upon this Altar is a Mound or Hill, sustained by the other Hands of the King and Queen; and over that, their Arms within the Garter (Ensigned with an arch'd Biscion, as shole on their Heads) viz. *Per fess, che Chief part Quarterly of four peeces, 1. Castile and Leon, quarterly. 2. Aragon, impaling Sicily. The third as the second, the fourth as the first. The half part of the Escoccheon is also quarterly of four peeces, 1. Austria moderne, 2. Burgundy moderne. 3. Antient Burgundy, and 4. Brabant. Over all, on an Escoccheon, Banners and Tirol, impaled. This Achievement impal, France and England quarterly, being the Arms of Queen Mary. These Arms within the Garter, are carved on a Table of Stone, upon that Tower in Windsor Castle, belonging to the Governor of the poor Knights, the ground being diapered with Rose Branches, and the Escoccheon supported by an Esle, on the right side, and on the left, by a Lyon rampant guardant Crowned. This Seal is Circumscribed, PHILIPPUS. ET. MARIA. D.G. REX.*

D d d d d

Queen

E.

ET. REGINA. ANGLIE. HISPANIARUM. FRANCIE. UTRIUSQUE SICILIE. JERUSA- Book 6.
LEM. ET. HIBERNIE. FIDEL. DEFENSORES.

The ground of the Reverse or Counter-Seal, is computed of *Roses, Castles, and Flower-de-Luces*, within ovals of Fret-work interlaced, on which the King and Queen are represented on Horseback. He with a Cap on his Head, and a Sword in his right Hand, and she, in her Hood, and a Scepter in her left Hand; behind them is their Achievement Crowned, and within the Garter: the Kings Caparisons being embroidered with the same Devices, as is the ground of the said Counter-seal; about which are these words, ARCHIDVCEB. AUSTRIE. DVCEB. BURGUNDIE. MEDIOLANI. ET. BRABANCIE. COMITES. HASPVRGI. FLANDRIE. ET. TIROLIS. for the Figure of which Seal, vide Book 6. page 429.

Queen *Mary*, when she was Princess, used both a Red and white Rose and a Pomegranet knit together, to shew her descent from *Lancaster, York, and Spain*. When she came to the Kingdom, by persuasion of her Clergy, she bare winged Thyme drawing Truth out of a Pit, with, VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA. Which shews to adorn her first great Seal, as I have before observed.

Queen her Mother she was afterwards committed. Her Stile was proclaimed at the Church door by the Office of Arms (who gave their attendance) in manner following, *God give good Life and long, unto the Right High, Right Noble, and Excellent Princess, Mary, Princess of England, and Daughter of our Sovereign Lord the King.*

At nine years of age, she was desired in marriage by the Emperor, next by the King of *Scots*, and afterwards by the Duke of *Orleans*, all which tailing, and her Brother King *Edward VI.* dying, she assumes the Title of Queen, in opposition to the Lady *Jane*, eldest daughter of *Henry Grey Duke of Suffolk*, and Wife to the Lord *Guilford Dudley* fourth son of *John Duke of Northumberland*, to whom King *Edward VI.* deviling the Crown by Will, the ten days ensuing his death are not improperly termed the an Interregnum, or the Reign of Queen *Jane*.

Anno 1553.

For the next day after the death of King *Edward VI.* viz. 7 *Julij*, 1553, she, by the procurement of her Father-in-Law the Duke, is sumptuously attended to the Tower, and proclaimed Queen, while the Princess *Mary*, on her way towards *London* from her Houle at *Hoveſdon*, in compliance to the Duke of *Northumberland's* Letters, sent to her in the Kings Name, is first happily informed of the Kings death, and the Dukes design of securing her Person; whereupon returning to *Hoveſdon*, and afterwards conveying her self to the Castle of *Framingham* in *Norfolk*, she is there saluted Queen, and resorted unto by the Gentry of the Countrey, and the Earls of *Oxford, Bath, and Suffex*, &c. whence writing to the Lords of the Council at *London*, that she might there be forthwith proclaimed Queen, she received Answer, *That her Mothers Divorce, besides the Kings Will, was Warrant sufficient for their Proceeding, and therefore required her to submit to Queen Jane, as her Sovereign.* And therewith resolving to fetch her in by force, the Duke of *Northumberland* is elected General, who with the Earl of *Arundel*, the Marquis of *Northampton*, the Lord *Grey*, 8000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, march towards *Cambridge* the 14th of *July*; of which, *Edward Hastings* eldest son to the Earl of *Huntington*, with 4000 Foot, committed by the Duke to his command, revolt to the Lady *Mary*; whereof the Citizens of *London* hearing, and that her Army in all parts of the Kingdom did encrease, consulting with the Lords at *Baynard's Castle*, it is so resolved, that Queen *Mary* was presently proclaimed. Which was no sooner understood by the Duke of *Northum-*

Chap. 4. *Northumberland*, but he did the same at *Cambridge*; notwithstanding which, he was next morning in his Chamber, arrested by the Earl of *Arundel*, unto whom falling on his knees, lamentably begged his intercession to the Queen for him, who (though late as guilty as he) telling him, that he should have thought of that sooner, sent him and his three sons, *John, Ambrose, Henry*, with the Earl of *Huntington*, and others, to the Tower, whither the next day followed the Marquis of *Northampton*, the Lord *Robert Dudley*, and Sir *Robert Corbet*.

Whereupon Queen *Mary* removing from her said Castle of *Framingham*, came to *Wansted* in *Essex*, where her Sister the Lady *Elizabeth*, with a Train of 1000 Horse, met her, on her journey towards *London*, through which the 3d of *August*, she rode in great State to the Tower, where she released *Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Edward Lord Courtney, Stephen Gardiner*, late Bishop of *Winchester*, and the *Duchels of Somerset*, Prisoners there on her account, restoring *Courtney* to his Marquisate of *Exeter*, and *Gardiner* to his Bishoprick, whom she likewise made Lord Chancellor. The next day *Edmond Bonner* was remitted from the *Marshalsey*, and *Cuthbert Tunstall*, from the *Kings Bench*; the first restored to his See of *London*, the other to that of *Durham*; and (shortly after the rest of the Popish Bishops and Clergy were invested also.

Anno 1553.

Shortly after which, viz. the 18th of *August*, the Duke of *Northumberland*, with his Son the Earl of *Warwick*, and *William Parre Marquis of Northampton*, were arraigned at *Westminster Hall*, before *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, as High Steward of *England*; where confessing the Indictment, Sentence of Death was past upon them, as likewise on several others the day after; and the 22d of *August*, the Duke declaring himself a Catholic, was beheaded on Tower-hill accordingly.

On the 3d of *September* following, the Lord *Ferrers of Chartley*, the two Chief Justices, and others, were, by the Queens favor, released from the Tower, whither Mr. *Latimer*, and Archbishop *Cranmer* were sent the 15th of the same Month, the latter of which, together with the Lady *Jane* (late Queen) her Husband the Lord *Guilford Dudley*, and his two Brothers the Lords *Ambrose* and *Henry*, were the 3d of *November* following, arraigned and condemned at the *Guildhall*; the 30th of which Month, was performed the Queens Coronation at *Westminster*, by *Stephen Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*, after this manner:

Her Coronation.
Anno 1553.

The Queen riding in her Chariot, through the City of *London*, was preceded by a great number of Gentlemen, Knights, Doctors, Judges, Bishops, and Lords on Horseback; next, those of the Council, and Knights of the *Bath* in their Robes; then the Bishop of *Winchester* Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of *Winchester* Lord Treasurer, and the Duke of *Norfolk*; and after them, the Earl of *Oxford*, bearing the Sword, and the Lord Mayor of *London*, with the Golden Scepter; after the Chariot, followed another, wherein

sat

Tudors.

fat the Lady Elizabeth, and the Lady Anne of Cleve; after whom came a great Train of Ladies on Horseback, richly attired with their Horse-trappings of Red Velvet, while a Dutchman on the top of St Pauls Steeple, with a Streamer in his hand, bowed his knee at the Queens coming by; thus with many Pageants, great Presents, and rare Shews, she was attended to Whitehall, and thence next day with equal state to Westminster, where her Coronation was, with the usual Solemnities, most gloriously consummated.

After which, a general Pardon was proclaimed, some only for Treason excepted; yet several of them admitted to compound afterwards; and this was seconded by another for those that were already condemned; whereupon the Marquis of Northampton, and divers others in the Tower were released, the Lady Jane admitted the Liberty thereof, and assurance given her of absolute Pardon.

The Queen, now at the age of 37 years, was persuaded by her Council to marry, while waving two of the Candidates, viz. the Lord Courtney Marquis of Exeter, as being suspected a Lutheran, and Cardinal Pole for his age, then fifty four; the third is resolved on, which was Philip Prince of Spain, son of Charles V. Emperor; when in the beginning of January, Ambassadors happily arrive in England on the same Message; whereupon the Match is concluded on these advantageous Conditions:

First, That after the Marriage, King Philip should have the Title of all the Queens Dominions only Conjoint with Himself.

Secondly, That to the Queen alone should remain all Privileges, Customs, Offices, and Honors, to be disposed of at all times, according to her pleasure, within her Dominions, whereof the King was to be assumed into the Fellowship of Government only.

Thirdly, That the Queen should in like manner be assumed into the same Fellowship of Government with the King throughout all his Dominions, and surviving him, have a Jointure of 200000 l. per annum, out of the same.

Fourthly, That their Issue should inherit all the Low Countreys and Burgundy; his Son Charles by his former Wife to enjoy all his Dominions in Italy and Spain; but he dying without Issue, all to remain to Queen Mary, and the Heirs of her Body by King Philip to be begotten.

To this effect were the Articles concluded, which, how beneficial soever to the Kingdom, were not sufficient to stay the precipitate rashness of some Malecontents in Religion, from drawing to Rebellion, under pretence of preventing the subjugating of England to Spain, by obstructing the Match. The first that appeared, was Sir Thomas Wyatt, with a great Army in Kent, wherein Sir Henry Isley, Sir George Harper, and other Gentlemen of the County, were engaged; against whom was sent the Duke of Norfolk, Sir Henry Fernegan, Sir Edward Bray, and others, with a competent force, with 500 more, under the command of Captain Bret, who, on his march after the Duke, overpersuaded by the

Book 6.

Chap. 4.

Queen Mary

the secret insinuations of Sir George Harpur, revolted to Wyatt, obliging the Duke to retreat towards London; which to animated the Rebels, that with great resolution they advance to Southwark, expecting many of the City to appear in favor of them; but finding the Bridge drawn up against them, after two days stay they remove to Kingston, where passing the River, they come to Brentford, and the 3d of February to London; whereupon the Queen addressing herself to the City, is presently assisted with a considerable force; when Wyatt advancing to Charing-Cross, encounters the Lord Chamberlain, and worsts him, but coming to Ludgate, and finding his entrance denied, returns toward Temple Bar; where being informed of Sir George Harpurs forsaking him, that all his men were defeated by Sir Thomas Bray near Knightsbridge, and that the Earl of Pembroke with the City Forces, was at Charing-Cross coming upon him, by the persuasions of Clarenceux, contrary to the advice of his Soldiers, he surrendered himself to Sir Maurice Berkeley, who carried him to the Court, whence he was sent to the Tower, as most of his company were to several Prisons.

In the mean while the Duke of Suffolk endeavouring to raise some Forces in Warwickshire, to join with Wyatt, is apprehended by the Earl of Huntington, sent to London, and the 10th of February committed to the Tower, where the Lady Jane his daughter, and the Lord Guilford Dudley his Son-in-Law, in stead of their enlargement, which before they daily expected, are now clapt up close Prisoners. Thus their Fathers Treason becomes once more a cause of theirs as well as of his own destruction; for within two days after, viz. the 12th of February, that innocent Lady with her Husband, were beheaded on Tower-hill, where their Father more deservedly met with the same Fate the 15th of the same month.

About which time fifty of the more eminent Rebels were hanged on twenty Gibbets, in several parts of the City, Brett, at Rochester, Sir Henry Isley, &c. at Maidstone, others at Sevenoake, and lastly Wyatt himself was the 11th of April, beheaded on Tower-hill; all others concerned in or suspected to be of the Conspiracy were pardoned by the Queens mercy, only the Lord Thomas Grey, brother to the Duke, being found active in that Treason, was beheaded the 27th of that month; and the 18th of the next, one Mr. William Thomas, for conspiring the murder of the Queen, was drawn to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered.

Shortly after which, Cranmer late Archbishop of Canterbury, Ridley Bishop of Rochester, and Latimer Bishop of Worcester and Gloucester, were sent from the Tower to Oxford, there to dispute several controverted points in Religion, among which that of the Eucharist being chiefly insisted on, the Assembly rejected the opinions of the late Bishops, requiring them to recant; which Cranmer alone subscribing to, the other two were condemned of Heretic.

Hitherto these disturbances had protracted the business of the Queens marriage, which now in Parliament was fully concluded, E e e e e with

Anno 1554

Anno 1554

Tudors.

with these Reservations: First, That no Stranger should be admitted into any Publick Office. Secondly, That no Innovation should be made on any of the Laws or Customs of the Kingdom. Thirdly, That the Queen, without her consent, should not at any time be carried out of England, nor any of her Children, without consent of her Council. Fourthly, That if Prince Philip survived her, he should claim no interest in the Kingdom, but that the Right and Rule thereof should redound solely to her Heirs. Lastly, That neither Money, Plate, Jewels, nor Arms, should at any time by Him or his Order be conveyed out of the Nation, which in no wise was to be engaged in his War against France. To all which the Queen consenting, the Prince is sent for over, and the 20th of July landing at Southampton, was met by the Queen at Winchester on Wednesday the 25th of the same month, and there solemnly married in that Cathedral, by the Bishop of that place, then Lord Chancellor of England; when immediately before the Marriage, Prince Philip had sent him from his Father the Emperor, a surrender of the Kingdom of Naples, which he freely gave to Him and his Heirs. The Queen was given by the Marquis of Winchester, the Earls of Arundel, Derby, Bedford and Pembroke, in the name of the whole Realm. The Ring being hallowed by laying it upon the Book, and their Hands joined, immediately the Sword was presented before the King, born by the Earl of Pembroke, and so they returned to their Traverse in the Quire, the Queen on the right Hand, and their Swords born before them, where, after Mass, Wine and Sopps were hallowed, and delivered to them both. Upon which, Garter King of Arms, and the Heralds, and Pursuivants, published their Stiles in Latin, French, and English thus: Philip and Mary, by the Grace of God, King and Queen of England, France, Ireland, Naples, and Jerusalem, Defenders of the Faith, Princes of Spain and Sicily, and Electors of the Empire of Germany and Kingdom of the Romans, Arch-Duke and Dukes of Austria, Duke and Dukes of Millair, Burgundy and Brabant, Count and Countess of Hapsburg, Flanders and Tyrol. Then they returned to the Bishops Palace, under a Canopy born by six Knights (the Queen always on the right Hand) and their Swords borne before them, and thence to the Hall, where they both dined under one Cloth of Estate. Hence by easie journies, they came to Windsor, where the King, with Henry Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, were Installed Knights of the Garter: whence the 11th of August, they removed to Richmond; and there staying till the 17th, they departed, and with all imaginable splendor came to Suffolk Palace in Southwark, and the next day rode through London to Whitehall. Shortly after which, they removed again to Richmond; where dismissing their Train of Nobility, they went and rested at Hampton Court.

About this time Cardinal Pole, sent for over by the Queen, came with Commission of Legate à Latere, into England, unto whom the Parliament, by humble supplication submitting, prayed to be restored again to the Union of the Church of Rome; which

Collet.
Germ. vi.
2. f. 177
p. 105
Walterm.
Gart.

Her Marriage,
July 25. an.
1554.

Chap. 4.

the Cardinal granting, the Kingdoms Excommunication was taken off.

Queen Mary

In October this year, all the Prisoners in the Tower were released, upon presumption of the Queens impregnating; about which time * a counterfeit Edward VI. was first whipt, and afterwards hanged and quartered at Tyburn: the latter end of the year being taken up with the magnificent Receptions of Emanuel Prince of Piemont, and the Prince of Orange, was concluded by the Proto-martyrdom of John Rogers, Vicar of St Sepulchers, burnt in Smithfield the 4th of February.

Anno 1554.

* William Fox
the first.

On the first of July, John Bradford was also burnt in Smithfield, and the 16th of October, Nicholas Ridley, and Hugh Latimer, the beforementioned Bishops, were burnt at Oxford; where five months after, the late Archbishop Cranmer, notwithstanding his former Subscription, was also burnt, having first declared himself of the Reformed Religion, and punishing the Hand that subscribed his Recantation, by thrusting it first into that fire which immediately after consumed his whole Body. The adhering to which, cost many more their lives in several places of the Kingdom; so that within the compass of four years, there died no less, for the Testimonial of their Conscience in this Cause, than 277 persons, without regard of Degree, Sex, or Age, as Fox his Voluminous Collections of Acts and Monuments abundantly testify.

Anno 1555.

These sanguinary proceedings occasioned several Conspiracies the beginning of this year, as of Robbing the Queens Exchequer, thereby to raise a Rebellion, the Attempters whereof were hanged at Tyburn: and another of murdering the Queen; for which the Conspirators were executed at Bury.

Anno 1556.

After which, Thomas Stafford, second son to the Lord Stafford, with others, to the number of thirty two, instigated by the French, set sail from that Kingdom, and violently possessed themselves of the Castle of Scarborough in Yorkshire for two days, when being taken by Thomas Percy (immediately after created Earl of Northumberland) and brought to London; Stafford was beheaded on Tower-hill the 28th of May, and the next day three of his Accomplices quartered at Tyburn: Upon which a War was proclaimed with France, and the Earls of Pembroke, Lincoln, Rutland, and other Noblemen, with about 1000 Horse, and 4000 Foot, sent to the aid of King Philip, who besieging St Quintins, took it by Storm the 27th of August, with the loss of the Lord Henry Dudley, youngest son to the late Duke of Northumberland. The Pillage of the Town King Philip gave to the English, by whose Valor it was chiefly won; but the advantage nothing countervailed the loss which they received at that time; for Calais being left naked by this Supply, was attacked by the French, and taken, to the great grief of Queen Mary, who declared they should find Calais written in her Heart, when dead.

Anno 1557.

This, with the Kings long absence, who had spent but three months

St Quintins tak
ken, 27 Aug.
1557.

Tudor.

months of twenty six in *England*, since he first went to visit his Father in *Flanders*, so afflicted her, that she took no comfort in her life, though, by Mediation of the Dukes of *Lorraine*, a general Peace was concluded, save only the restoration of *Calais*, which whilst they treated about, the Emperor dies, and Queen *Mary* herself expires the 17th day of *November*, 1558. in the forty third year of her age, when she had reigned five years, four months, and eleven days.

Her death, an.
1558, Nov. 17.

She restored many of the Abbey Lands that were in her possession, and doubtless would have proceeded, had she lived longer, as may be conjectured by her answer to the suggestion of the loss of the Crown would sustain by the want of them, viz. *That she had rather loose her Crown on Earth than her Crown in Heaven.*

Thus deceasing, as aforesaid, at her Mannor of *St James's* beyond *Charing Cross*, she was opened by her Physicians and Surgeons, who took out her Bowels, which were coffin'd and buried solemnly in the Chappel, her Heart being separately enclosed in a Coffin covered with Velvet, bound with Silver. Her Body being Embalmed, was put into a Coffin, enclosed in Lead, covered with Purple Velvet. The Privy Chamber, into which the Corps was removed was hang'd with black, and garnish'd with Escutcheons of her Arms, and the Kings in *Pale* within the Garter, and some of her own Arms singly within the Garter. Her Pall was Cloth of Tissue, with a Cross of white Cloth of Silver, adorned with Escutcheons of her Arms within the Garter, painted on Sarcenet.

I. 24. p.
29. in Coll.
Arm.

A stately Herse being prepared in the Chappel, the Corps was brought down, and placed therein on Saturday the 10th of *December*, the Countess of *Lenox* being chief Mourner.

On the Tuesday following the Corps was removed and put in a Chariot, having thereupon the representation of the Queen, and so solemnly proceeded to the Abbey of *Westminster*. The Queen had an embroidered Banner, Helm, and Crest, Target, Sword, and Coat of Arms; four Banners, the first of the *Trinity*, second of our Lady, third of *St George*, fourth of *Mary Magdalene*. The Herse was drawn by five Horses: a fair Herse was prepared in the Abbey, adorned with Angels of Wax, the Valence fringed and adorned with Escutcheons, and within the Garter, *Dieu & mon Droit*.

Garter King of Arms said with a loud voice, *Pray for the Soul of the most Puissant and Excellent Princess, Mary, by the Grace of God, late Queen of England, Spain, France, both the Sicilies, Jerusalem, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Arch-Duchess of Austria, Duchess of Burgundy, Milan, and Brabant, Countess of Flanders, Hapsburg, and Tiroll.* Afterwards Garter, assisted by two Bishops, did declare the State of the Queen present, in this manner, *The Most High, Puissant, and Most Excellent Princess, Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. God save Queen Elizabeth.*

The

Chap. 4. The Corps was thus carried to the Chappel of King *Henry VII.* *Queen Mary* her Grandsfather, appointed for her Burial, and interred on the North-side thereof, without any Monument or other Remembrance, where the Archbishop with the other Bishops performed all the Ceremonies. Over which place King *James* caused a fair Tomb to be erected for *Queen Elizabeth* her younger Sister, on the Basement at the head of which you may read these words,

REGNO CONSORTES ET URNA,
HIC OB DORMIMUS, ELIZABETHA
ET MARIA, SORORES, IN
SPE RESURRECTIONIS.

Ffffff

ELIZA:

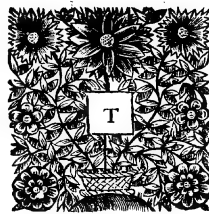
Anno 1558.
Nov. 17.

16. ELIZABETH

QUEEN OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, and
IRELAND, Defender of the Faith, &c.

CHAP. V.

In the 410
page of this
fixth Book is
exhibited the
Seal of this
Queen, cir-
cumfcribed on
both fides,
ELIZABE-
THA DEI
GRATIA
ANGLIE
FRANCIE
ET HIBER-
NIE REGI-
NA FIDEI
DEFENSOR.



THE High and Mighty Princesses *Eliz-
abeth*, second Daughter of King *Hen-
ry VIII.* by his second Wife *Anne Bullen*
(his first Wife, though divorced, yet
still living) was born at *Greenwich* on
Sunday 7 Sept. 1533. An. 25 H.8. be-
twixt 3 and 4 of the clock in the af-
ternoon, and Christened the Wednes-
day following in the Friars Church
there, with great State, the Dukes of

In Coll.
Arm. d.
p. 57.Edward
Hall fol.
27. b.

Norfolk bearing her to the Font; her Godfather was *Thomas Cran-
mer* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and her Godmothers the old Dukes
of *Norfolk*, and the old Marchioness of *Dorset*; when *Gar-
ter*,
chief King of Arms, cryed aloud, *God of his infinite Goodness
send prosperous Life and long to the High and Mighty Princess of Eng-
land, Elizabeth.* Over the Font (which was of Silver, and stood
in the mid't of the Church three Steps high) hung a square Ca-
nopy of Crimson Satten, Fringed with Gold, another being like-
wise born over the Childs Head.

a Rose on the
cune side, being
interposed be-
twixt every
word, and on
the Reverse
a Roundel, or
Belt, it's prob-
able to
show her de-
scend from the
Britain, Cadur
Earl of Corn-
wall, who is
said to bear,
Sable 10 Be-
jants, 4, 3, 2,
and 1, for 10
many there
are in the Cir-
cumference of
this hier great
Sealon which
the Queen
is seated on
her Throne in
Royal Appa-
rel, the
Crown on her
Head, the Scepter in her right Hand, and the Globe in her left. Oh each side the Queen is her Arms, being *France*
and *England* quarterly, within the *Gar-ter*, and Ensigned with a *Crown Royal*; over which her Robe doubled with
Ermine is held up by two Hands, issuing out of the Clouds, in memory of that Divine Providence which fetter up-
on, and uphold her in, the Throne of her Royal Ancestors and Predecessors; above them are two Roses, the one of
Lancaster and the other of *York*, from both which Houses she derived her descent.

The Counter-Scal hath her on Horseback in her Royal Habit, as before, with the Scepter and Mound, and Crown on
her Head over-shadowed by a Cloud, an Embleme of the Heavenly Protection. Her Horse is richly trapped and
her Foot-cloth, gorgeously embroidered: the ground of the Seal charged with her Devices, viz. a Rose Crowned,
for *England*, a Flower de Lize Crowned, for *France*, and a Crowned Harpe, for her Kingdom of *Ireland*, the first
Emblem of that Realm which I have observed to be placed in any Royal Seal; but ever since her Reign, not only
exhibited in the great Seals, but also quartered in the Kingly Achievement, for the Arms of that Realm;
by her Successors the Monarchs of Great Britain, King *James*, King *Charles I.* and His present Majesty King
Charles II.

Queen *Elizabeth* made use of many Heroical Devices, but most commonly of a Sive without a Motto, for the
words VIDEO, TACEO, and SEMPER EADEM. Camden Remains, p. 117.

Her Elcocheon within the *Gar-ter* Crowned upon her Tomb in *Westminster Abbey*, is supported on the right side
by a *Lion of England* crowned Proper, and on the left by a *Red Dragon*, on the Frieze of which Monument are car-
ved the Arms both of this Queens Paternal and Maternal descent.

standing

Chap. 4. standing a Warrant had been once procured to put her to death) Queen *E-
lizabeth*. released, but yet confined to *Woodstock*: during which imprison-
ment the common Question concerning the Real Presence in the
Sacrament was urged to her, to which she thus wisely replied,

*Christ was the Word that spake it;
He took the Bread, and brake it:
And what the Word did make it,
That I believe, and take it.*

From *Woodstock*, by the solicitation of King *Philip* for her de-
livery, she was conveyed to *Hampton Court*, where the King and
Queen *Mary* then resided, and shortly after discharged of her Jail-
or and kindly respected; when her Sister Queen *Mary* dying,
17 of Novemb. 1558. this Renowned Princess, then at *Hatfield* in
Hartfordshire, was there first saluted Queen, and the same day with
great acclamations publicly proclaimed. The 23d following,
she removed to the Lord North's House in the Charter House, *Lon-
don*, and the 28th rode through *London* to the Tower. The 5th of
December after, she removed thence to *Somerset House* in the *Strand*,
and shortly after to her Palace at *Westminster*. The 12th of *January*
she went back again to the Tower, and the 14th she rode thence
in great State to *Westminster*, in order to her Coronation, which
was there performed the next day, being Sunday, *January* the 15th,
with great solemnity, by Doctor *Oglethorpe* Bishop of *Carlisle*; at
which time *William Parre* was created Marquis of *Northampton*;
Edward Seymour, Earl of *Hertford*; and *Thomas Howard*, second
Son of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, Viscount *Bindon*; Sir *Henry Car-
ry* her Cousin German, she made Baron of *Hunsdon*, and Sir *Oliver
St John*, Baron of *Blesbo*.

Anno 1558

Her Corona-
tion.
Anno 1558.

The 20th of *January* began the Parliament at *Westminster*, where-
in were restored to the Crown not only the Supremacy of the
Church, but all Tenth, First-Fruits, Abbey-Lands, &c. where-
upon several of the Reformation were recalled from beyond the
Seas, others of the Church of *Rome* banished, and most of the late
Bishops secluded, and Protestant ones placed in their roomes. Thus
the Queen began to perfect the Reformation, which yet she did gra-
datim; for having composed her Council of both parties, she first
permitted only the *Epistles and Gospels*, the *Decalogue*, *Lords Prayer*,
and *Creed* in the *English Tongue*: The 22d of *March* the *Eucha-
rist* was allowed in both Kinds; the 24th of *June* the Mass was
abolished, and the Liturgy in *English* established; in *July* the Oath
of Supremacy was exhibited, and in *August* Images were re-
moved.

Anno 1559

During this time, a Treaty of Peace was held at *Cambray*, be-
tween the Emperor and the French King, in which *Philip* stood
firmly for the restitution of *Calais*; but understanding that Queen
Elizabeth rejecting his Suit of Marriage, had established the Pro-
testant Religion, he desisted; whereupon the Queen concluded a
Peace for herself Conditionally, that after the expiration of eight
years

Tudors.

years *Calais* should be delivered unto the *English*, on the forfeiture of 500000 Crowns. Book 6.

Anno 1560.

King *Henry II.* of *France*, unhappily slain in Tilting about this time by the Earl of *Montgomery*, is succeeded by his Son *Francis II.* who having married *Mary Queen of Scots*, now lays Claim to the Arms and Crown of *England*, but work sufficient was found them in *Scotland* to employ their Power, a great part of the Nobility, and most of the Commons, by the Preaching of *John Knox*, being now up in Arms on the score of Religion. Whom *Queen Elizabeth* finding herself obliged to assist, so strengthened the Faction, that the *French King* soon sued to *England* for a Peace, which by Commissioners at *Edenborough*, was on these Conditions speedily granted, viz. That both King and Queen of *France* and *Scotland* should absolutely acquit the Arms of, and Title to the Crown of *England*; That both *French* and *English* should depart out of *Scotland*, and a Free Pardon granted to all that had been Actors in this Commotion.

Anno 1564.

The *French King* not having Signed the Treaty before his death, *Queen Elizabeth* by her Leiger in *France*, required the performance thereof at the hands of the *Queen Dowager*, and *Charles IX.* the young King, Brother of the fore said *Francis*; which not readily accepted, *Queen Elizabeth* Treats with the Lords of *Scotland*, persuading them to a mutual League of Amity with herself and other Protestant Princes, and to declare that their Queen (now a Widow) should not Marry with any Foreign Prince whatsoever; whereupon *Queen Mary* resolves for *Scotland*, and willing to keep her Correspondence with *Queen Elizabeth*, entreats a free passage by Sea into that Country; which being denied, and several Ships ordered to intercept her, she retires herself at *Calais* till favoured by a Mist, she set sail and arrived safe in *Scotland*, where by her presence she so appeased her Subjects of all sorts, that being now quiet, she sent to *Queen Elizabeth*, protesting her affection and readiness to enter into a perpetual League with her, if by Act of Parliament she might be declared her Successor; to which the Queen answered, That for her Amity she wished her well, but as to her Proposal, she was not yet weary of her life.

It was now the fifth year of her Reign, when the Protestants of *France*, under the Prince of *Conde*, having raised a Rebellion in that Kingdom, were assisted by *Queen Elizabeth* with an Army of 6000 men commanded by *Ambrose Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, unto whom the Town of *Newhaven* was delivered, towards which the Prince of *Conde* marching, was intercepted by the Duke of *Guise*, and taken Prisoner; whereupon a Peace was concluded between them, and the Earl of *Warwick* required by the *French* (nay even by the Rebels themselves) to redeliver the place, which at length he did by the Queens Order.

Hereupon *Queen Elizabeth* sending into *France*, that *Calais* might be surrendered unto her according to the former Treaty, received this answer, That her Interest therein was forfeited by her late

Chap. 5.

late Act in defence of the Rebels. To which the Protestants of *France* likewise agreeing, the Queen sent over Sir *Thomas Smith*, with whom it was concluded, that for the Sum of 600000 Crowns, the *French* Hostages should be restored, and a perfect Peace upon reciprocal Oaths ratified. Q. Elizabeth.

The Queen having created *Robert Dudley* (Master of the Horse) first, Baron of *Denbigh*, and then Earl of *Leicester*, proposes him in Marriage to *Mary Queen of Scots*, promising upon her acceptance of him, she should be declared her Successor to the Crown; but she having refused several great Matches, by reason of *Queen Elizabeths* disapprobation, rejected this for the meanness of his Quality, fancying rather the young Lord *Darnley*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Lenox* (at that time a long Exile with his Father in *England*) as being of *English* birth, and reputed, next her, Heir to the Crown of *England*: Them *Queen Mary* recalls into *Scotland*; to which *Queen Elizabeth* after two years consenting, they arrive at *Edenborough* in *February*, and five months after (contrary to the inclination of *Queen Elizabeth*, who to prevent it, had a little before remanded both the Father and Son into *England* upon their Allegiance) this Princely Gentleman, then about 19 years of age was married to that Queen.

In the interim, the Parliament of *England* request her Majesty to think of Marriage, accusing her indifferency for preservation of Posterity, and declaiming against her Councillor *Cecil*, and Physician *Dr. Huit*, as suspected to advise her to the contrary; when the Queen ordering 30 of both Houses to come before her, gave them to great satisfaction in that particular, as never alter to trouble her therewith.

The Queen of *Scots* after the murder of her late Husband, and imposed Nuptials with the Earl *Bothwell*, having suffered 11 months imprisonment by her own factious Nobility, about this time makes her escape to *Hamilton Castle*, whither in a few days about 6000 men resorted unto her; but these being soon defeated by the Earl *Murray*, she flies to *Workinton* in *Cumberland*, whence addressing her self to *Queen Elizabeth* for admission to Court, she is, instead thereof, first carried to *Carlisle*, and afterwards committed to *Bolton Castle*, under custody of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, while a Commission was held at *York* to debate the matter between that Queen and her Lords; to which the desiring the *French* and *Spanish* Ambassadors might be joined, the business was abruptly broken off. Anno 1568.

Upon a second Insurrection of the Protestants of *France*, *Queen Elizabeth* notwithstanding their late ingratitude, relieves them once more with 200000 Crowns in Money, and great store of Ammunition; about which time the *Netherlanders* revolting upon the like occasion from the Allegiance of his Catholic Majesty, were eminently assisted and protected by the Queen, and the Fugitives of both Countreys were here kindly received and entertained. Whereupon the Duke d'Alva, the *Spanish* Governor there, seizing all the *English* Ships in the Low Countreys,

G g g g g

Queen

Tudors.

Queen Elizabeth did the like for them here, which occasioned afterwards that memorable Spanish Invasion by their Invincible Armada, *An.* 1588. Book 6.

The Duke of Norfolk endeavouring about this time a Marriage with the Queen of Scots, chiefly persuaded thereunto by the Earls Murray and Leicester, is soon committed to the Tower, from whence though he got once released, yet in fine it cost him his life. In which interim the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland having raised a Rebellion in the North, came to Durham, where they burnt all the English Bibles and Books of Common-Prayer, and afterward besieged and took Barnard Castle; but hearing that the Earls of Sussex and Warwick were coming against them, they fled into Scotland, where Northumberland sheltering himself a while, was at last delivered up to Murray, and after beheaded at York, 22 Aug. 1572. while Westmorland conveying himself into Flanders, lived there to a great age, on a small Pension allowed him by the King of Spain. Not long after the Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, meeting an untimely fate, Queen Marys friends not succeeding in their violent attempts upon England, endeavor by fairer means with Queen Elizabeth to procure her release, which not prevailing, they have recourse (though in vain) to underhand practices, withall getting the Pope to issue out his Bull against her; upon which a Conference is held with the Queen of Scots about the Conditions of her release; which though it lessened the rumour of her hard usage, yet nothing was effected thereby in favour of her; but on the other hand, John Hamilton Archbishop of St Andrews, and Brother to the Duke of Castle Herald, being bloodily assassinated in his Bedchamber, the Queen of Scots is thereupon discharged of most of her Retinue, which while she designs to complain of to the Pope and French King, her Letters in the hands of the Bishop of Ross, and by him communicated to the Duke of Norfolk, are treacherously revealed; whereupon the Duke is apprehended, condemned and beheaded, and the Bishop sent prisoner to the Tower.

About ten days after the Dukes death, the Lord la Ware, Sir Ralph Sadler, and others, were sent to the Queen of Scots to expostulate with her, First, For having usurped the Title of England. Secondly, For having without the Queens Consent endeavored Marriage with the Duke of Norfolk. Thirdly, Implored aid from Foreign Princes. And, Fourthly, Practised her own Enlargement, &c. All which Queen Mary either denied, or fairly extenuated; and though she declared herself an absolute Monarch and subordinate to none, yet proposed she at the next Session of Parliament willingly to answer for herself.

A Peace being this year concluded between France and England, a Marriage is propounded between the Queen and Duke of Alanson, which, though it was earnestly prosecuted by the French, yet it succeeded not.

It was now the eighteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, when the Prince

Chap. 5.

Prince of Orange, with the Confederate States, reduced to great extremities, offered by their Ambassadors to Queen Elizabeth, the Countreys of Zealand and Holland, to be either possessed or protected by her, as descended from Philippa Princess of Holland, and Wife to King Edward III. which the Queen took into consideration; and in the twentieth year of her Reign receiving their Complaints of very hard usage from John Duke of Austria, Governor of the Low Countreys, she entered into a League with them, requiring his removal by her Ambassador in Spain, when shortly after, being made Arbiters between them, she so determined the matter in favour of the distressed States, that many Volunteers were thereupon permitted to transport themselves into their service, and several Horse and Foot received there at her charge out of Germany, under command of Cassimire, Son to the Elector Palatine.

On the 3d of November, Sir Francis Drake returning from his famous Voyage about the World with incredible quantities of Gold, Silver, and Pretious Stones, the Spanish Ambassador required a restitution of the Goods as taken from their Subjects in the Indian Seas: upon which the Queen (having before sequestered them) repaid a great part of the same to Pedro Seburna, the King of Spains Agent; which afterwards was ungratefully employed in the Low Countrey Wars.

And now more earnestly than ever is the Match between the Duke of Alanson (now Anjou) and Queen Elizabeth, solicited by the Queen Mother of France, in compliance to which, Delegates on both sides are appointed, and Articles at last agreed on, much to the same purpose with those of Queen Mary and King Philip, upon which the Duke comes over, stays here three months, and was so kindly received by the Queen, that publicly she took off her Ring from her Finger, and put it upon his, admitting many private Conferences with him; but being thwarted by the Earl of Leicester and the Court Ladies, for fear of re-introducing Popery, it came to nothing. Many Tumults at this time arising in Scotland, even to the surprising the Kings Person, Queen Elizabeth sends thither Sir Francis Walsingham, to advise the King (who a little before had rescued himself from his Surprisers) to beware of evil Counsellors, to preserve the purity of Religion, and the Amity of both Kingdoms; to which the young King returned a full satisfactory answer, beyond what could be expected from his years.

Many practices were about this time discovered for the Queen of Scots Enlargement, the chief whereof was by Francis Throckmorton, eldest Son to the Chief Justice of Chester; upon whose apprehension, some persons of Note fled beyond the Sea; others were committed, and in fine Sir William Wade is sent to Treat with the Queen of Scots, from whom, though he received all he could require, yet did it not suffice, but that an association was entered into by the Earl of Leicester, and others, for the prosecution of all those that should attempt any thing against the Queen; which

Tudors.

which the Queen of *Scots* easily perceiving to be meant against her, sent so absolute a Submission to the Queen in all things but that of her Religion, that Queen *Elizabeth* was in a manner disposed to have acquitted her. But so potent were her Adversaries in *England* and *Scotland*, that they wanted not opportunities to obstruct it, by suggesting to the Queen the dangerous consequences thereof, which was seconded with such scandalous and contumelious bellowings, from the *Scottish* Pulpits against her, and other stratagems and devices, as might if possible drive her to some desperate attempt; but failing, Assassins were by *Leicester* sent to make her away; which they had certainly done, if Sir *Drue Drury*, and Sir *Amias Paulet*, to whom she was now committed, had not detected so horrid a Villany.

Anno 1584.

In this Session of Parliament, the aforesaid Association was universally approved of; and 'twas Enacted, that twenty four of the Queens Council and Peers of the Realm should be elected and authorised to enquire of all such persons as should attempt any evil against the Queen, lay claim to the Crown, attempt, or invade the Kingdom; and that person, by, or for whom the same shall either be attempted or invaded, to be made incapable of the Crown, and liable to the Law.

The poor distressed States of the *Low Countreys* being now again drawn into a sad straight, and neglected by the *French*, more humbly than ever sollicited Queen *Elizabeths* assistance, who considering the growing potency of the *Spaniards*, and the lamentable condition of those afflicted people, resolved actually to take them into her Protection, and to supply them with a 1000 Horle, and 5000 Foot, with Pay during the War, on condition that the Forts of *Fushing*, *Ramekin*, and the *Brill*, should be delivered up to her use; which being agreed to, the Earl of *Leicester*, as General, with the Earl of *Essex*, the Lords *Audley*, and *North*, &c, with a great number of Volunteers, besides the before promised Forces, landed at *Fushing* in December, 1584. where they were honourably received by Sir *Philip Sidney* Governor of that place; whence being with great magnificence conducted to the *Hague* by the States of *Holland*, *Leicester* is invested with the Titles of absolute Governor, and General of all the United Provinces; whereto Queen *Elizabeth* seemed somewhat displeased, as being too great a presumption in them to bestow, and in him to accept them, without the Queens knowledge and consent.

The Peace thus broken with *Spain*, the Queen, to divert that Kings anger further from home, immediately fits out a Navy of twenty one ships, for the *West Indies*, where they surprized many *Spanish* Towns, when a Calenture seizing on their Men, they returned with a very great Booty homewards by *Virginia*, where Sir *Walter Raleigh* had planted a Colony, from whence they now first brought *Tabaco* into *England*.

Anno 1585.

The Earl of *Arundel* having remained near a year in the Tower, was summoned into the Star-Chamber, where he is charged with the

Book 6.

Chap. 5.

the Fostering of Priests, having Correspondence with *Allen*, and *Parsons* the Jesuite, and his endeavouring to part the Kingdom; for which being convicted, he was Fined 10000 l. and committed again to the Tower during the Queens pleasure.

Q. Elizabeth.

About which time another Conspiracy was discovered against the Queen, for which one *Ballard* a Priest, and thirteen more were hanged, drawn, and quartered in *St Giles's Fields*. Whereupon the Queen of *Scots*, being supposed conscious of the Treason, it was consulted what should be done with her, when concluding to put in execution, the Statute of 27 *Eliz.* made about a year since, by the procurement of *Leicester* and his Association, for that very purpose, Commissioners are appointed to proceed against her; who after many meetings at *Fotheringhay Castle* in *Northamptonshire*, in order to her Tryal, finding her to insist on her innocence and exemption as a Sovereign Princess, threatened her at last into a compliance; whereupon the Court being late in her presence Chamber, and the charge read, she replied, That the Letters produced might be Counterfeits, the Treasons confessed might be extorted for fear of death, motions for the Queens destruction she was never privy to; but for practising her own Enlargement, as a thing justifiable in her, she denied not, desiring to be heard in Parliament before the Queen herself; which not being granted, the Commissioners proceed to Sentence, which in the end was performed, 1 Aug. 1586. when, upon a Scaffold, purposely erected in the great Hall of the Castle of *Fotheringhay*, she was after nineteen years imprisonment, unhappily beheaded.

Anno 1586.

To excuse which, Sir *Robert Cary*, son to the Lord *Hunsdon*, is sent to King *James*, charging *Darvson* the Queens Secretary, and her too credulous Council with the Fault, protesting the Queens intention otherwise. But the King denied him access at the first till means were found to persuade him to continue Amity with *England*. However a War from *Spain* must certainly be expected, and therefore it is resolved to attack them first; whereupon Sir *Francis Drake*, with others, are ordered to Sea, who sunk, took, and fired in the Harbor of *Cales* 100 ships, took 4 Forts at *Cape St Vincent*, and performing other eminent Exploits about the Western Isles, returned with great spoil. While in the same interim *Thomas Cavendish* passing the *Streights of Magellan*, burnt a great number of *Spanish* Towns, sunk and took nineteen ships in the Coast of *Chili*, *Peru*, *New Spain*, and *North America*, returning home by the *Philippine* Isles.

At this time a Treaty was held between *Spain* and *England* at *Offend*, but nothing concluded, and the *English* Delegates dismissed, a great Navy immediately appeared before the Coast of *England*, consisting in about 130 ships, aboard which 19290 Soldiers, 8350 Mariners, 2080 Gally-slaves, and 2630 great Ordnance; to oppose which, the Queen provides and sets forth her Navy, under the command of the Lord *Charles Howard* Admiral, Sir *Francis Drake* Vice-Admiral, *Hawkins*, *Forbisher*, and others; who setting sail from *Plymouth*, the 21 of July bore up to them, and after the

Anno 1588.

The Spanish Invasion.

H h h h h

Signal

Tudors.

Book 6

Signal given, the head Ships on each side mutually engaged, but night approaching, no considerable action past between them; two days after they renewed the Fight without any great damage to the *English*, and resting the next day, prosecuted it again the twenty fifth with great resolution, wherein the *English* having the better, became so encouraged, that many of the Nobility, as the Earls of *Cumberland*, *Oxford*, and *Northumberland*, with others, hired ships at their own charges, to attend the Admiral, increasing his Fleet to about 140 sail. On the 27th of *July*, the *Spanish* Armada came to an Anchor near *Calais*, when the *English* Admiral having the day after converted eight of his worst Ships into Fireships, sent them in the night before the Wind, towards the *Spanish* Fleet, who seeing them all on fire, made the best way they could, cutting their Cables, and flying towards *Flanders*, where, before *Graveling*, they were again encountered by the *English*, who assisted by the *Dutch*, forced them home, after a tedious Voyage by the North of *Scotland*; whil'st her Majesty in person came with a considerable Army to the Camp at *Tilbury* in *Essex*, to oppose the designed Invasion of the Kingdom, by this *Invincible* (as they called it) Armada.

Anno 1589.

The next year after, to revenge this Invasion, the Queen gave leave to Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *John Norris*, and others, to undertake a Voyage into *Spain*, to endeavor the establishment of *Don Antonio* into the Kingdom of *Portugal*, who setting forth from *Plymouth* the 5th of *April*, landed at *Groyne* in *Galitia*, which they took, and sailing thence into *Portugal* were met by the Earl of *Essex*, who joining them, they proceeded to *Penycha*, which they also took, and thence to *Lisbon*, where all expectations failing, they were repulsed; yet seizing on 60 Hulks in their retreat laden with Corn and Ammunition, they came and pillaged *Virgo* and the adjacent Country, and so returned into *England*.

Anno 1591.

This year the Queen sent the Earl of *Essex*, with 4000 men, to assist the King of *Navarre*, *Henry* of *Bourbon*, a Protestant, in the gaining the Crown of *France*, which was left him by the French King *Henry III.* against the Duke of *Guise*, Head of the League, whose Declaration was for a Catholic King; who landing in *Normandy*, directed his way to that King then at *Noyon*, where they concluded upon the besieging of *Roan*, which was afterwards effected: about which time one *Hacket* pretending himself to be *Christ*, was executed in *Cheapside*, persisting to the last in his horrid Blasphemies.

Anno 1592.

About this time the Lord *Thomas Howard*, with six of the Queens ships, having waited at the *Azores* six months for the *Spanish* West-India Fleet, was at last set upon by fifty *Spanish* Men of War Convoys to that Navy, who overpowering the *English*, took the great Ship the *Revenge*, commanded by the valiant Sir *Richard Greenville*, Vice-admiral; which Sir *Walter Raleigh* shortly after strook scores with them for, intercepting a mighty Carraque of theirs, called the *Mother of God*, valued at 15000 *l. Sterling*.

Anno 1592.

The War with *Spain* continuing, a sharp Conflict happens at Sea

Chap. 5.

Sea between the two Nations, wherein Sir *Martin Forbisfer* received his death's wound, while Sir *Richard Hawkins*, coming home by the *Straights of Magellan*, took five rich *Spanish* ships, but was himself shortly after intercepted; which hard fortune was soon recompensed by *James Lancaster*, who taking no less than thirty nine rich Vessels from the *Spaniards* on the Coast of *America*, brought them all safe to *England*.

Q. Eliz^a 1st bet.

This year Sir *Walter Raleigh* undertook his Voyage to *Guiana*; Anno 1595
Preston and *Sommers*, to the West of *America*; *Hawkins* and *Drake*, those two famous Seamen, to *Porto Rico*; but none of them meeting with any considerable success, the two last died for grief.

The Earl of *Tyrone* (alias *Tir-Oen*) having the year before submitted himself to *William Russell* (youngest son of the Earl of *Bedford*) then Deputy of *Ireland*, is now again found in Rebellion, when Sir *John Norris* being sent against him out of *Ireland*, he dissembling another submission, is pardoned: During which, to divert the King of *Spain* from invading *England*, a Navy of 150 ships, besides 22 sail of Dutch, was fitted out from *Plymouth* in the beginning of *June*, and being arrived near *Cape St Vincent*, were advertised that a great Fleet of *Spaniards* lay at anchor before *Cales*, whereupon the Generals *Robert* Earl of *Essex* and *Charles Howard* Lord Admiral sailing thither, set upon them, and after a sharp Fight took and destroyed the greater part of them, when forcing his entrance with great valour into the Town, he enriched himself with an infinite Booty, demolishing the Fort, while *Raleigh* was sent to fire the Merchantmen lying at *Portreal*; which done, they (unwillingly) returned home by the Queens command, having damaged the *Spaniards* to the value of Twenty Millions of *Duckets*.

Anno 1596.

About the time that *Thomas Arundel* of *Wardour* returned from the Wars in *Hungary* against the *Turks* (where for his great services he was made Count of the Sacred Empire) Queen *Elizabeth* understanding that the *Spaniards* designed to invade *Ireland*, set forth another great Navy of above 160 Men of War, under the command of the Earl of *Essex*, the Lord *Thomas Howard*, and Sir *Walter Raleigh*, for intercepting the *Spanish* Fleet from the West *Indies*, which at *Gratiosa* they narrowly missed, gaining only three of forty, while the rest got into Harbour.

All *Tyrone's* former dissimulations breaking out now into an open and declared Rebellion, the Earl of *Essex* is at last sent thither as Lord-Lieutenant, with 18700 Foot, and 1300 Horse, fully authorized to conclude Peace or make War, when after some slight skirmishes, a Conference is held with *Tyrone*, and a Truce concluded, with which the Queen being dissatisfied, remands him home, when being come, he falls on his knees begging the Queens mercy; who receiving him less kindly than formerly, commits him to the custody of the Lord Privy Seal; shortly after which he was brought to a private Tryal, wherein he was accused for,

Anno 1598.

First, Making the Earl of *Northampton* General of the Horse.
Secondly, Drawing his Forces into Munster, and neglecting the Arch.

Tudors

Arch-rebel Tyrone. and Thirdly, Having a Private Parley with him. Book 6.

To which protesting his innocence, and craving the Queens mercy, he was at last enlarged; when falling into new Dilemma's, he was with the Earl of Southampton and others committed to the Tower.

Anno 1600.

With the beginning of the year they were brought to their Trials, the Earl of Essex and other his Confederates beheaded, some hanged, and the rest suspended.

All this while the Rebellion remained hot in Ireland, Tyrone having received aid from Spain, now carries himself as Monarch of the Country; but by one single Battel near Kinsale, on Christmas Eve, they were by the Lord Mountjoye defeated, and the Spaniards * General who had possessed himself of Kinsale, forced to a Capitulation; whereupon Kinsale, with other Forts being by Treaty yielded up, the Spaniards quit the Kingdom, and are conveyed home: Tyrone thus deserted submits wholly to the Queens mercy, rendering himself to the Lord Mountjoy then Deputy of Ireland, who desirous to bring him into England, was prevented by the death of the Queen, which happened at her Palace of Richmond, 24 March 1602. when she had lived 69 years 6 months and seven days, and reigned 44 years 4 months and 7 days.

Don John d'Aut.
1612.

Her death

Her Body being embalmed and wrapped in Lead, was conveyed to Whitehall, whence, the 28th of April, it was brought to St Peters at Westminster, with great solemnity (attended by Funeral Mourners to the number of 1600) by her converted into a Collegiate Church, with a Dean, 12 Prebends, Vicars, and Singing-men, a Master, Usher, and 40 Scholars, and 12 Alms-men) and there buried, in the magnificent Chappel of her Grandfather King Henry VII. where her Royal Successor King James built for her a stately Monument, near the East end of the North Isle, which being of white Marble, and supported by ten Corinthian Pillars of black Marble, hath the Frize thereof adorned with the Arms of all the Royal Matches in a dire & Succession from Edward the Confessor, and also with Impalements of several Branches of the Kingly Family. The Figure of which Tomb, with the Epitaphs at each end of it, containing a Summary of her most memorable Actions, I have here exhibited.

Eight days
Candor.

On a Tablet
ture over the
Corinth at the
head of the
Tomb.

MEMORIÆ ÆTERNÆ.

ELIZABETHÆ ANGLIÆ, FRANCIE, ET HIBERNIÆ
REGINÆ, R. HENRICI VIII. FILIÆ, R. HEN. VII. NEPTI, R.
ED. III. PRONEPTI, PATRIÆ PARENTI RELIGIONIS
ET BONARVM ARTIVM ALTRICI, PLVRIMARVM
LINGVARVM PERITIA, PRÆCLARIS TVM ANIMI
TVM CORPORIS DOTIBVS REGISQ. VIRTVTIBVS
SVPRÆ SEXVM, PRINCIPI

INCOMPARABILI.

IACOBVS MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIE ET
HIBERNIÆ REX, VIRTVTVM ET REGNORVM
HÆRES, BENE MERENTI PIÆ

POSVIT.

REGNO CONSORTES
ET VRNA, HIC OBDOR-
MIMUS, ELIZABETHA

ET MARIA SORORES,
IN SPE RESVRREC-
TIONIS.

MEMORIÆ

On the Bille-
ment article
head.



Tudors.

On a like Tablature over the Cornish at the foot.

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

Book 6.

RELIGIONE AD PRIMÆVAM SINCERITATEM RESTAVRATA,
PACE FUNDATA, NONETA AD IUSTUM VALOREM REDUCTA,
REBELLIONE DOMESTICA VINDICATA, GALLIA MALIS
INTESTINIS PRÆCIPITI SUBLEVATA, BELGIO SUSTENTATO,
HISPANICA CLASSE PROFLIGATA, HIBERNIA PULSIS
HISPANIS, ET REBELLIBUS AD DEDITIONEM COACTIS
PACATA, REDDITIBVS VTRIVSQ. ACADEMIÆ LEGE
ANNONARIA PLURIMUM ADAVCTIS, TOTA DENIQ. ANGLIA
DITATA, PRVDENTISSIMEQ. ANNOS XLV. ADMINISTRATA
ELIZABETHA REGINA VICTRIX, TRIUMPHATRIX, PIETATIS
STVDIOSISSIMA, FÆLICISSIMA, PLACIDA MORTE SEPTUAGENARIA
SOLVTA, MORTALES RELIQVIAS DVM CHRISTO IVBENTE
RESVRGANT IMMORTALES, IN HAC ECCLESIA CELEBERRIMA
AB IPSA CONSERVATA, ET DENO FVNDDATA DEPOSVIT.

OBIT XXIIII. MARTII
ANNO SALVTIS
M. DC. II.

REGNI XLV.
ETATIS LXX.

For an Eternal Memorial.

Unto Elizabeth, Queen of England, France and Ireland, Daughter of King Henry the Eighth, Grandchild to King Henry the Seventh, Great-Grandchild to King Edward the Fourth. The Mother of this Her Country; The Nurse of Religion and Learning; for perfect skill of very many Languages; for glorious endowments as well of Mind as Body; and for her regal Vertues beyond her Sex.

A Prince Incomparable.

James of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland King, Inheritour both of her vertues and Kingdoms, to her so well deserving, piously hath this erected.

Consorts both in Throne and in Grave, heere rest we two Sisters; Elizabeth and Mary, in hope of our Resurrection.

Sacred unto Memory.

Religion to its Primitive Sinceritie Restored, Peace Thoroughly Settled; Come to the true value refined; Rebellion at home extinguished; France, neere ruine by intestine mischiefs, relieved; Netherland supported; Spaines Armado vanquished; Ireland, with Spaniards expulsion, and Traitors coercion, quieted; both Universities Renewed, by a Law of Ppovision, exceedingly augmented: Finally all England enriched, and xlv. yeeres most prudently governed; Elizabeth a Queen, a Conqueresse, a Triumpher, the most devoted to Piety, the most happy, after lxx. yeeres of her life, quietly by death departed, hath left heere (in this most famous Collegiat Church, which by her was established and refounded) these remaines of her Royaltie, until at Christs call they shall again rise immortal.

She died xxiiij. March, the yeere of Salvation, MDCII.
of her Raigne XLV. of her Age, LXXII.

15. MARGA-



15. MARGARET

QUEEN of SCOTS, eldest Daughter of
Henry VII. King of England, &c.

CHAP. VI.

Th. Milles
p. 221.



Richard
Grafton f.
56.

Episc.
Roff. ex
fol. p. 176.

This Princeess Margaret, eldest Daughter of King Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth, Daughter of King Edward IV. and Sister to King Henry VIII. was born on the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1489. and of her Fathers Reign the fifth. At the age of 14 years, she was affied unto James IV.

King of Scots, who had earnestly desired her in Marriage; whereupon King Henry her Father accompanying her as far as Cole-*Weston* beside *Northampton* (where his Mother the Countess of *Richmond* then lay) having given her his Blessing, with fatherly counsel and exhortation, committed the guard and conduct of her person principally to the Earls of *Surrey* and *Northumberland*, and to such Ladies and Gentlewomen as were appointed to that service; a great company of Lords, Knights, and Elquires, and Men of Note, attending them as far as *Barwick*. At *St. Lamberts Church* in *Lamer Moore* within *Scotland*, King James, attended by the principal of his Nobility, espoused her, and receiving her from the hands of the Earl of *Northumberland*; the next year after, viz. An. 1503. married her at *Edenburgh*, his Nobility being present.

Objections being made at the Council Board against this Marriage, viz. That thereby the Crown of England might come to the Scottish Line by the Issue of Lady Margaret; King Henry made answer, What if it should? For if any such thing should happen, (which Omen God forbid) I see it will come to pass that our Kingdom should lose nothing thereby, because there will not be an accession of England to Scotland, but contrarily of Scotland to England, as to that which is far the most noble head of the whole Island, seeing that which is less useful to accrue to the ornament of that which is much the greater, as Normandy heretofore came to be under the Dominion and Power of the English our Fore-fathers.

This conjugal alliance did not only produce perfect peace and sincere amity between the two Realms of England and Scotland for a long time after; But (according to the prophetic saying of King Henry VII.) from this Match proceeded the union of both Kingdoms,

In pale, Or, a Lyon rampant within a double Trefoze flomety counter-florey Gules, Scotland, and France and England, quarterly. Which Arms are carved and painted on the Tomb of Queen Elizabeth in King Henry VII. his Chappel.

Thus Englished by Mr. Speed in his Chronicle of the Kings of England.

Tudors.

doms, under the Government of King *James VI.* their great Grandson, sole Monarch of the Island of *Great Britain*; for this *James VI.* was the son of *Mary Queen of Scots*, only Child of King *James V.* son of the aforesaid King *James IV.* and this Queen *Margaret*.

Which Queen, after the death of King *James IV.* her first Husband, incited to a War with *England* by the French King, and slain at *Flodden Field*, *An. 1513*, was re-married to *Archibald Douglas Earl of Angus*, in the year of our Lord, 1514. much to the dissatisfaction of King *Henry VIII.* her Brother, and the Council of *Scotland*; after which there fell such dissention among the Scotch Nobility, that Queen *Margaret* and the Earl of *Angus*, like banished persons, came into *England*, where beseeching the Kings mercy and protection, he kindly granted their request, and sending them Apparel and all things necessary for their support, willed them to continue in *Northumberland* till his farther pleasure should be signified, in which time (*viz. An. 1516.*) Queen *Margaret* was delivered of a fair Lady, baptized after her own name, *Margaret*; who afterwards became the Wife of *Matthew Stewart Earl of Lenox*, Father of *Henry Stewart Lord Darley*, who, taking to Wife *Mary Queen of Scots*, was, by her, Father of *James VI.* the first Monarch of *Great Britain*, &c.

Anno 1516.

The next year, Queen *Margaret* with Earl *Archibald* her Husband, were by King *Henry VIII.* heartily invited to the Court of *England*, but the Earl of *Angus* failing of his promise, and departing privately into *Scotland*, left the Queen to make his excuse, who being nobly attended, and making her solemn entry into *London*, was from thence conveyed to the Court at *Greenwich*, and there joyfully received by King *Henry*, the Queen, and the French Queen her Sister. Here the continued above a year, entertained with Jousts, Feasting, and all the delights of a most splendid Court; and on the 18th of *May*, 1517. taking her journey towards *Scotland* (richly furnished with all things answerable to her Estate, both of Jewels, Plate, Tapistry Arras, Coyn, Horses, and all other things necessary, by the large bounty and magnificence of the King her Brother) she was upon the 13th day of *June* next following, received at *Barwick* by the Earl of *Angus* her Husband, accommodated with all the circumstances of a Queen (although she came into *England* stripped of all the Attendants of Majesty) where let us leave her, and make her Royal Descendants, by both Husbands, the matter of our following discourse.

Children of MARGARET Queen of Scots, by King James IV.
her first Husband.

16. ARTHUR STEWART eldest Son, deceased upon the 14th day of *July*, *An. 1510.* in the life-time of his Father.

16. JAMES

Chap. 5.

16. p. 32.

16. JAMES V. the second Son of *James IV.* King of *Scots*, and Queen *Margaret*, was (after his Fathers death, slain in *England*) King of *Scotland*, being Crowned at *Scone*, *An. 1515.* the usual inauguration place of their Kings. In the Reign of this *James V.* several acts of hostility, both by Sea and Land passed between the two Nations, during whose minority *John Duke of Albany* Cousin Germane to the deceased King, was by the grave Council of the Realm, sent for home out of *France*, to protect this young King, and to govern his Kingdom; who, not long after he had taken upon him the Government, joining with the French, made War upon *England*, severely harrying those Lords of *Scotland* whom he conceived forsook the King in his Wars, some by imprisonment, and others by death; for which cause mistrusting much his own safety, he returned into *France*. And King *James V.* being now arrived at Mans Estate, took to his first Wife *Magdalen* eldest Daughter to *Francis I.* King of *France*, who deceasing not much above a year after, without Issue, made way for his second Marriage with *Mary of Lorrain*, Daughter of *Claudius Duke of Guise*, Sister to Duke *Francis*, and Widow of *Longuevil*, who departing this life, *An. 1560* had Issue by him *James* and *Arthur*, who died in their infancy; and *Mary* their only Daughter, after her Fathers death Queen of *Scots*, whose History followeth in the seventh Chapter of this sixth Book.

Thomas Miller p. 33

16.

King *James V.* died with grief of mind in the Castle of *Falkland* on the 13th day of *December*, 1542. after whose decease *James Earl of Arran* Lord of *Hamilton* his Kinsman was constituted Governor to the young Queen *Mary*, and also her Tutor.

Thomas Miller p. 31.

16. ALEXANDER STEWART, third Son of King *James IV.* born *An. 1514.* was after his Fathers death Duke of *Rothsay*.

A Daughter of MARGARET Queen of Scots, by ARCHIBALD DOWGLAS Earl of Angus
her second Husband.

Richard Grafton f. 58.

16. MARGARET DOWGLAS, Countess of *Lenox*, only Daughter and Heir of *Archibald Dowglas Earl of Angus*, by *Margaret Queen of Scots*, eldest Daughter of *Henry VII.* King of *England*, was born at *Harbottle Castle* in *Northumberland*, in the year of our Lord, 1515. She was married to *Matthew Stewart* second of the name Earl of *Lenox*, and Regent of *Scotland* (elder Son of *John Earl of Lenox*, only son of *Matthew* first of the name Earl of *Lenox* and Lord *Darley* or *Darnley*, slain with King *James IV.* at the Battel of *Flodden*, *An. 1513.*)

K k k k k k

whole

Margaret Queen of Scots.

Mary of Lorraine did b. at quarter of 6 peeces, 1. Hungary, 2. Naples, 3. Jerusalem, 4. Antioch, 5. Bar, 6. Lorraine.

The Arms and Supporters of this Countess Margaret are at the head of her Tomb, vide p. 498.

Tho. Miller, p. 31.

Thomas Miller p. 31.

Margaret
Queen of
Scots.

whose Father was John Stewart Earl of Lenox, the Son of Alain Stewart the first Earl of Lenox, eldest Son of John Stewart Count of Evereux, Lord Darnley, Aubigny and Concorfaut, and Constable of the Scottish Army in France, slain in Battel, An. 1429. which John was her only Son of Alexander Stewart sole Brother of Robert II. King of Scots, and by the said Matthew Earl of Lenox (who deceased, An. 1586) this Margaret Douglas had Issue (as appeareth by the following Epitaph on her Monument in the South Ile of King Henry VII. his Chappel in Westminster Abbey, the Figure of which is exhibited in the following page, their Portraitsures being carved thereon in Alabaster) four Sons and as many Daughters.

MEMORIE SACRUM.

At the head of
the Monument.

MARGARETÆ DOUGLASIÆ MATTHÆI STUARTI
LEVENOSIÆ COMITIS VXORI, HENRICI 7. ANGLIÆ
REGIS EX FILIA N. P. T. POTENTISS: REGIBVS
COGNATIONE CONIUNCTISSIMÆ, IACOBI 6. SCOTORVM
REGIS AVIÆ, MATRONÆ SANCTISSIMIS MORIB. ET
INVICTA ANIMI PATIENTIÆ INCOMPARABILI P.
OBIIT MARTII DECIMO ANNO DOM. 1577.

On the
South-side the
Tomb.

MARGARETA POTENS VIRTUTE, POTENTIOR ORTU,
REGIBVS AC PROAVIS NOBILITATA SVIS:
INDE CAL. DONIIS, AVSTRALIBVS INDE BRITANNIS
ÆDITA PRINCIPIBVS PRINCIPBVSQ. PARÈNS
QVÆ MORTIS FVERANT, SOLVIT LETISSIMA MORTI
ATQVE DEVM PETIIT: NAM FVIT ANTE DEI.

HENRY SECOND SONNE TO THIS LADY, WAS K. OF SCOTTS,
AND FATHER TO JAMES 6. NOW KING. THIS HENRY
WAS MYRTHERED AT THE AGE OF 21 YEARES. CHARLES
HER YONGEST SONNE WAS EARLE OF LEVENOX,
FATHER TO THE LADY ARBEL: HE DYED AT THE
AGE OF 21 YEARES, AND IS HERE INTOMBED.

On the
North side.

THIS LADY HAD TO HER GREAT-GRANDFATHER K.
EDWARD THE 4; TO HER GRANDFATHER K. HENRY
THE 7; TO HER VNCLE, K. HENRY THE 8; TO HER
COVSIN GERMANE K. EDWARD THE 6; TO HER BROTHER
K. JAMES OF SCOTLAND THE 5; TO HER SONNE KING
HENRY THE FIRST; TO HER GRANDCHILD K. JAMES 6;

HAVING TO HER GREATE GRANDMOTHER, AND GRAND-
MOTHER TWO QUEENS, BOTH NAMED ELIZABETH; TO HER
MOTHER, MARGARET Q. OF SCOTTS; TO HER AVNT MAR-
RIE THE FRENCH Q; TO HER COVSYNS GERMANES,
MARIE AND ELIZABETH QUEENS OF ENGLAND; TO HER
NEECE AND DAUGHTER IN LAWE, MARY Q. OF SCOTTS.

At the foot
of the Tomb.

ABSOLVTV CVRA THOMAE FOWLERI HVIVS DOM. EXECVTORIS
OCTOB. 24. 1578.

HERE LYETH THE NOBLE LADYE MARGARET COVN-
TESSE OF LEVENOX, DAUGHTER AND SOLE HEIRE OF ARCHI-
BALD EARLE OF ANGVISE BY MARGARET Q. OF SCOTTS HIS
WIFE, THAT WAS ELDEST DAUGHTER TO KING HENRY
THE 7. WHO BARE VNTO MATHEW EARLE OF LEVE-
NOX HER HUSBAND 4. SONNES, AND 4. DAUGHTERS.

The

Ad Caput Tumuli
sunt hæc Insignia.



Ad pedem Tumuli
hujus sunt hæc



Honoratissimo et Nobilissimo
comiti NEWPORT de Bradford
Hospitalij Dni Regis CAROLD.

pia Locumtenenti, et ejusdem

Tumuli hanc, Margaretæ

H. DD.



Domino, Dn. FRANCISCO Vice-
Baroni NEWPORT de High-Ercall,
II. Theſaurario, Comitatus Salo-
mæ Locumtenenti, et ejusdem

Majeſtatis e ſecretariis Conſilijs;
Levinia Comitissa, Figuram.

F.S.

Margaret
Queen of
Scots.

The four Daughters, with one of the Sons of this Countess Margaret deceasing in their infancy, mention is made only of the the names of three, viz. *Henry*, who died at the age of nine months, and lyeth interred at the upper end of the Chancel in the Parish Church of *Stepney* near *London*; upon whose Grave is engraven in Brass, as followeth,

Here lyeth *Henry Steward Lord Darle*, of the age of three quarters of a peere, late Sonne and Heire of *Matthew Steward Earl of Lenox*, and Lady *Margaret his Wife*. Which *Henry* deceased the xxviii. day of *November* in the peere of our Lord God; 1545. whose Soul Iesus pardon.

The Impale-
ment of this
Henry and
Mary Queen
of *Scots* his
Wife Ensign-
ed with a
Royal Crown
and support-
ed, are car-
ved at the Foot
of his Mother's
Tomb, exhibi-
ted in the pre-
cedent page,
viz. 499.

Henry Lord Darnly (another *Henry*) was their second Son, a noble young Prince, and reputed for person one of the goodliest Gentlemen of *Europe*; he was a Native of *England*, (*Earl Matthew* his Father having been kept here an Exile near twenty years) and having now scarcely accomplished the seventeenth year of his age, he with his said Father were invited into *Scotland* by *Queen Mary*, under pretence of restoring to the *Earl of Lenox* his ancient Patrimony; but indeed to confer with him about a marriage with this *Henry Lord Darnley* his Son, to strengthen her own Title, and to prevent any other: for they were Cousin Germans, and he next Heir after her and her Descendents, to the Crown of *England*. After some time, by the importunity of the Countess of *Lenox*, and other means used, *Queen Elizabeth* was contented to give them liberty of a three months stay in *Scotland*; whereupon being come to *Edenborough*, the Queen of *Scots* at first sight became so enamoured of the lovely young *Lord Darnley*, that neither the menaces of *Queen Elizabeth*, nor all other considerations, could deter her from marrying him; whom to render the fitter companion for her, she caused first to be honoured with Knighthood, and then created into the Dignity of *Earl of Ross*, and *Duke of Rothsay*; which Dukedom by birth pertaineth to the eldest Sons of the Kings of *Scotland*. After this, when he had not been above five months in *Scotland*, and not exceeded his nineteenth year, she married him, and with the consent of most of the Peere, declared him King. The fruit of this marriage soon appeared in the Queens being with Child; but her love to King *Henry* was not so warm at first but it began now as much to cool, and *Queen Mary* had not heaped Honours on him so fast before, but he is now as suddenly deserv'd of them; for where before in all publick Acts, she used to place her Husbands name first, now she caused it to be placed after hers, and in the Coining of Mony, began to leave it quite out. This unkindness between them, was chiefly fomented by one *David Rizzie* an *Italian*, her Secretary for the *French* Tongue, by means whereof he had often times Conference with her, when the King himself might not be admitted; which indignity the King instiga-

Book 2.
Speed p.
396 & 397

Chap. 6.

ted by some of his Nobility, and more especially by the *Earl of Murray*, revenges, by the death of *Rizzie*, whom finding at a side Cupbord, tasting some Meat that had been taken from the Queens Table, dragged him forth into an outer Chamber, and there murdered him. Of the foulness of which fact, when King *Henry* after a while grew sensible, he meant to be revenged on *Murray*, who had counselled him to it: which the *Earl of Murray* understanding, prevented it, with causing the like to be done to him. For the Queen having been delivered of her Son (*James VI.* of the name, King of *Scots*, afterwards Monarch of *Great Britain*, &c.) and the day of the Christning being come, *Queen Elizabeth* being requested to be Godmother, sent thither the *Earl of Bedford* as her Deputy, and a Font of massie Gold for a Present, in value 1043 l. but gave him express command, that he should not honour *Darley* with the Title of King. But before a month or two after the Christning were passed, this Matrimonial King, in a stormy, and tempestuous night, was strangled in his Bed, and then cast forth into a Garden, and the House immediately blown up with Gunpowder.

Charles Stewart Earl of Lenox (the third son of *Matthew Earl of Lenox* and *Margaret Douglas* his Wife) was born also in *England*.

He took to Wife *Elizabeth* the second Daughter of *Sir William Cavendish* of *Chatsworth* in the County of *Derby* Kt. by *Elizabeth* his Wife one of the Sisters and Coheirs of *John Hardwick* of *Hardwick* in the same County Esq; and deceasing in the one and twentieth year of his age, left Issue by her, his only Child *Arabella Stewart*, who being Cousin Germain to King *James*, and without his privy or consent secretly marrying *Mr. William Seymour* (second Son of the *Earl of Hertford*) afterwards *Earl of Hertford*, and lately restored to the Dukedom of *Somerset*, they were both committed prisoners to the Tower of *London*, where the said Lady *Arabella* ended her life, without Issue, upon the 27th day of *September*, An. and was interred in the Vault with *Mary Queen of Scots*, in the Chappel of King *Henry VII.* where I have seen her Lead Coffin, without any Monumental Inscription.

Margaret
Countess of
Lenox.

L11111

17. MARY



17. M A R Y

QUEEN of SCOTS and DOWAGER of FRANCE.

CHAP. VII.

The Achievement of Mary Queen of Scots, is carved and painted on her Magnificent Tomb in the Chappel of King Henry VII. in Westminster Abby. Vide p. 506.



His Mary, sole Daughter and Heir of James V. of the name King of Scots, (and of Mary of Lorrain, Daughter of Claude Duke of Guise) Son of James IV. King of Scots, by Margaret eldest Daughter of Henry VII. King of England, was born on the Vigil of the and Conception of our blessed Lady, An. 1542. being an Infant at the time of her Fathers death, was proclaimed Heir to the Kingdom of Scotland in the same year. James Earl of Arran her Kinsman being her Governor in her tender years, denied to give her in marriage to Edward VI. King of England, notwithstanding it was so agreed between the chief Peers of both Realms; whereupon ensued the famous Battel of Musselborough, where the English became victorious, An. 1547.

The Mif-
let p. 33.

But lest this young Lady should fall into the hands of the English, the Queen Dowager Mary of Lorrain her Mother, and the Estates of Scotland convey her into France, when Henry II. the French King, taking that Realm into his protection, sends them Force; and espoules Queen Mary to his Son Francis the Dauphin; which Marriage, when they came of years, was solemnized in the Church of our Lady at Paris, by Charles Cardinal of Bourbon Archbishop of Roan; upon which it was agreed, among other things, That Francis the Dauphin should have the Title of King of Scotland, and bear his Arms quarterly with those of Scotland, under the same Crown; the Queens Dower being assigned her upon the Duchy of Touraine, and County of Poitou.

Shortly afterwards, this King Daulphin, not being above sixteen years old, succeeded to the Crown of France (after the death of Henry II. his Father.) by the name of King Francis II. and was anointed and crowned at Rheims by Charles Cardinal of Lorrain Archbishop of that place, Uncle by the Mother to the Queen his Wife, the 8th day of September, An. 1559. whereupon being King and Queen of France and Scotland, they lay claim to the Crown of England, quartering the Arms thereof, and also bearing them on an Elcocheon of Pretence; but a Peace being shortly after concluded at Edenborough, these Arms and Titles were to be disused. This Royal Couple continued but a short time together; for King

Francis

Chap. 7. Francis being violently seized with a Catarrh in his Ear, it caused his death the 5th of December, An. 1560. having reigned only 17 months and 25 days. After whole decease, Mary the Queen-Dowager (having no Issue by him) retired into Scotland; where she afterwards took to her second Husband her Cousin Henry Stewart Lord Darley Son and Heir of Matthew Earl of Lenox, from which Marriage came James I. Monarch of Great Britain, the happy Uniter of both Kingdoms.

Mary Queen of Scots.

Her second Marriage.

The Arms of Henry Lord Darley and Queen Mary, are Impaled on her Tomb in Henry VII. his Chapel, vide p. 506.

Few years had Queen Mary enjoyed her second Husband Henry Lord Darnly, when by the practices of the Earl of Murray her base Brother (who had animated the said King Henry to assassinate David Rixie her Secretary) he was most cruelly murdered; so that the Queen being thereby left alone, is counselled to marry with some person that might be able to assist her against all opposers. The man pitched upon, is James Hepburn Earl of Bothwell, being then great in her favor, and of singular eminency for his Valor. And though he were the person that had acted the Kings murder, yet is he, by Murray, Morton, and their Confederates, recommended to the Queen; to which motion, as being destitute of Friends, and not knowing whom to trust, she at last consents: But upon these Conditions, That above all things respect might be had to her young Son James, and that Bothwell might be legally quitted both from the Bond of his former Marriage, and also of the Kings murder. Hereupon a course is plotted, by which Earl Bothwell is called to the Bar, and (Morton being his Advocate) by the Sentence of the Judges, clearly acquitted. Upon this he is created Duke of Orkney, and many of the Nobility consenting, married to Queen Mary; which bred a suspicion in several, that the Queen was conscious of the murder, the thing indeed that by the marriage they intended: which suspicion once raised, they seek by all means to increase, thereby to have the better colour against her; and so the very same man who had absolved Bothwell, and consented to the marriage, now, with others, takes Arms against her, as a delinquent in both; force him to fly, and then seize upon the Queen, whom clad in very homely Garments, they thrust into Prison at Loch-Leuyn under the custody of Murray's Mother, who had been the Harlot of King James V. but boasted herself to have been his Lawful Wife, and this Earl of Murray her Son, the King's lawfully begotten Son.

Her third Marriage.

Queen Elizabeth being informed of these proceedings against the Queen of Scots, sends Sir Nicholas Throckmorton into Scotland, to expostulate with the Confederates, touching their cruel usage of her, and to consult by what means she might be restored to her liberty. Being come into Scotland, he found the Confederates in more insolent terms than report had made them, being divided in opinion what to do with the Queen; some would have her banished perpetually; others committed to Prison, and her Son proclaimed King; others, more inhumane, were for having her to be deprived of Princely Authority, life and all; and this Knox and

Her first Marriage.

An Impalement of the Arms of King France and Queen Mary are embroiled under an Imperial Crown on the Valence of the Canopy in the Queens Presence Chamber at Whitehall, much of which is said to be her own handy-work.

Scroole and Louis de St. Mar-
the Tome 1.
p. 656 &
657.

Mary
Queen of
Scots.

and some other Ministers thundred out of the Pulpits. *Throckmorton* on the other side maintained that the Queen was subject to no Tribunal but that in Heaven, and that there was no Jurisdiction in Scotland which was not derived from her Authority, and revocable at her pleasure. To which they opposed the peculiar right of the Kingdom of Scotland; and that in extraordinary Cases they were to proceed besides order: taking up *Buchannans* Arguments: who in those days by instigation of *Murray*, wrote that damned Dialogue, *De jure Regni apud Scotos*. After all this Debate, what *Throckmorton* could get of them, was a Writing without any Subscription; in which they protested they had shut up the Queen only to keep her from *Boithwell*, whom she loved so desperately, that to enjoy him she regarded not all their ruins; willing him to rest satisfied with this answer, till such time as all the Peers met together. The Queen was yet confined to a more close imprisonment, and through fear of death, compelled unheard, to set her hand to three Instruments; The first whereof contained, the resignation of her Kingdom to her young Son, at that time scarce thirteen months old; In the second, she constituted *Murray* Vice-Roy during the minority of her said Son; And in the third, in case he refused the charge, the Governors nominated, were, *James Duke of Chastean-Herald*, *Giles Spike Earl of Argyle*, *Mathew Earl of Lenox* (the Queens Father-in-Law) *John Earl of Arbol*, *James Earl of Morton*, *Alexander Earl of Glencarn*, and *John Earl of Mar*. And presently she signified to Queen *Elizabeth* by *Throckmorton*, that she had made these Grants by compulsion, through the counsel of *Throckmorton*, telling her, that a Grant extorted from one in Prison (which is a just fear) is actually void and of none effect. Five days after this Resignation, *James VI.* the Queens Son, was Anointed and Crowned King, *James Knox* Preaching at the same time; but Queen *Elizabeth* had forbidden *Throckmorton* to be thereat, that she might not seem by the presence of her Embassador to approve their proceeding in the displacing of the Queen of Scots: Who some time after (having been a Prisoner eleven months) makes her escape from *Loch-lewyn* to *Hamilton Castle*; where, upon the Testimonies of *Robert Melvyn*, and others, in a meeting of a great part of the Nobility, there was drawn a Sentence Declaratory, that the Grant extorted from the Queen in Prison (which is *Justus Metus*) was actually void from the beginning; upon which great multitudes flocked unto her; so as within a day or two, she had gotten an Army of at least 6000. But when they joined Battel with *Murray*, being but raw and unexperienced Soldiers, they were soon defeated; so that the Queen sought to save herself by flight, journeying in one day threescore Miles, and coming at night to the house of *Maxwell Lord Heris*. From thence she sent *John Beton* to Queen *Elizabeth* with a Diamond Ring, which she had formerly received from her, as a Pledge of Mutual Amity; intimating, that she would come into England, and implore her aid, if her Subjects offered to prosecute her any farther.

Book 6.

Chap. 6.

farther. Queen *Elizabeth* returned answer, that she should receive from her, in abundant manner, all loving and friendly Offices. But before the Messenger was returned, she, contrary to the advice of her Friends, entered into a small Bark, and with the Lords *Heris*, and *Fleming*, and a few others, landed at *Wickington* in *Cumberland*, near the mouth of the River *Derwent*.

England, instead of being a Sanctuary to the distressed Queen of Scots, became only a change of air, but not from confinement to liberty; for being denied access to Queen *Elizabeth*, and tossed from one Prison to another for the space of above eighteen years, in which she had often struggled for liberty (as our Annals do testify) that cruel Tragedy of her life, begun in Scotland, was here more cruelly ended by the stroke of an Axe in *Fotheringhay Castle* in *Northamptonshire* (much to the dishonour of this Kingdom) upon the 6th of the Ides of February (*viz.* the 8th day of February) 1587. But beginning the year on the first of January, An. 1586.

Being thus deprived of life, Queen *Elizabeth* to shew her detestation of so horrid an act, which she declared to be done without her knowledge, caused the Corps of the Queen of Scots to be buried with very great solemnity in the Cathedral Church of *Peterborow*, on the first day of August, An. 1587. with all the Tropies of a Sovereign Queen, and a stately Herse in the said Church; the Proceeding consisting of many of the Nobility, Lords and Ladies (the Countess of *Bedford* being the chief Mourner) and abundance of the Gentry, all in Blacks. Here her Body rested till her Son King *James*, not long after his coming to the Crown of England, prepared a Vault in the South Ile of King *Henry VII.* his Chappel at *Westminster*, to which her Corps was privately conveyed, and over the same erected a Magnificent Tomb (the Figure of which is inserted in the following page) upon eight Corinthian Pillars, under the Arch of which lies the Portraiture of the Queen; the Frize is beautified with several Matches of the Kings of Scotland, and the top thereof crowned with her Achievement; several Tables of Marble contain her Epitaph, which gives the Reader a brief account of her Royal Descent and Kingly Relations; the exquisite Endowments both of her Body and Mind, the Troubles of her life, her constancy in Religion, and resolution in death.

D. O. M.

Bonæ Memoriz
et Spei Aternæ.

Mariz Stuartæ Scotorum Reginz, Franciæ Dotaria; Jacobi V. Scotorum Regis filiz et hæredis unicæ, Henrici vii. Angl. Regis, ex Margareta majori natu filia (Jacobo iii. Regi Scotorum matrimonio copulata,) Proneptis, Edwardi iii. Angl. Regis ex Elizabetha, filiarum suarum natu maxima Abneptis, Francisci II. Gallorum R. Conjugis, Coronæ Angl. dum vixit.

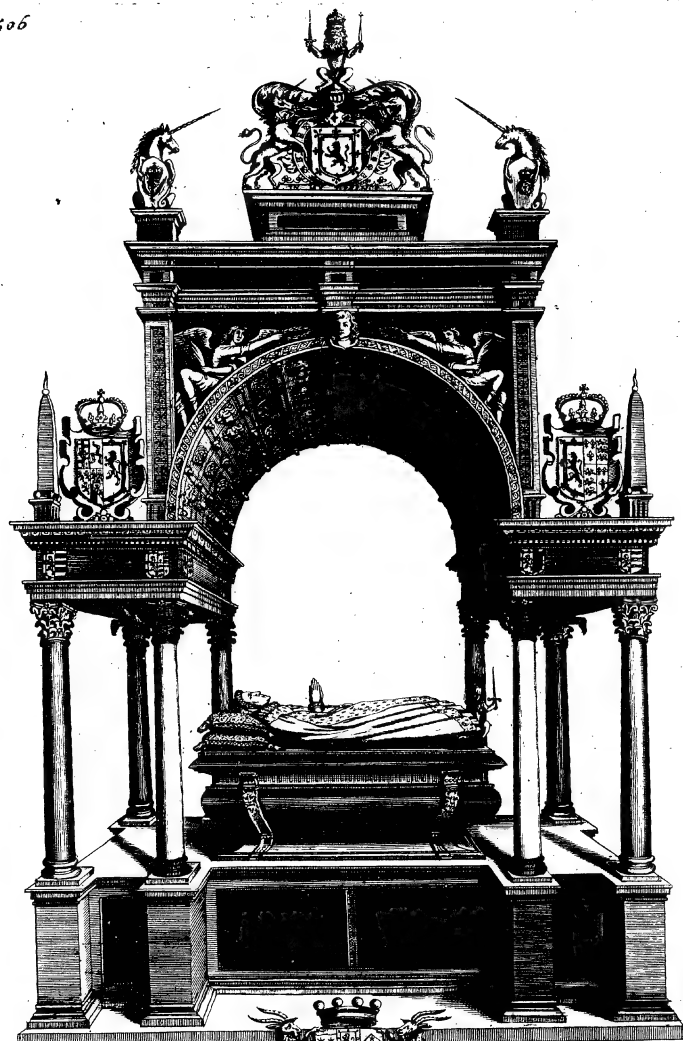
M m m m m

certæ

Mary
Queen of
Scots.E. 11. fol.
91. 287.
14. fol. 160
Wb. 168.

This Monumental Inscription is engraven in Roman Capitals.

This first part of her Epitaph is on the South-side of her Tomb.



*Honoratiss. et Nobiliss. Domino Dn^o
Fructu. Dn^o Custodi privati Sigilli
Britannia, Francia, et Hibernia.
tioribus Consilijs summi hanc
Mag. Britannia &c.*

*JOANNI Baroni ROBERTS de
Servissimo CAROLO II^o Magna
Monarcha, ab intimis et sanc-
tioribus Consilijs summi hanc
Matris, Imaginem. H.D. F.S.*

Chap. 7. certæ, & indubitæ hæredis, & Jacobi magnæ Britannia
Monarchæ potentissimi, matris.

Stirpe vere Regia; & antiquissima prognata erat, maximis
totius Europæ principib. agnatione, & cognatione conjuncta,
& exquisitissimis animi, & corporis dotibus, & ornamentis
cumulatissima, (verum ut sunt varæ rerum humanarum vices)
postquam annos plus minus viginti, in custodia detenta,
fortiter, & strenue, (sed frustra) cum malevolorum
obtreccionibus, timidorum suspensionibus, & inimicorum
capitalium insidiis confictata esset, tandem inaudito, &
infecto regibus exemplo, securi percutitur;
& contempto mundo, devicta morte, lassato carnifice,
Christo servatori animæ salutem, Jacobo filio spem Regni, &
Posteritatis, & universis cædis infastæ spectatoribus
exemplum patientiæ commendans, pie, patienter, intrepidè,
cervicem regiam, securi maledictæ subjeit, & vitæ caducæ
fortem, cum celestis regni perennitate commutavit,

VI. Idus Februarij.

Anno Christi. M. D. LXXXVII.

Ætatis XXXXVI.

Generis splendor raræ si gratia formæ
Probri nescia mens, inviolata fides,
Pectoris invicti robur, sapientia, candor,
Nixaque solantis spes pietate dei:
Si motum probitas, duri patientia freoni,
Majestas, bonitas, pura, benigna manus,
Pallida fortunæ possint vitare tonantis
Fulmina, quæ montes, templeque sancta petunt.
Non præmatura fatorum sorte perisset,
Nec fieret mœstis tristis imago genis
Jure Scotos, Thalamo Francos, spe possidet Anglos,
Triplex sic triplex, jure corona beat,
Fœlix, heu nimium fœlix, si turbine pulsa
Vicinam sero conciliasset opem.
Sed cadit ut terram teneat, nunc morte triumphat
Fructibus ut sua stirps, pullulet inde novis.
Victa nequit Vinci, nec carcere clausa teneri;
Non occisa mori, sed neque capta capi.
Sic vitis succisa gemmit fœcundior uvis
Sculptaque purpureo, gemma decore micat.
Obruta frugifero sensim sic cespitem surgunt
Semina, per multos, quæ latuere dies.
Sanguine fanciuit fœdus cum plebe jehoua
Sanguine placabant numina sanctæ patres.
Sanguine conspersi quos præterit ira penates;
Sanguine signata est quæ modo cedit humus.
Purge Deus, latis est, infandos sistite dolores:
Inter funestos pervolet illa dies.

Mary
Queen of
Scots.

This latter
part of the
Epitaph of
Queen Mary
is on the
North-side of
her Monu-
ment.

Sic.

Mary
Queen of
Scots.

Sic Reges maculare nefas, ut sanguine posthac,
Purpureo nunquam terra Britannia fluat.
Exemplum pereat cæse cum vulnere Christæ:
Inque malum præceps, author & actor eat.
Si meliore sui post mortem parte triumphet,
Carnifices sileant, tormina, claustra, cruces.
Quem dederant cursum superi, regina peregit.
Tempora læta Deus, tempora dura dedit.
Edidit eximium fato properante Jacobum
Quem Pallas, Mulsæ, Delia, Fata colunt.
Magna viro, major natu, sed maxima partu
Conditur hic Regum filia, sponsa, parens.
Det Deus ut nati & qui nascuntur ab illa,
Æternos videant hinc sine nube dies.

H. N. gemens.

1 Pet. 2. 21.

Christus pro nobis
passus est relinquens
Exemplum, ut sequamini
vestigia ejus.

1 Pet. 2. 22.

Qui cum malediceretur
non maledicebat, cum
pateretur non
comminabatur, tradebat
autem judicanti justie.

A Son of MARY Queen of Scots, by HENRY Lord
Darley, her second Husband.

18. JAMES VI. King of Scots, and first Monarch of Great
Britain, whose History followeth in the first Chapter of the
seventh Book.

Book 6.

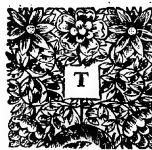
Over the Cor-
nith at the
head of the
Monument.

Over the Cor-
nith at the
Foot of the
Tomb.



15. MARY
QUEEN-DOWAGER of FRANCE, and
DUCHESS of SUFFOLK, third Daughter
of Henry VII. King of England.

CHAP. VIII.



Seuville &
Louis de
St. Marche
186 &
287.

Edmond
Halle f.
48.46.
& 49.4.

Hist. f. 15.

115.4. fol.
107. 8. in
Coll. Arm.

His Lady Mary, third Daughter of King Hen-
ry VII. born An. 1498. was first promised to
Charles King of Castile, and afterwards at the
age of eighteen years, married to Lewis XII.
the French King, in the City of Abbepville in
Picardy, upon the 9th day of October, being
the Feast of St. Dionis, in the year 1514.
and solemnly Crowned in the Monastery of St. Denis, on the
5th day of November next following, to whom she was third
Wife, but lived with him only three months; when having en-
joyed his Marriage Bed too freely, he died without Issue by her,
at his Palace of Tournelles in Paris the first of January, 1515. in
the 53 year of his age, and the 17 of his Reign (having prepared
an Army for his second Expedition into Italy) and was buried
at St. Denis. After whose decease, she returned into England, and
in the year 1517, was re-married to that Pompous Gentleman,
and Favourite of her Brother King Henry VIII. Charles Brandon
Duke of Suffolk, to whom she was also third Wife, and in whose
life-time she died, at the Mannor of Westbop in Suffolk the 25th
of June, between the hours of 7 and 8 in the morning, 1533.
An. 25 H. 8. the Dominical Letter E. Whose Body being em-
balmed and chested, was brought out of her Chamber into the
Chapel, where it lay in State till the 21 of July, when it was con-
veyed under a Canopy, suitable to the degree of a Queen, unto
a Chair covered with a rich Pall of Cloth of Gold frized, the
ground black, with a Crofs of Cloth of Gold, the ground white,
thereupon lay the Image of a Queen, apparelled in Robes of Estate,
with a rich Crown of Gold on her Head, her Hair dishevel'd, a
Scepter of Gold in her right Hand, and rich Ston'd Rings on her
Fingers; the Chair covered with a Pall of black Velvet, with a
Crofs of Cloth of Silver. Thus, with a noble Proceeding, and
a second Chair also in Mourning, they set forward toward St.
Edmondsbury the said 21 of July, attended by the Heralds, the
Lady Frances her Daughter being chief Mourner; where arriving
about two in the afternoon, it was conveyed to a glorious Herse
in the Abbey there, and on Wednesdaiy the 22 of July, all Ce-
remonies performed, was interred in that Monastery: whose
Issue by the aforesaid Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, were as
follow, viz.

Nnnnnn

16. HEN.

Queen Mary
of France did
bear France
Impaling, quar-
terly France
and England,
Fide 115. fol.
107. b. in Coll.
Arm.

Her second
Marriage.

Brandon, viz.
Barry of 10
pieces Argent
and Gules a
Lyon rampant
Or crowned
Barry per-pale
Argent and
Gules. Impa-
ling France
and England
quarterly.

Mary Queen of France.

16. HENRY BRANDON, created Earl of Lincoln, who deceased without Issue.

Wife Queen Elizabeths Warrant, 1. p. 14 in Coll. Arm. for an augmentation of Arms to this Lady Frances Brandon Duchefs of Suffolk in these Words, By the Queen

Truly and welbelovd We grete you well, letting you to understand, that for the good zeal and affection which We of long time have borne to our dearly beloved Cousyn the Lady Frances late Duchefs of Southfolke, and especially for that she is lineally descended from our Grandfather King Henry the Seventh,

as also for other causes and considerations Us thereunto moving, in perpetual memory of the same, We have thought it requisite and expedient, to graunte and give unto her, and to her Posterity, an Augmentation of Our Armes to be borne with the difference of the same by us assigned, and the same to bear in the place of the first quarter, and so to be placed with the Armes of her Auncelors, as by the Orders of Our Office it is manifest, according to the Skochein by Us directed to you in that behalf, that is to saye, Our Armes with a bordure goulde and Azure, whyche shall be an apparent declaration of here conflagunynite unto Us. Whereupon We will and requier you to (ce the same entryd into your Regitres and Records; and at this her Funeral to plaife the same Augmentation with her Auncelors Armes, in Banners, Bannetons, Loxenges, and Skocheons as otherwise, when it shall be thought mete and convenient. And this Our Letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given under Our Signet at Our Palace of Westminster the thirde daye of December in the seconde year of Our Reigne.

To Our truly and welbelovd Scrutant Sir Gilbert Dethike Knight alias Garter Our principal King of Arms, and William Harry Esquier alias Clarenceux King of Armes of the South parte of this Our Realme of England, and to either of them.

The Duchefs Frances had Issue by Henry Duke of Suffolk her first Husband, three Daughters.

17. Jane Grey married to Guilford Dudley, fourth Son of John Duke of Northumberland, whose aim being no less than to have the whole Government of the Kingdom, allured the Duke of Suffolk her Father to countenance the proclaiming of this his Daughter the Lady Jane to be Queen of England, upon pretence of King Edward's designation of her so to be, by his Will; which attempt not taking effect, cost the two Dukes, the Son Guilford Dudley, and the Lady Jane Grey, their lives, being all four beheaded, and the deceasing without Issue.

17. Katherine Grey their second Daughter, was espoused to Henry Lord Herbert, eldest Son to William Earl of Pembroke, and being divorced from him, married to Edward Seymour Earl of Hertford, who deceased, An. 1621. having had Issue by her, Edward Seymour Lord Beauchamp, who dying in his said Fathers life, time, An. 1618. left Issue by Honora his Wife, daughter of Sir

Richard

Dudley, viz. Or, a Lyon rampant with the Tail, vert, impaling Barry of six pieces Argent and Azure, three Torteaux in Chief, and over all, a Label of three points, Ermine, Grey.

Seymour impaling Grey.

IN CLARIS. DOM. FRANCISCÆ SUFFOLCIÆ QVANDAM DUCISSÆ EPICEDION.

NIL DECVS AUT SPLENDOR, NIL REGIA NOMINA PROSVNT.
SPLENDIDA DIVITIIS, NIL IU VAT AMPLA DOMVS.
OMNIA FLVXERVNT, VIRTVTIS SOLA REMANIST.
GLORIA, TARTAREIS, NON ABOLENDA ROGIS.
NVPTA DVCI PRIVS EST, VXOR POST ARMIGERI KOST.
FVNERE NVNC VALEAS, CONSOCIATA DEO.

HERE LYETH THE LADIE FRANCES DVCHESSE OF SOUTHFOLKE DOUGHTER TO CHARLES BRANDON DVKE OF SOUTHFOLKE, AND MARY THE FRENCH QUEENE, FIRST WIFE TO HENRIE DVKE OF SOUTHFOLKE, AND AFTER TO ADRIAN STOCK ESQVIER

Book 4.

Stones above.

Annal. 2.
lice per
Camden de
an. 1561.

Chap. 8. Richard Rogers of Brianston in the County of Dorset, Kt. Edward Seymour Lord Beauchampe, of whom there is no Issue. Sir William Seymour Kt. his second Son, and Sir Francis Seymour third Son.

Sir William Seymour Kt. the second Son, succeeded his Grandfather Edward Earl of Hertford in his Honors, and married two Wives, first the Lady Arabella, Daughter of Charles second Son of Mathew Earl of Lenox, by whom he had no Issue; and afterwards Frances Daughter of Robert Dovereux Earl of Essex, Sister and Coheir to Earl Robert. An. 16 Car. 1. this William was for his eminent merit advanced to the Dignity of Marquis of Hertford, and living to see the Restauration of his present Majesty King Charles II was by a Special Act in that Parliament begun at Westminster, the 25th of April in the twelfth year of His Reign, restored to the Title of Duke of Somerset, by a Repeal of that Act of the 5 and 6 Edward VI. for the attainer of Edward Duke of Somerset his Great-grandfather. After which, departing this life the 24th of October the same year 1660. he left Issue by the said Lady Frances his second Wife, five Sons, viz. William and Robert, who died unmarried at the age of twenty years; Henry Lord Beauchamp third Son, who took to Wife Mary Daughter of Arthur Lord Capel, and Sister of Arthur Earl of Essex, and died at the age of 28 years, in the life-time of his Father, leaving Issue by her, one Son named William, who was after the decease of his Grandfather, Duke of Somerset; but he departed this life the 12th of December, 1671. unmarried, in his 20th year, and was interred at Great Bedwind in the County of Wilts. Edward Seymour was the fourth Son of William Duke of Somerset, and died in his infancy; and John Seymour was his fifth Son, who out-living his Nephew Duke William, enjoyed his Honours but a short time, and having taken to Wife Sarah Daughter of Sir Richard Alston Kt. deceased in April, An. 1675. without Issue, his Body being interred in the Cathedral Church at Salisbury.

The Issue Male of the first Line being thus extinguished, I now come to Sir Francis Seymour Kt. the third Son of Edward Lord Beauchamp, Son and Heir of Edward Earl of Hertford; which Sir Francis, upon the 19th of February 16 Car. 1. was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Seymour of Trowbridge, in Com. Wilts. He took to his first Wife Frances the Daughter and Heir of Sir Gilbert Prinne of Allington in the County of Wilts. Kt. by whom he had Issue Charles Lord Seamour, who succeeding him, married to his second Wife (the first dying without Issue Male) Elizabeth Daughter of William Lord Allington of Horshet in the County of Cambridge, by whom he had Issue five Sons, Francis, William, and William, who died in their infancy, and Francis and Charles, now living 1677. and deceased in August, An. 1665.

Francis his eldest surviving Son, succeeded this Charles in the Honour of Lord Seymour of Trowbridge, and by the death of the before-specified John Duke of Somerset without Issue, he enjoyeth also that illustrious Title.

Mary Queen of France.

Seymour, viz. quarterly Or, on a File Gules; between five Flowers de Lize Azure, three Lyons passant guardant of the first, and Gules two Wings conjoined Or, impaling Dec. roaze, Which is Argens a Fesse Gules and three Tortaux in Chief.

Seymour impaling Capel, viz. Gules, a Lyon a Lyons rampant in three Croisettes, fished, Or.

Fun. of the Nob. intermarked in Coll. Arm. fol. 31. a.

Fol. an. 16 Car. 1. p. 7.

Mary
Queen of
France.

17, *Mary Grey* the third and youngest Daughter of *Henry Grey* Book 6.
Duke of *Suffolk* (and Lady *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of *Charles*
Brandon Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Mary* the French Queen, third Daugh-
ter of King *Henry VII.*) being somewhat deformed, was married
unto *Henry Keyes* the Kings Gentleman Porter.

Brandon impa-
led by *Cl. Bord.*
being Cheque
Or and Azure,
& Fesse Gules.

16. *ELEANOR BRANDON*, the second Daughter and
Coheir of *Charles* Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Mary* the French Queen,
third Daughter of King *Henry VII.* was the first Wife of *Henry*
Clifford Earl of *Cumberland*, and by him had Issue *Margaret* *Clif-*
ford her Daughter and Heir, married to *Henry Stanley* Earl of *Der-*
by, who, by his Testament bearing date 21 Sept. An. 1594. be-
queathed his Body to be buried in his Chappel of *Ormeskirk*, and
departing this life upon the 25th of September ensuing, was there
interred, leaving Issue by his said Wife *Margaret*, *Ferdinando*, and
William, Earls of *Derby* successively.

F. F. in
Coll. Arm.
381. A.

Ferdinando the elder Son, Earl of *Derby*, out-lived his Father
but a short time, for having by his Testament bearing date the 12th
of April, 36 Eliz. ordained his Body to be buried in his said Cha-
pel at *Ormeskirk*, deceased in the Flower of his youth soon after, not
without suspicion of Poison, and was there interred on the 6th day
of May next ensuing, leaving Issue by *Alice* his Wife, Daughter
of Sir *John Spencer* of *Althorpe* in the County of *Northampton*, Kt.
three Daughters his Heirs, *Anne Stanley* eldest Daughter, was married
to *Grey Bruges* Lord *Chandos*, and they were Father and Mother
of *George* and *William* both Lords *Chandos* successively, who hav-
ing had Issue several Daughters, died both without Male Issue.
Frances Stanley second Daughter, was the Wife of Sir *John Eger-*
ton Kt. (afterwards Earl of *Bridgewater*) Father by her of *John*
Egerton Earl of *Bridgewater*, now living, An. 1677. who by *Eliza-*
beth his Wife, second Daughter of *William Cavendish* late Duke
of *Newcastle*, hath a numerous Offspring.

Stanley impa-
ling *Spencer*,
viz. Quarterly
Argent, and
Gules a Fret
Or, over all,
on a Bend Sa-
ble, three Ef-
collets Argent.

Bruges, viz.
Argent, on a
Crofs Sable, a
Leopard's head,
Or, impaling
Stanley.

Egerton, viz.
Argent a Lion
rampant Gules,
inter three Phe-
ont Sable, im-
paling *Stanley*.
Hastings, viz.
argent a March
Sable, impa-
ling *Stanley*.

Elizabeth Stanley the third Daughter and Coheir, was married
to *Henry Lord Hastings*, afterwards Earl of *Huntington*, Father of
Ferdinando Earl of *Huntington*, and *Henry Lord Loughborough*. *Fer-*
dinando Earl of *Huntington* had Issue *Theophilus* the present Earl of
Huntington, of whom, and his Ancestors, see more in the 417 page
of the fifth Book.

William Stanley the second Son of *Henry* Earl of *Derby*, succeed-
ed his Brother *Ferdinand* in the Earldom of *Derby* deceasing
without Issue Male. He married *Elizabeth Vere*, eldest Daugh-
ter of *Edward* Earl of *Oxford*, and by her, was Father of that Pru-
dent, Loyal, and valiant Nobleman, *James* Earl of *Derby*, put to
death by the Rebels at *Boulton* in *Lancashire*, the 15th of October,
1651. who having matched with *Charlotte* Daughter of *Claude* Duke
Tremouille, a Lady of an heroick Courage (witness her resolute
defence of her House of *Latham*, against the Kings Enemies) had
Issue *Charles* Earl of *Derby*; which *Charles*, by *Dorothy Helen Rupa*
a German Lady, was Father of *William* the present Earl of *Derby*,
An. 1677. (who hath married *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Thomas*
Earl of *Offory*, Son and Heir of *James* Duke of *Ormond*) and
several other Children.

Book VII.

BOOK VII.

THE Union of the Kingdoms.

O R,

The ROYAL HOUSE of STUART.

CONTAINING A Genealogical History

OF THE MONARCHS OF GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

From King *JAMES* to King *CHARLES II.* Inclusive;

From the Year 1603. to the Year 1677.

000000





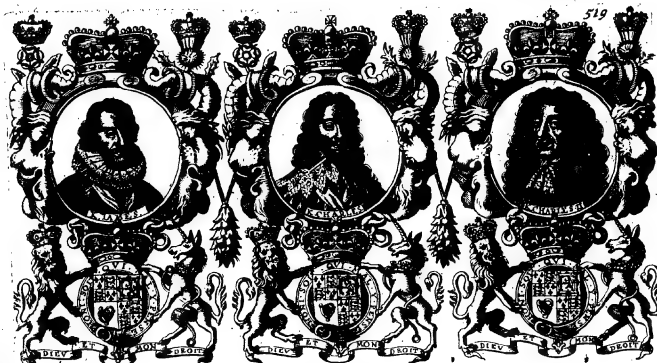
A GENEALOGICAL TABLE of the Seventh BOOK.

18. JAMES King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, = ANNE the Daughter of Frederick II. King of Denmark, and Norway, p. 522.

19. HENRY-FREDERICK Prince of Wales, p. 528. ROBERT Stuart, second Son, p. 530. CHARLES I. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, p. 530. MARY Daughter of Henry 4. King of France, p. 540. ELIZABETH married to FREDERICK Prince Elector Palatine, and King of Bohemia, p. 530. MARGARET, p. 535. MARY, p. 335. SOPHIA, p. 527.

20. CHARLES II. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. Book 7, Chap. 3. KATHERINE of Portugal, ibidem. ANNE Daughter of Edward Earl of Clarendon, first Wife, p. 564. JAMES Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster, &c. p. 562. MARY 2. Wife of William Duke of Modena, second Wife, p. 568. HENRY Duke of Gloucester, p. 569. MARY Wife of William Prince of Orange, p. 571. ELIZABETH, p. 573. ANNE, p. 574. HENRIETTA-MARIA Duchess of Orleans, p. 574.

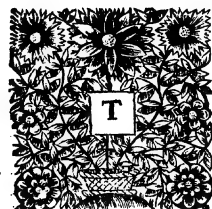
21. CHARLES Duke of Cambridge, p. 564. JAMES Duke of Cambridge, p. 565. CHARLES Duke of Kendal, p. 566. EDGAR Duke of Cambridge, p. 566. MARY Wife of William Prince of Orange, p. 566. ANNE, p. 567. HENRIETTA, p. 567. KATHERINE, p. 568. CHARLES Duke of Cambridge, p. 569. KATHERINE, p. 569. ISSABELLA, p. 569.



18. JAMES
KING of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
FRANCE, and IRELAND, Defender of the
FAITH, &c. Surnamed STUART.

An. Dom,
1603.

CHAP. I.



His Wife and Peaceable Prince, Son of Henry Stuart Lord Darley, by Mary Queen of Scots, only Daughter and Heir of James V. (Son of James IV. King of Scots, and Margaret eldest Daughter of King Henry VII.) was born in the Castle of Edenborough the 19th of June, 1566. An. 8 Eliz. whose Father being cruelly made away by the procurement of the Earls of Murray and Morton, and his Mother by them thrust into Prison, even after they had constrained her to marry Earl Bothwell (the late King her

The Figure of King James his Great Seal is exhibited in the 514. page of this seventh Book; on which the King is represented sitting on his Throne, in Royal Robes, having the great Collar of the Order of St. George about his Neck, a Royal Crown on his Head, the

Scepter of the Flower-de-Lice in his Right Hand, and in his Left, the Ball or Mound with a Crofs on the top thereof. On the right side of his Throne, is a Lion crowned and rampant, supporting with his right Paw a Scepter, and with the Arms of Castile the left King of the Britains, which is, Azure, a Crofs Patonce fitchy. Or. On the left side, is an Unicorn gorged with a Coronet, and Chained, in the like posture as the Lion, holding with his left Foot, a Standard of the Arms of King Edgar, Sovereign of the Island of Great Britain, who did bear, Azure, a Crofs fleury between four Martlets, Or. These Emblems were here placed to shew His Majesties descent from the Blood Royal of the Welsh and English. Over these Standards, are placed the Kings Arms within the Garter, Ensigned with a Royal Crown: Who, as he was the happy Union of three Kingdoms under one Head, so was He the first of our Monarchs that quartered the Arms of those three Kingdoms in one Shield, by the addition thereto of the Emblems of Scotland and Ireland, to which His Motto of *Tria in Uno Juncta*, seemeth to have respect: and His Inscription upon the Twenty Shilling Piece of Gold, called the *Witte*, stamped on the one side with His Picture, formerly yeld with his Sile, *James Dei Gratia: Angliæ Franciæ Hiberniæ Rex.* And on the other side His Arms Crownd with this

PPPPPP

Husbands

this word, *Farlam* *ros* in *gearem* *unam*. His Five-Shilling Piece of Gold, called the *British Crown*, had on one side His Picture and His *Soleas* as aforesaid, and on the other side His Arms, with this Word, *Henricus Rofas, Regina Jacobus*, meaning thereby that King *Henry VII.* was the Union of the *Roses* or Families of *Lawes* and *York*, but He the Union of the two Kingdoms.

The said Seal and Reverse are circumscribed, *IACOBUS. DEL. GRATIA. ANGLIÆ. SCOTIÆ. FRANC. C. I. E. ET. HIBERNIÆ. REX. FIDEL. DEFENSOR.* In which we find no mention of *Magna Britanniæ*, that being a title for His Coin which was current throughout His Dominions; but this Title only applicable to the Seal under which he passed all Grants in His Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, but not of *Scotland*, he having a Great Seal for that Kingdom also, in which *Scotland* is placed before *England*, and also the Arms of *Scotland* in the first Quarter of the Royal Shield.

On the Reverse of this Great Seal, the King is represented on Horseback in Armour, in His right Hand holding his Sword brandished over his Head; on his Calf is placed his Crest, and in his left Hand he sustains His Shield, upon which he bears, *Quarterly of four pieces. The first France and England quarterly. The second Or, a Lion rampant within a double Tressure flory counterflory Gules, Scotland. The third Azure, an Harpe Or, stringed Argent, Ireland. The fourth as the first.* His Horse is Caparisoned, having on his Buttocks the Quarterings aforesaid richly embroidered. The ground of the Seal is charged with a *Rose*, a *Flower-de-Lis*, and an *Harpall* Crowned; and under the Horse with a *Greyhound* Current.

The Supporters of this Kings Arms were, the *English* Lion Crowned on the right side of the Escutcheon, and the *Scottish* Unicorn on the left, His Motto, *BEATI PACIFICI.*

Husbands Murtherer) this young Prince, scarce 13 Months old, is Proclaimed, Anointed, and Crowned King by the factious Lords, and *Murray* himself, her base Brother, made Regent; who, after the Queens escape out of Prison, having forced her to relinquish the Kingdom, meets with a violent death at *Lithgow* in *Scotland*, thereby leaving *Mathew* Earl of *Lenox* Grandfather to the young King, first Governor, then Regent of the Kingdom.

Anno 1573.

The factious Nobility of *Scotland* growing potent, the Regent is forced to request aid from Queen *Elizabeth* in defence of the young King, which granted, the Castle of *Edenborough* (then in the hands of the Rebels) is recovered, but the adverse party setting upon him unawares, he is obliged to render himself unto *David Spense* of *Wormester*, whose care to defend him, was the cause that he, together with the Regent, was slain by *Bell* and *Candler*, after having with great industry governed the Kingdom for his Grandchild about fourteen Months. In whose room *John Ereskin* Earl of *Marr* by common consent of the Kings Faction being chosen Regent, he, when he had governed thirteen Months, died of grief for the troubles he sustained in the place; after whose death the Regency lay vacant, till by Queen *Elizabeths* procurement, *James Douglas* Earl of *Morton* was made Regent, who shortly after confirmed the protection and keeping of the Kings Person to *Alexander Ereskin* Earl of *Marr*, to whom that custody, during the Minority of their Kings of right belonged, though himself a Minor also.

The Earl of *Morton* thus exercising the Regency, contrary to the liking of the *Scottish* Lords, against whom he was obliged to make use of the assistance of Queen *Elizabeth*, with much difficulty preserves himself from the designs of the *French*, for depriving him of the Regency, and getting the young King into *France*, pursuant to the inclinations of the Queen his Mother; but at length growing covetous, and thereby incurring a general hate, with joint consent of the Nobility, the administration of affairs is translated to the King himself, then but twelve years old, or thereabout, *An. 1579.* Whereupon the King desires of Queen *Elizabeth* the confirmation of the Treaty of *Edenborough*, made *An. 1559.* with the restitution of his Patrimony in *England*, viz. the Lands granted to his Grandfather and Grandmother *Mathew* Earl *Lenox*, and his Countess.

Shortly

Chap. 1.

Shortly after the Earl of *Morton* (late Regent) engrosses the King *James* affairs of State, and the custody of the King; whereupon the Lords rise up in Arms, but are appeased by the *English* Ambassador; yet not so but that afterwards *Morton* was accused by the Earl of *Arran*, as accessory to the murder of the Kings Father, and thereupon beheaded, while those of his Faction seek refuge in *England*.

About this time *Esme Stuart* Lord *Aubigny* (Son of *John Stuart*, Brother of *Mathew* Earl of *Lenox* the Kings Grandfather) having after his arrival from *France*, been made Lord Chamberlain of *Scotland*, Earl, and then Duke of *Lenox*, was in so great favour at Court that (to prevent the Duke of *Guise* from employing his interest with the King in favour of that Faction) *William Reuthen* Earl of *Gowry*, and others, endeavor to remove him and the Earl of *Arran* from the King: Accordingly they invite His Majesty to the Castle of *Reuthen*, where they detain him close, change his Servants, imprison *Arran*, and dismiss *Lenox* into *France*, where shortly after he died. The King applies himself to Queen *Elizabeth* for redress, and advice about his Marriage, when being scarce eighteen years old, he releases himself (in the height of his Surprizers security) and escapes to the Castle of *St Andrew*; where resort to him the Nobility with several Forces to protect him; after which he advises his Surprizers to leave the Court, frees the Earl of *Arran*, and employs him to compose the differences; but they plotting a second surprize, are abjur'd the Kingdom: Notwithstanding which, the next Spring, *Gowry*, and others, plotting again another Surprize, are discovered, *Gowry* imprisoned, condemned and beheaded, and his Complices forced to fly.

Queen *Elizabeth* endeavouring a strict League of Amity with the King, commends to him a Match with the King of *Denmarks* daughter; but *Francis Russell* (Son to the Earl of *Bedford*) the Queens Commissioner being slain (as was supposed) by the Earl of *Arran*, and Lord *Fernihurst*, the Queen gives way to the Earl of *Angus*, *Marre*, and other *Scottish* Lords (fled into *England* at the conviction of the Earl of *Morton*) to return into *Scotland* and subdue the Earl of *Arran*; these being assisted by her with money, and encouraged by *Maxwell* lately made Earl of *Bothwell*, and others in *Scotland*, even in the Court it self, command assistance in the Kings Name; when being joined by about 8000 men, they approach *Edenborough*, scale the Walls, and enter the place: whereupon *Arran* secretly getting away, the Rebels request admittance to the King in the Castle, which granted on Conditions, the Earls of *Mount-Rosse*, *Craford*, and *Rothsay*, with others, are delivered them, *Arran* remanded home, the Assaulters pardoned, declared good Subjects, and advanced to Places of Trust, and the Treaty with *England* unanimously advanced; whereupon ensued not long after a League Offensive and Defensive between the two Crowns concluded at *Barwick* in *July*, by Commissioners on both sides, by the Title of *The League of strict Amity*.

After

Stewart.

Anno 1587.

Anno 1588.

His Marriage.

Anno 1590.

Queen Anne did bear for Arms, A Crofs Gules, surmounted of another Argent, between four quarters. On the first, Or, three Lions passant guardant Azure crowned proper, and fesse of Heart Gules. Denmark. The second Gules, a Lion rampant crowned Or, holding in his Paws a Batel-Axe, Argent, Norway. Thirdly, Azure, three crowns proper, Sweden. And fourthly, Or, two Hearts, four, three, two, and one Gules, and a Lion passant guardant in chief, Azure, Gothic. The Bess of the whole Escocheon under the Crofs is Gules, charged with a Dragon Or, being the Escocheon of the Vandalls. Upon the Crofs is an Escocheon, likewise quarterly of four peeces. The first Or, two Lions passant guardant Azure, Sleswick. Secondly, Gules as Inescutcheon, having a Nail fixed in every point thereof in Triangle between a many Branches Argent, Holstein. Thirdly, Gules a Swan Argent, beaked Sable, and gorged with a Cornet Proper, Stormer. And, fourthly, Azure a Cavalier armed cap-a-pot, brandishing his Sword, his Helmet plumed, upon a Couise Argent, trapped Or, Dittmers. Over all, upon another Shield party per pale, Or two Bars Gules, Oldenburgh; And Azure a Crofs pale fische on the foot, Dalmenhurl.

After the sentence of death was past upon the Queen his Mother, King James solicites Queen Elizabeth most earnestly by his Ambassador for sparing her life; but Reasons of State exacting the contrary, he denies admittance to the Messengers from Queen Elizabeth, for extenuating the severity of the Fact; when being overpersuaded of the necessity of continuing Amity with that Queen, and being assured that it was no prejudice to his Right of Succession, the like Reasons of State prevailed to assuage his just Indignation; which he afterwards with great affection intimated to Queen Elizabeth by Sir Robert Sidney, much to the accession of that joy which the English were then celebrating for the great defeat of the Spanish Armada, while he wittily told the Spanish Ambassador, *That he expected no other cortesie from that King, but (as Polyphemus to Ulysses) that he should be the last whom he would devour.*

And now King James (by the recommendation of the Queen of England) espouseth Anne the Daughter of Frederick II. King of Denmark and Norway, in the sixteenth year of her age; she being born at Scanderburgh on the 12th of December, 1574. and married by Proxy at Cronenburgh, the 20th day of August, An. 1590. upon which the sailing for Scotland, was by storms and streels of weather carried to Norway; where being forced to stay by reason of contrary Winds, the King (to accomplish his Vow of celebrating the Marriage within the year) sailed over thither in Winter, thereby frustrating the suspected designs of Witchcraft, for obstructing that happy Marriage. The King was now arrived to the 36 year of his Reign, when continuing a good correspondence with Queen Elizabeth, as the only way to secure his Succession, she a little before her death (which happened the 24th of March, 1602.) declared him her Successor; whereupon he was the same day at Whitehall proclaimed King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland with great acclamations, Sir Robert Cary first voluntarily carrying the News to the King, for which he was rewarded with the Barony of Leppington; and the Lords of the Council seconding him by Messengers on purpose, a few days after.

The King having confirmed the Privy Council of England, adding thereto the Earls of Northumberland and Cumberland, the Lord Thomas and Henry Howard, Son and Brother to the late Duke of Norfolk, who died for the cause of his Mother Mary Queen of Scots, and having withal settled his Kingdom of Scotland, he set forward for England the 5th of April, 1602. attended by the Duke of Lenox, the Earl of Marre, the Lord Hume, and many other great Lords, riding that day to Dunglefs, the next to Barwick, where he rested two days, thence to Sir Robert Caryes at Widdring-

107,

Chap. 1. 107, whence by easie Journeys and Royal Entertainment (making several Knights on his way) he came to Theobalds in Essex upon the 3d of May, where staying some days, he chose many Scotch Lords of his Council, and made many Gentlemen, Knights: Thus coming to London the 7th of May, he lodged at the Charterhouse, where he created many more Knights, and before the end of the year, conferred that Dignity on many hundred; thereby recompencing the sparingness of Queen Elizabeth in disposing of that Honour.

King James being now settled at London, sends the Earls of Sussex and Lincoln with divers other Lords and Ladies, into Scotland, to conduct his Queen and Children thence into England, who returning the 27th of June, brought with them Prince Henry (then nine years of age) and the Lady Elizabeth, leaving Charles the young Duke of Albany, not yet three years old, behind them, who the year after falling sick of a Fever, Doctor Atkins being sent unto him, not only in fix weeks cured him of his Distemper, but brought him safe in October to Windsor; for which the King most liberally rewarded him.

Divers new Lords being created this year 1603. and several Ambassadors from Foreign Princes sent to congratulate His Majesty's happy arrival to the Crown, received, a strange kind of Treason was discovered for the surprizing His Majesty and Council, and setting up the Lady Arbella, &c. for which the Lords Cobham and Grey, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Griffith Markham, and others, were apprehended in July, and committed to the Tower, and in November after (the Plague raging in London) arraigned at Winchester, and condemned, Watson and Clerk two Priests, executed, and George Brook Brother to the Lord Cobham beheaded.

After which was solemnized the Coronation of the King and Queen (preceded by divers Promotions to Titles of Honour, and performed with all the Magnificence and Antient Rights of the English Kings) at Westminster, the 25th of July, being the Feast of St. James, An. 1603. by the hands of John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury; where the Antique Regal Chair of Inthronization did happily receive, with the Person of His Majesty, the full accomplishment of that Prophetical Prediction of this His coming to the Crown of England: And the 5th of August following, being Friday, the Kings deliverance from Gormies Conspiracy, that day three years before, was publicly solemnized.

The King keeping the Feast of St. George at Greenwich, made the Duke Ulrich Brother to the Queen, and the Earl of Northampton, Knights of the Garter; Robert Cecil Lord Cranburn, Earl of Salisbury; Philip Herbert, Earl of Montgomery; with divers other Barons; at which time one Richard Hadoch, pretending to Preach in his sleep, declaimed much against the Pope, the Crofs in Baptism, and the last Canons of the Church of England; but being discovered, and confessing the Imposture to the King, he was graciously pardoned.

Anno 1603.
Their Coronation.

Anno 1604.

Q q q q q

A Par-

Stuart.

Anno 1605.

A Parliament now sitting at *Westminster*, the Never to be forgotten Powder-Plot was happily discovered, and the design of blowing up the King and the House of Lords with Gun-powder, prevented; a Letter to the Lord Mount-eagle (advising him to absent himself from that Session) giving light to the Conspiracy; when the King ordering a search to be made in those Cellars, found 36 Barrels of Gun-powder, deposited there by the Confederacy of Robert Catesby and others, while Catesby himself, with Thomas Percy, and one Winter, about the appointed time that the Blow should have been given, made shew of a Hunting Match near *Dunchurch* in *Warwickshire*, where they expected some people would have joined with them, with design, as was said, of surprising the Lady *Elizabeth*, then at the Lord Harringtons House in that County, and the Duke of *York*, if they could get him: But the Plot being known, they are opposed on every side, when flying to Mr. *Littletons* in *Worcestershire*, the two first were there slain, *Winter* taken and brought to *London*, and there with another of his name, *Guido Faux*, *Robert Keyes*, *Thomas Bates*, *Sir Everard Digby*, *John Grant*, and others; arraigned, condemned, and deservedly drawn, hang'd, and quartered, unpitied of all; onely *Sir Everard*, as an honest and well accomplisht person, and one that was unwittingly drawn in, was generally lamented, while an universal joy was expressed, even by the Embassadors of the King of *Spain*, the Arch-Duke, and the other Foreign Princes, for so great a Deliverance. Hereupon the Lord Mount-Eagle is nobly rewarded, and the day of the discovery being the 5th of *November*, for ever set apart for a Memorial of Thanksgiving.

Anno 1606.

On the 17th of *July*, *Christian* King of *Denmark*, Brother to Queen *Anne*, with eight ships, came to an Anchor in the River of *Thames* over against *Gravesend*, where he was met the next day by King *James* and Prince *Henry*, attended with many Lords, who conducted him through *London* to *Somerset* House in the *Strand*. There he was most Royally entertained till the 12th of *August*, at which time he departed with equal State; and the 23d of *September* following *Francis* Prince of *Vandemont*, third Son to the Duke of *Lorrain*, arrived at *London*, attended by many Lords and Gentlemen of his own Country; who in like manner were most nobly received at *Hampton Court*, where they feasted fourteen days, and then returned.

Anno 1607.

About the middle of *May* this year, happened an Insurrection in *Northamptonshire*, and the Counties adjacent, by the common People, under the Conduct of one *John Reynolds*, commonly called Captain *Pouch*, concerning Inclosures; but they were soon suppressed by the Earls of *Humington* and *Exceter*, and their Leader made an example. The *April* following *George Jerwis*, and in *June* after *Thomas Garnet*, were executed at *Tyburn* as Seminary Priests.

Anno 1608.

And now again, *Hugh* Earl of *Tir-Oen* (although the King had been graciously pleased not long before to pardon him upon submission) being fled beyond Sea with the Earl of *Tirconel*, and others,

Chap. 1. others, sollicites aid from Foreign Princes, in order to a new Rebellion, offering the Kingdom of *Ireland* to the Pope for his assistance. King *James*

This year the new Exchange in the *Strand* was finished by *Robert* Earl of *Salisbury*, and being furnisht the King and Queen were invited thither the 11th of *April*, where His Majesty gave it the Name of *Britains Burse*; while His Attendants were furnisht with all things gratis. The same year the King had aid of His Subjects of *England*, according to an Ancient Custom, for making His eldest Son Prince *Henry* Knight, then almost sixteen years of age, who in the year following was Created Prince of *Wales*.

Anno 1609.

This being the ninth year of His Majesties Reign, He instituted a new Hereditary Title of Honor, inferior to a Baron, but superiour to a Knight, stiled a *Baronet*, to be conferred by Patent under the Great Seal, the number whereof, according to that Institution, was not to exceed 200, nor to be completed when any of them should be extinct for want of Heirs Male. The Persons created were to be Gentlemen of three descents at the least, to have 1000 l. per annum in present possession and to give 1000 l. in Mony towards the Plantation of the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, for which they were to bear in their own Coat an Augmentation of the Arms of *Ulster*, viz. *Argent, a sinister Hand couppe, Gules*: an Honour at this day very numerous, contrary to the original Institution, whereof nothing seems to have been observed, but onely the Precedency and Augmentation.

Anno 1610.

Anno 1611.
Baronets instituted.

One *Robert Carr* a Gentleman of *Scotland* in favor with the King, (having been on Easter Monday, *An. 1611*. created Viscount *Rochester*, and the 22 of *April* 1612. sworn of the Privy Council) was the 4th of *November* this year created Earl of *Somerset*, and the 10th of *July* following made Lord Chamberlain; when marrying the Countess of *Essex*, soon after her divorce from that Earl, he by her means grew so incensed against *Sir Thomas Overbury*, for dissuading and inveighing against the Match, that he got him committed to the Tower, and there poisoned; for which *Sir Gerwaies Elwaies* the Lieutenant, with four others, were put to death; the Earl and his Lady condemned, but their lives spared, yet so, as never to approach the Court, or see the Kings Face. Thus room being made for a new Favourite, Mr. *George Villers* fourth Son of *Sir George Villers* of *Brokesby* in *Leicestershire*, succeeds him, whom the King first knighted, making him a Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, then Baron of *Whaddon*, Viscount *Villers*, and Master of the Horse; afterwards Earl and Marquis of *Buckingham*, and Lord Admiral, and lastly Duke of *Buckingham*; withal creating his Mother, Countess of *Buckingham*; his Sisters Husband, Earl of *Denbigh*; and his two Brothers, one Viscount *Purbeck*, the other Earl of *Anglesey*. About which time the Corps of Queen *Mary* the Kings Mother, was removed from *Peterborough* to *Westminster*, and there interred under a sumptuous Tomb of His Majesties erection.

Or maintain
30 foot Soldi-
ers at the rate
of 3 d. per die
enapiece in
Ireland, for
three years,
whereof to
advance the
first year at
the passing of
the Patent.

Anno 1613.

Sir

Stewart.

Sir Robert Shirley, third Son of Sir Thomas Shirley of *Wilton* in *Suffex* Kt. having 16 years before betaken himself to Travel, and served many Christian Princes, especially *Rodolphus* the Roman Emperor, by whom he was made Earl of the Empire, and the last ten years in *Persia*, where being General of the Artillery, he had the honour to marry a Sister to one of those Queens, came now in Embassie from that Emperor to King *James*, to signify the *Sophies* great affection to His Majesty, with a tender of free Trade throughout all his Dominions; when staying here about a Twelve-month, his Lady was delivered of a son, unto whom the Queen was Godmother, and Prince *Henry* Godfather; which leaving in *England*, his self and Lady returned into *Persia*.

Anno 1618.

This year being the tenth of King *James*, *Frederick* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, landed at *Gravefend* the sixteenth of *October*, and with great State was conducted to *Whitehall*, where the Marriage formerly treated of between him and the Princess *Elizabeth* was now on *St. Valentines* day, (the 14th of *February*) happily consummated in the Chappel at *Whitehall*. The Feast being sumptuously kept at *Essex* house, till the 10th of *April*, when taking leave of their Majesties, he embarked with his Princess for *Holland*, and so to *Heydelberg*. But these joyful Nuptials were sadly preceded by the death of the most hopeful Prince *Henry*.

Anno 1614.

This year *Charles* Duke of *York* was in his Brothers stead created Prince of *Wales*, for which great Triumphs were made at *London* and *Ludlow*: In *July*, *Christian* King of *Denmark* made the Queen his Sister a second Visit in *England*; and in 1615, was finished that great Expensive Undertaking of Sir *Hugh* *Middleton* in conveying the New River Water from *Chadwell* and *Amwell* near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, to the City of *London*.

Anon 1616.
Her death.

King *James* taking his Progress into *Scotland*, stayed there six Months, when having settled the Affairs of that Kingdom, he returned for *England* the 15th of *September*.

On Tuesday the 2d day of *March*, about two of the Clock in the morning, *An. Dom.* 1618. deceased *Anne* Queen of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, at the Kings Palace of *Hampton* Court, from whence her Corps was brought by Barge to *Denmark* (commonly called *Somerfet*) House, and there set forth with all the State and Magnificence of so great a Queen, where it remained till the 13th day of *May*, being Thursday, in the year, 1619, and was then conveyed in a Solemn Proceeding and Attendance of very many of the Nobility and Gentry in Mourning, to the Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Westminster*, where all the Funeral Ceremonies were performed, and then interred in the Chappel of King *Henry* VII. but no Monument is yet erected to her Memory, only on a Tablature hanging on the Wall on the North-side thereof, these Verses present themselves to your view.

Book 7.

L. 4. p. 5. in
Coul. Arm.

Ad

Chap. 1.

King James

*Ad Potentissimum Serenissimæ ANNÆ maritum,
Jacobum, Dei Gratiâ Magne Britannia, Franciæ,
et Hiberniæ Regem, Fidei Defensorem, &c.*

*Annus et Anna in se redit, hic novus, illa perennis:
Cujus vir Pater et Frater Rex, Regia proles,
In cælo eternos Regina est Anna per annos
Floreat illa suis in prole æterna Britannis
Inque suo vigeat feliciter Anna Jacobo.
Inclite Rex Britonum veniam da vera loquenti,
Jacobus caret Anna, et non caret Anna Jacobo
Maxime Rex Regum Regem solare Jacobum.*

*Obiit in Domino, Anno Domini, 1618. quarto Nonarum
Martij annos nata 44. menses 4. et dies 18.*

About this time Sir *Walter Raleigh*, long before condemned, and even then a prisoner in the Tower, having procured liberty to go to the *West Indies*, in quest of a Golden Mine, hapned to fall upon a Town of the *Spaniards*, called *St. Tome*, which (contrary to his Engagement) he pillaged and burnt; for which, at his return he was so severely prosecuted by Count *Gundamore*, the *Spanish* Ambassador here, that this gallant Man, after many great Services against the *Spaniard*, and fourteen years reprieve, was at last on a sudden, beheaded in the Parliament Yard.

The Count Palatine (King *James*'s Son-in-Law) being now (by Election) King of *Bohemia*, was not only driven out of that Kingdom by the Emperor, but even out of the *Palatinate* it self; for the recovery of which King *James* consulting with Count *Condamore*, is persuaded to a Match between the Infanta of *Spain*, and Prince *Charles*; accordingly the Prince himself, accompanied with the Marquis (afterwards Duke) of *Buckingham*, takes his journey thither in *February*, where, though he was royally entertained the space of 8 Months, yet by reason of some difference between the Duke of *Buckingham* and the Count *Olivares*, or the wonted delays, or some other design of the *Spaniards*, nothing being concluded, the King sent for him home; when, at his return, a consultation is held for the recovering the *Palatinate* by force, and marrying the Prince to a Daughter of *France*, whom he privately had seen in that Court, in his journey to *Spain*.

Thus stood affair, when King *James* having been afflicted with an Ague, removed from his Palace at *Whitehall* to *Theobalds*, where his sickness encreasing vehemently upon him, after a months languishing, he departed this mortal life upon Sunday, between the hours of 11 and 12 in the forenoon, the 27th of *March*, 1625.

His death.
Anno 1625.

R r r r r after

Stuart. after he had reigned over this Kingdom 22 years, and 3 days, and over the Kingdom of Scotland 59 years, 3 Months, and 12 days, being aged about sixty years. His Body for the greater State, was by Torch Light, conveyed from *Theobalds* to *Denmark House*, where having rested from the 23d of April to the 7th day of May; It was then carried to *Westminster Abbey* to a stately Herse, with great solemnity, but with greater lamentation; and there interred in the Chappel of King Henry VII. King Charles his Son and Successor being chief Mourner. Upon whose Coffin, on a Plate of Copper gilt, was engraven this Memorial.

Deposuitum

*Invidissimi Princeps Jacobi primi Magnæ
Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regis, qui
rerum apud Scotos, annos 59. menses 3, dies 12.
Et apud Anglos, annos 22. et dies 3, pacifice, ac
feliciter potitus, tandem in domino obdormivit,
27. die Martij, anno a Christo nato, 1625,
Ætatis vero suæ, 60.*

Children of JAMES King of Great Britain, by Queen ANNE
of Denmark his Wife.

19. HENRY FREDERICK STUART, Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall* and *Rothsay*, and Earl of *Chester*, eldest Son of King James, was born on Tuesday the 19th of February, 1593. in the thirty sixth year of Queen Elizabeth, who by her Proxy Robert Earl of *Suffex*, was his Godmother.

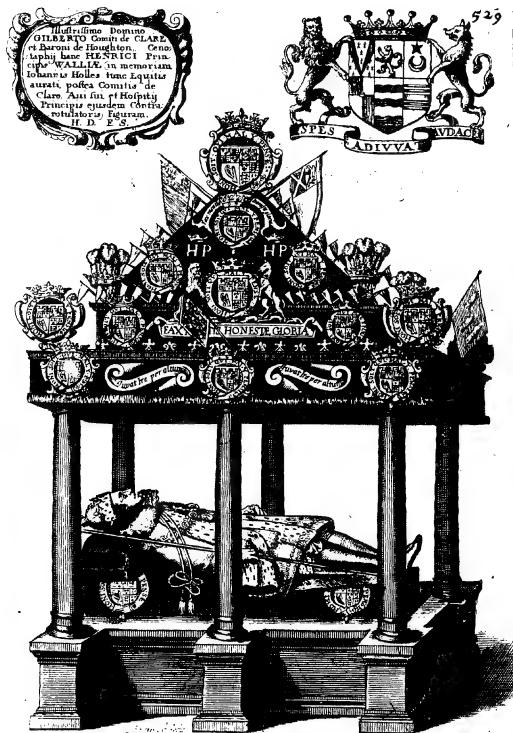
At nine years of age, *An. 1603*, he, with the Queen his Mother and the Lady Elizabeth his Sister were brought into England, arriving at *Tork* the 11th of June, and at *Easton* in *Northamptonshire* the 27th, where they were met by the King, and thence conducted to London.

On the 2d of July (the King then keeping the Feast of St. George at *Windfor*) he was Installed Knight of the Garter: and *An. 1609*. he was made Knight; for which the King had Aid of his Subjects throughout England, and the Prince to shew his worthiness of it, performed notable Achievements at Barriers, with great Skill and Courage, being then scarce sixteen years of age: and the year after (*viz.* the 30th of May, 1610. 8 Jac R.) being then seventeen years old, he was created Prince of *Wales* with great solemnity, Garter King of Arms bearing the Letters Patent, the Earl of *Suffex*, the Purple Robes; the Earl of *Huntington*, his Train; the Earl of *Cumberland*, the Sword; the Earl of *Rutland*, the Ring; the Earl of *Derby*, the Rod; and the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, the Cap and Coronet; the Earls of *Nottingham* and *Northampton* supporting the

Chap. 1.

the Prince, in his Surcoat onely, and bareheaded, attended by 25 Knights of the Bath, who kneeling before the King whilst the Letters Patents were read by the Earl of *Salisbury*; at the words accustomed, the King invested him with the Robes, Sword, Cap, and Coronet, Rod, and Ring, and then kissing him on the Cheek, the Ceremony ended. After which he kept his Court apart, Sir Thomas Chaloner his Governor, being made his Lord Chamberlain, Sir Edward Philips his Chancellor; and all other Officers belonging to a Princes Court.

Thus being initiated into Royalty, and by his demeanour seeming like a King even whilst he was a Prince onely, he fell sick of a malignant raging Fever, which at the age of eighteen years, eight months, and seventeen days, deprived



him

Prince Henry did bear the Royal Arms, with a Label of three points Argent. His Herse set up in the Abbey of Westminster, was adorned with the Emblems of his Principality of Wales, Dukedom of Cornwall, and Earldom of Chester, and with several Sables, containing the words, FAX MENTIS HONESTÆ, GLORIA, ME LUVAT, TRE PER ALTUM, but chiefly with his Arms crowned within the Garter. H.P. under a Coronet, for *Henricus Princeps* and the three Feathers, the Hereditary Badge of the Princes of Wales.

Stuarts.

him of life upon the 6th day of *November*, between the hours of seven and eight in the evening, *An. 1612.* at *St. James's* House near *Charing-Cross*; from whence his Corps upon the 7th of *December* next following, was drawn in a Chariot to the Abbey of *Westminster*, and there interred in the Vault with *Mary Queen of Scots* his Grandmother, being wrapped in Lead according to the proportion of his Body. His Heart is inclosed in Lead upon his Breast in the form thereof, under which are the Figures 1612 and under that again the Princes Device and Motto, with a Rose and a Thistle, subscribed with the Letters H. P. all embossed. Other Memorial he hath none; therefore to supply the place of a Tomb, I have in the preceding page, exhibited the Figure of his Herse set up at his Funeral in the said Abbey.

This Prince being infinitely beloved of the people, and one that had given great hope of proving an Heroick Prince, it caused suspicion in many that his death was not without violence offered to nature. Some said by Bunches of Grapes given him to eat; some by Gloves of a poisoned Perfume, presented him. But whatsoever was the cause, his death would have given a great blow to the happiness of this Kingdom, had there not been another Prince left of a milder spirit perhaps, but so accomplished with all excellent Endowments, that there could be no great want of Prince *Henry*, so long as there was left Prince *Charles*.

19. ROBERT STUART, second Son of King *James* and Queen *Anne of Denmark*, was born and died very young in *Scotland*.

19. CHARLES STUART, Duke of *York* and *Albany*, third Son of King *James* and Queen *Anne*, was created Prince of *Wales*, after the death of his elder Brother Prince *Henry*, and succeeded his Father in the Monarchy of *Great Britain*, as in the following Chapter.

19. ELIZABETH STUART, Queen of *Bohemia*, and Princess Palatine of the *Rhine*, eldest Daughter of King *James*, born in *Scotland* upon the 19th day of *August, An. 1596.* was affianced to *Frederick V.* of the name Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria, Silesia*, &c. Elector, Cup-bearer, and High Steward of the Empire, born *An. 1596.* Who landing at *Graveland* upon the 16th day of *October, An. 1612.* in the tenth year of King *James*, was with great State conducted to *Whitehall*, and not long after (with *Graue Maurice*) installed Knight of the Garter at *Windfor*; which Ceremony was suc-

Thomas
Stiles, p.
241.

Pence
Edm. Wal-
ker 251.
Garc.
princ. Re-
gem. Arm.
Cerem. 2.
fol. 143.

Frederick King
of Bohemia did
bear for Arms,
Quarterly,
1. A blue a Ly-
on rampant Or,
crowned & Gules,
the Palati-
nate, 2. Reddy
Lozenge argent
and azure, &c.
varia. The third
at the second,
the fourth at
the first. Over
all, an in-
escutcheon
Gules, charged with a Mount and Cross, Or. Which is the Insignia of the Electorate. Impaling, 1. France and Eng-
land quarterly. 2. Scotland. 3. Ireland, and 4. France and England quarterly as before. Which were the Arms of
Elizabeth of England his Wife.

Chap. 1.

ceeded by the Consummation of his Marriage on *St. Valentines* King *James* day (*viz.* the 14th of *February*) in the Chappel of *Whitehall* aforesaid. The Bride being led to Church by two Batchelors, her Brother Prince *Charles* and the Earl of *Northampton* Lord Privy Seal. She was attired all in white, having a rich Crown of Gold upon her Head, her Hair hanging down at length curiously beset with Pearls and Precious Stones, her Train supported by twelve young Ladies in white Garments. The King gave her in Marriage, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* married them, and the Bishop of *Bath and Wells* Preached the Bridal Sermon. Which ended, she was led home by two married Men, the Duke of *Lenox* and the Earl of *Nottingham* Lord Admiral. These Nuptials were celebrated with stately Malques. After which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen gave the Bride a Chain of Oriental Pearl, valued at two thousand Pounds. And now, when all things had been performed for honouring their Marriage, on the 10th of *April* the Count Palatine and the Princess *Elizabeth* took their leave of the King and Queen at *Rocheſter*, and there embarking, on the 29th of the same Month they arrived at *Flushing*; and from thence journeyed to *Heydelberg*, being received in all places where they passed with great State and Magnificence.

The Count Palatine being thus strengthened by alliance with the King of *Great Britain*, was thought a fit person to be King of *Bohemia*, and accordingly was elected by the Estates of that Kingdom: but he was no sooner invested in the Crown, than that the Emperor with great Forces assaulted him in *Prague*, and not only drove him with his Wife and Children from thence, but took from him also his own Patrimony, the *Palatinate*, so as though now a King, he was fain to fly to the States of the *Low Countreys* for a place of Residence.

King *James*, although he had never given his consent to the *Paligraves* taking upon him the Government of that Kingdom, as foreseeing in his great Judgment what the event would be, yet in this distress, he could not forbear to take care of the Queen his Daughter; and thereupon sent his Ambassador Sir *Richard Weston* to the Emperor, to sollicite the restoration of the *Palatinate*; but returning without success, King *James* had then a Conference with Count *Gundomar*, the King of *Spain's* Legier in *England*, what course might be taken therein; who made him answer, there could be no better way than to make a Marriage between his Son the Prince of *Wales*, and the Infanta of *Spain*, the effecting of which he said would be easie, if the Prince might have leave to make a Journey into *Spain*, which after much ado was consented unto. Upon which Prince *Charles*, with the Marquis of *Buckingham*, and others, making a Journey thither (by the way of *France*) is magnificently received; but after eight months stay in *Spain*, by the delay of the *Spaniard* rendered ineffectual: so that this Exiled Prince the King

S f f f f f of

ceeded

SINAI.

of Bohemia, being dispossessed of his Hereditary Estate, died of a Fever in *Mentz* on the 29th of *November*, 1632. (a Prince so sweetly conditioned, as that he was universally beloved by all Protestants) leaving his Queen a Widow, who continued at the *Hague* in *Holland* till the Restauration of her Nephew King *Charles II.* to His Monarchy of *Great Britain*; who thereupon sent for her into *England*, where she arrived at *London* upon the 17th day of *May*, 1661. and continuing till the 8th of *February* at the House of the Earl of *Craven* in *Drury Lane* (a Noble Man very assitant to her in the time of her greatest afflictions) and afterwards at *Leicester House* in the Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields* (contemplating the great mercy of God in bringing her Nephew to his rightful Throne, which she declared was the only desire of her heart) there departed this mortal life upon Thursday the 13th of *February*, in the same year, 1661. and upon Monday following early in the morning, was conveyed to *Somerset House*, from whence her Corps in the evening was carried by Barge to the Abbey of *Westminster*, being there accompanied to her Sepulchre by Prince *Rupert* her Son, and many of the Nobility, and privately interred in the same Vault in King *Henry VII.* his Chappel with Prince *Henry* her eldest Brother. Upon her Majesties Coffin is fastned a Plate of Silver gilt, on which the following Inscription is engraven, viz.

Depositu

*Serenissimæ et Potentissimæ Principissæ Elizabethæ
Reginæ Bohemiæ, relictæ Frederici nuper Regis
Bohemiæ, Archidapiferi, et Principis Electoris
Sacri Romani Imperii, et filia unica Jacobi,
Sororis Caroli primi, et Amitæ Caroli ejus nominis
secundi, Magnæ Britannia, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ
Regum; Quæ Aedibus Comitum Leicestriæ die Jovis
decimo tertio Februarii pijsime in Domino obdormivit;
Anno a Christo nato 1661. Etatis suæ Sexagesimo
sexto.*

She left Issue by Frederick King of Bohemia her Husband, these Children following, viz.

20. Frederick Henry, eldest Son, Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Duke of *Bavaria*, &c. born upon the first of *January*, An. 1614, was crowned King of *Bohemia* by those of his Faction, and drowned in *Haerlem Meer* the 7th of *January* in the year 1629. and fifteenth of his age.
20. Charles Lodowick, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of *Bavaria*, Elector and Great Steward of the Empire, second Son of Frederick King of *Bohemia*, born at *Heydelberg* upon the

Quarterly, Sa-
ble a Lyon ram-
pant Or, crown-
ed Gules, and
Lozengy in
Bend, Argent and Azure, over all, on an Escutcheon, Gules, a Diamond with a Cross thereon Or, Impaling, Azure, a Lion
barry Argent and Gules, which is Heilm.

Ibid. p. 45.

22 day

Chap. 1.

22 day of *December*, Anno 1617. was commonly called the *Palgrave* from the High Dutch *Psaltzgraff*, *Palatij Comes*. At the age of about four years, he was conveyed thence into the Countreys of *Wirttemberg* and *Brandenburg*, then into *Holland*, where at the *Hague* and the University of *Leyden*, he was educated in a princely manner. At eighteen years of age came into *England*, and was created Knight of the Garter. He fought a Battel at *Vlota* in *Westphalia* about two years after: and An. 1637. passing privately through *France* to take possession of *Brisack*, intended to be delivered up to him by the Duke of *Saxen Weymar*, together with the command of his Army, he was by Cardinal *Richliu* discovered at *Moulins*, and thence sent back prisoner to *Bois de Vincennes*; whence, after twenty three weeks imprisonment, he was by the Mediation of the King of *England*, *Charles I.* his Uncle, set at liberty. In the year 1643. he came again into *England*, and with the Kings secret consent (because the King could not continue unto him the wonted Pension, whilst the Rebels posselt the greatest part of His Majesties Revenues) made his addresses to, and abode with the disloyal part of the Lords and Commons at *Westminster*, where he continued until the Murder of the said King, and the restitution of the *Lower Palatinate*, according to the famous Treaty at *Munster*, An. 1648. by which he was constrained to quit all his Right to the *Upper Palatinate*, and except of an *Eighth Electorship*, at a juncture of time when the King of *England* (had he not been engaged at home by an impious Rebellion) had been the most considerable of all other at that Treaty; and this Prince his Nephew would have had the greatest advantages there. In the year 1650. he took to Wife *Charlotte* Daughter of *William V.* Landgrave of *Hessen* (and of *Elizabeth Emilia* of *Hanaw*) at *Cassel*, by which Lady he hath Issue *Charles*, born the 31 of *March*, 1651. at *Heidelberg*; to whom is lately married. . . . Sister of *Christian V.* King of *Denmark*. *Frederick* his second Son, born the 17th of *May*, 1653. And a Daughter called *Charlotte*, who is the second Wife of *Philip* (only Brother of *Lewis XIV.* the French King) Duke of *Orleans*, *Valois*, and *Chartres*, Earl of *Blois* and *Montargys*.

20. *Rupert* Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Cumberland*, Earl of *Holderness*, and Knight of the Garter, third Son, born at *Prague* the 17th of *December*, 1619. (not long before that unfortunate Battel there fought, whereby not only all *Bohemia* was lost, but the *Palatine Family* for almost thirty years outed of all their Possessions in *Germany*.) He had not exceeded the 13 year of his age, when with the then Prince of *Orange*, he marched to the Siege of *Rhineberg*, and afterwards in *England* was created Knight of the Garter. At the age of eighteen, he commanded a Regiment of Horse in the *German Wars*, and in the Battel of *Vlota*, 1638. being taken by the Imperialists under the command of Count *Hatzfeld*, he

Quarterly, Sa-
ble a Lion ram-
pant Or, crown-
ed Gules, and
Bendy Lozengy
Or, Argent and
Sable.

Quarterly, Sa-
ble a Lion ram-
pant Or, crown-
ed Gules, and
Bendy Lozengy
Or, Argent and
Sable.

con

Stuart.

continued a Prisoner above three years. In 1642. returning into England, he was made General of the Horse to King Charles I. his Uncle, and had his victorious Sword crowned with several Successes, and his Person rewarded with the Dignities of Earl of Holderness, and also Duke of Cumberland, upon the extinction of the Male Line of the Cliffords, An. 1643. But at last the Kings Forces at Land being totally defeated, he transported himself into France, and was afterwards made Admiral of such Ships of War as submitted to His present Majesty King Charles II. to whom, after divers disasters at Sea, and wonderful preservations, he returned to Paris, An. 1652. where, and in Germany at the Emperors Court, and at Heidelberg, he passed his time in Princely Studies and Exercises, till the happy Restauration of His Majesty now Reigning. After which, returning again into England, he was made a Privy Councillor in the year 1662. Since which time, in several Naval Expeditions against the States of the United Provinces, he hath given many demonstrations of his Conduct and wonted Courage. His Highness is now Constable of His Majesties Royal Castle of Windsor: and after all the fatigues of War, and signal Services to this Crown, enjoys the fruit of his Labours, viz. the favor of his King, the love of his Country, and a happy Peace.

20. Maurice, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, and Knight of the Garter, fourth Son of Frederick King of Bohemia, and Queen Elizabeth of England, born the 17th day of December, 1620. came over into England with his Brother Prince Rupert in September, An. 1642. where in the War against the Rebellious Subjects of his Uncle King Charles I. he behaved himself with much Valor and Conduct, particularly before the City of Exeter, which being closely besieged by him, was surrendered upon Articles on the 3d day of September, An. 1643. Several other signal Services he performed in the time of his being in England, till the Kings Forces being totally defeated, he betook himself to Sea, and commanding some Ships for the West Indies, perished by Shipwreck in a Hurricane not far from the Caribby Islands, An.

20. Edward, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, and Knight of the Garter, fifth Son, born at the Hague, Oct. 6. An. 1624. He took to Wife Anne de Gonzaga de Cleves, Daughter and Coheir to the last Duke of Nevers in France (Sister to the Queen of Poland, and Aunt to the Empress Mary de Gonzaga) and by her had Issue three Daughters, viz. Anne de Bavaria, married to Henry Julius de Bourbon Duke of a' Anghien, Prince of the Blood, Peer, and High Steward of France, eldest Son of the Prince of Conde, and hath Issue N. de Bourbon, born in February, An. 1666. Benedista of Bavaria, second Daughter of Prince Edward was married at Hanover to John Frederick Prince of Hanover Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg. N. of Bavaria, third Daughter.

20. Philip

Book 74

Quarterly, Sa-
ble a Lion ram-
pant Or, crown-
ed Gules, and
Bendy Lozenge,
Argent and
Azure.

Quarterly, Sa-
ble a Lion ram-
pant Or, crown-
ed Gules, and
Bendy Lozenge,
By Argent and
Azure, Impa-
ling Gonzaga.

Les Gran-
deurs de la
Maison de
France p.
142.

Chap. 1.

20. Philip, Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Duke of Bavaria, the sixth Son of Frederick King of Bohemia, was born at the Hague on the 1st day of September, in the year, 1627. He fell in the Battel near St. Stephens, the 15th day of December, 1650.

20. Gustavus, Count Palatine, the seventh and youngest Son, was born at the Hague the 14th day of January, 1632. and died in January, 1641.

20. Elizabeth, Princess Palatine, eldest Daughter of Frederick V. Count Palatine of the Rhine, (and Elizabeth onely Daughter living of King James, was born the 26th of December, An. 1618. She is now living in Germany unmarried, being Abbess of Herforden, but of the Protestant Religion.

20. Lovisa Hollandina, Princess Palatine, second Daughter of Frederick King of Bohemia and Elizabeth of England, was bred up at the Hague by her Mother in the Religion of the Church of England; at length embracing the Romish Religion, is Lady Abbess of Maubuisson at Pontboise, not far from Paris.

20. Henrietta, Princess Palatine, third Daughter of Frederick King of Bohemia and Elizabeth of England, died upon the 18th of September, An. 1651. She was the Wife of N. Prince of Transylvania.

20. Charlote, Princess Palatine, fourth Daughter, born Anno 1628.

20. Sophia, Princess Palatine, fifth and youngest Daughter, born at the Hague the 13th of October, An. 1630. And in the year 1658. wedded to Ernest Auguste Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Bishop of Osnaburg and Free Prince of Germany, Heir to the Dutchy of Brunswick; by whom she hath three Sons and a Daughter.

Of these three Princesses, Elizabeth, Lovisa, and Sophia, it is said, That the first is the most Learned, the second the greatest Artist, and the last one of the most accomplished Ladies in Europe

19. MARGARET STUART, second Daughter of King James VI. and Queen Anne of Denmark, was born in Scotland upon the 24th day of December, 1598. and died young in that Kingdom.

19. MARY STUART, third Daughter of King James, but first born Daughter in England, came into this World at Greenwich, upon the ... day of March, An. 1605. and was there Baptized, Ulrich Duke of Holstein being Godfather, and the Lady Arabelle, and Countess of Northumberland God-mothers. She departed out of this transitory life aged two years, five months, and eight days, at Stanwell, in the Houle of the Lord Knyvet (unto whole Ladies charge she

T E T T E T

was

King James

He did bear
the like Arms
as did his Bro-
ther Prince
Edmund.

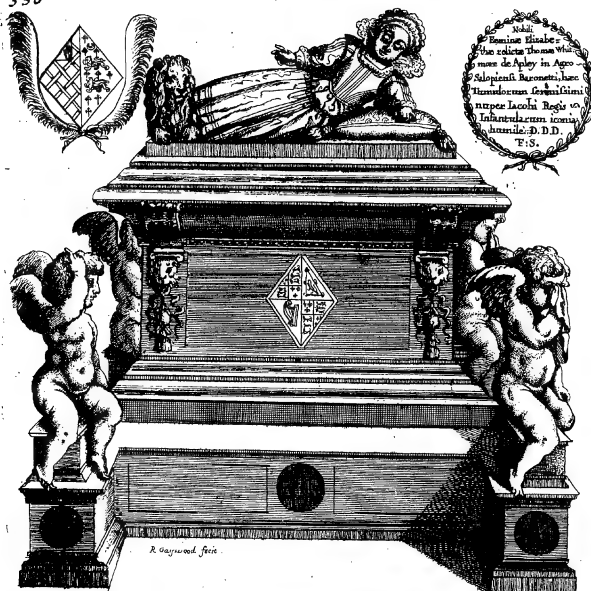
She doth bear
on a Lozenge,
the Palatine,
and Bavaria,
quarterly.

On a Lozenge,
the Arms of
the Palatine,
and Bavaria,
quarterly.

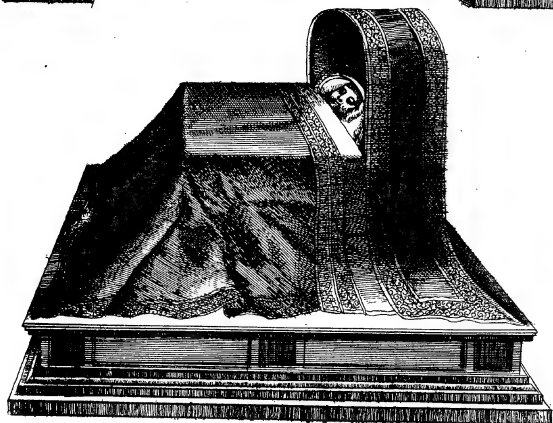
On a Lozenge
quarterly, the
Palatine and
Bavaria, impa-
leled by
Brunswick, viz.
Gules two Lions
passant guar-
dant Or, armed
and langued
Azure.

She did bear
a Lozenge.
Quarterly of
four, on the first
France and
England quar-
terly. On the
second, Scot-
land. The third
Ireland; and
the fourth as
the first.
Which Arms
are carved on
the sides of
her Tomb.

Exact Ed.
Walker mi-
them prin.
Regem
Arm, Co-
ronary to
fol. 22.



R. Daywood fecit.



Eliap. 1.

was committed) upon the 16th day of December, 1607. King James.
The 22d day of the same Month, her Body was brought by Coach to the Dean of *Westminster's* House, and the next day carried privately through the Cloysters unto King Henry the Seventh's Chappel, accompanied with many Earls, Barons, and Ladies; and after a Sermon Preached by Mr. *Leach*, was interred in a Vault on the South-side the Lady *Sophia* her younger Sister, where the King her Father erected a Monument to her memory, exhibited in the precedent page, at the head whereof you may read this Inscription.

MARIA FILIA JACOBI REGIS MAGNÆ
BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ,
ET ANNÆ REGINÆ, PRIMÆVA INFANTIA
IN COELUM RECEPTA, MIHI GAUDIUM VENTI,
PARENTIBUS DESIDERIUM RELIQUI,
DIE XVI. DECEMBRIS
CD DC VII.
CONGRATULANTES CONDOLETE
VIXIT ANNOS II. MENSES V.
DIES VII.

19. SOPHIA STUART, fourth and youngest Daughter of King James, was born at *Greenwich* upon Sunday morning the 21 of June, 1606. and was Baptized privately the Tuesday following, and that night ended her life. Upon Thursday following the Body was conveyed by Barge to the Parliament Stairs, accompanied with several of the Nobility, Lords, and Ladies, and the Office of Arms, whence proceeding to the South-East door of the Abbey of *Westminster*, they were there met by the Dean and Prebends, with the Choir; so they passed into King Henry the Seventh's Chappel, where there was an *Antiphon* sung with the Organ; in the mean time the Body was interred in a Vault at the East end of the Tomb then erecting for Queen Elizabeth (the Lady *Ara-bella* supplying the place of Principal Mourner.) The Tomb of this Lady *Sophia* is built in the exact form of a Cradle, in which her Effigies lieth, done to the life, and at the head are fixed her Arms in a Lozenge, with a Memorial subscribed in these words:

At the head of her Cradle Monument are Arms carved on a Lozenge.

SOPHIA ROSULA REGIA PRÆPRO-
PERO FATO DECERPTA, ET JACOBO
MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET
HIBERNIÆ, REGI, ANNÆQ. REGINÆ,
PARENTIBUS EREPTA, UT IN CHRISTI
ROSARIO REFLORESCAT: HIC SITA
EST. JUNII XXIII. REGNI I.R. IIII.
CIC. DC. VI.

CHARLES I.

Anno 1625.
March 27.

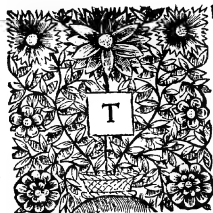
19. CHARLES I. KING of GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, and IRELAND, DEFENDER of the FAITH, &c. Surnamed *The MARTYR*

CHAP. II.

I have exhibited the Figures of two Seals of King Charles I. in the 551. and 516. pages of this seventh Book; the first of which bears date in the year 1627. upon which the King is represented sitting on His Throne in Royal Robes, the Crown on His Head, the Collar of the Order about His Shoulders, the Scepter in His Right Hand, and the Mound in His Left. Over His Head is a Compartment containing the Royal Arms, which are Quarterly: 1. the first, France and England quarterly; 2. by Scotland; 3. by Ireland; the fourth as the first. On the right side His Throne, is the standard of St. George, viz. Argent a Cross Gules, supported by a Lion of England Crowned. On the left side is the Standard of St. Andrew, being Azure a Saltire Argent, upheld by the Unicorn of Scotland, gorged with a Coronet and Chained. On the Counter-Seal he is figured on Horseback armed Cap-a-pee, His Capote adorned with Plumes; in His right Hand He holds a Sword mounted over His Head, and on His left Arm hangs His Shield; His Horse hath neither Caparison nor Trappings but a rich Embroidered Saddle; by His Horse's side is figured a Grayhound, current, and under the Belly of His Horse is represented a Prospect of the City of London. This Seal is circumscribed, CAROLUS. DEL. GRATIA. ANGLIÆ. SCOTIÆ. FRANCIÆ. ET. HIBERNIÆ. REX. FIDEL. DEFENSOR. 1627. and the same on the Reverse, excepting the Figure, 1627. His second Great Seal differs from the former, in the fashion of the Inauguration Chair, the Arms of which are supported by two Eagles, and the Canopy over the Kings Head, the Curtains whereof, with the Royal Achievement, are held up by two Angels. On the Counter Seal is on Horseback as before, excepting the Shield on His left Arm, which is placed behind him Ensigned with a Crown, and charged with the Royal Arms within the Garter, having before His Horse a Crowned Roar. This Great Seal is on both sides circumscribed with CAROLUS. DEL. GRATIA. MAGNÆ. BRITANNIÆ. FRANCIÆ. ET. HIBERNIÆ. REX. FIDEL. DEFENSOR. 1640. he being the first King that on His Seal wrote *Magnæ Britannie*. That which is most remarkable in the Seals of this King, is the Position of His Horse, which is retrograde to all those of His Royal Predecessors the Kings of England from William I. King Charles I. Riding toward the right side of the Throne, and all the others towards the left. But the former posture is reaffirmed by His present Majesty King Charles II.

He continued to bear the Arms, Crest, and Supporters of His Royal Father King James,

the



His Charles, the second Son living of King James and Queen Anne, of Denmark, was born at Dumferling in Scotland, the 19th day of November, An. 1600. who during his Infancy, was of a weak and sickly temper; but arriving to riper years, proved to be of a very healthful Constitution. Whilst he abode in Scotland, he was created Duke of Albany, Marquis of Ormond, Earl of Ross, and Lord Ardmannoch; and on Tuesday the 6th of January, An. 1604. in presence of the Lords of the Privy Council, and other Peers of this Realm, created Duke of York at Whitehall: with him first appeared the Knights of the Bath in their Hermites Weeds, in St. James's Park, the Heralds passing before them, with the Muffick; in which Order they proceeded to the Chappel, where the Knights offered at the Altar; thence with their Elquires before them to their Lodgings, where new Attiring themselves in Robes of Crimson Taffata, with Hats and white Feathers, they returned to the great Chamber, where being girded by the King with Swords, they received their gilt Spurs: After a sumptuous Dinner, they again offered their Swords at the Altar, and the next day came attired in Purple Sartin before the King, with divers of the Nobility carrying the Robes and other Ornaments; the Earl of Nottingham with the Duke in his Armes, the Earls going before, and the Knights of the Bath following, till coming where the King fate, under a rich Canopy of State,

Chap. 2. the Dukes Patent being read, he was invested in the Robes, received the Coronet, and the Golden Rod; which done, the Ceremony ended.

Charles I.

Count Gundomare being sent over Ambassador from the King of Spain, to Treat of a Marriage betwixt the young Prince and the Infanta of Spain, who confidently affirmed, there was no other way to regain the Palatinate, and to settle a perpetual Peace in England, but by this Match. King James having a natural inclination to Peace, gives great attention, and by advice of the Privy Council, the Prince on the 17th of February, 1622. is sent disguised with the Marquis of Buckingham, attended by Endimion Porter of the Bedchamber, and Richard Greenham Master of the Horse to the Marquis, who were met at Dover by Sir Francis Cottington Secretary to the Prince; and being embarked, land at Bologne, and so Post to Paris, where staying one day, he had a transient view of that excellent Lady the Princess Henrietta Maria, at a Mask, which the great Disposer of all things had preserved for him.

Anno 1622.

On the 7th of March he arrives at Madrid, and alighted at the Earl of Bristol's House, then Extraordinary Ambassador there, whose sudden arrival startled Bristol, being altogether a stranger to the journey. The next morning notice was given to Count Olivarez, the Spanish Favourite (and by him communicated to King Philip) of the arrival of the Duke of Buckingham, who in private informed the King of the Princes hazardous adventure to have a sight of the Infanta, which accordingly was afterwards performed with a great deal of seeming affection. But the crafty Spaniard could by no means be drawn to admit the restitution of the Palatinate, but would reserve it as a Gratuity to be freely bestowed after the Marriage.

Anno 1623.

Much time was spent, and Articles were drawn on both sides ready to Sign, when on the suddain Pope Gregory dies, who was to give his Dispensation for the Match; application is made to Pope Urban, which protracted much time; the Prince being sensible of delay, desires leave to return, and with many Complements takes his farewell of the King and Infanta, and with much danger arrives the 5th of October at Portsmouth; the next day Posts to London, where he was received with unspeakable joy of the people, and soon after hastes to Royssom, where the King then resided; to whom he gave an ample and large Account of the whole proceedings: The King Communicates it to the Council, who concluded to acquaint a Parliament with it; which accordingly was summoned to meet in February following.

Hereupon being late, the House after debate, desired a further Account of the particulars of the Spanish Voyage, which accordingly was done by the Duke of Buckingham and the Prince, to their great satisfaction; who, after mature consideration, advise the King to break off the Treaty with Spain, and to proclaim open War, to which the King was hardly persuaded by reason

Uuuuu of

SUMMARY.

of his peacefull disposition, and want of Money to maintain it; but at last a Council of War is chosen, who agree that 6000 men be sent immediately into the *Low Countreys*, in order to their passage into *Germany*.

The Duke of *Buckingham* is now accused of Treason by the *Spanish* Ambassador. The Treaty with *Spain* being nulled, and Prince *Charles* growing in years, and in favour of the people, some Overtures are made for a Marriage with the Daughter of *France*, which King *James* breaks to his Privy Council, who jointly applaud it; whereupon a Parliament being again summoned, and the business propounded, it was entertained by them with an unanimous consent, and proposed that the Earl of *Holland* be forthwith sent to feel the Pulse of the *French* King in order to the Match, in whom was found a ready inclination; so that the Earl of *Carlisle* is sent over as an additional Ambassador to the Earl of *Holland*: and the *French* King sends the Marquis d'Effait for *England* in quality of an Ambassador. These noble Instruments ply their business so close, that on the 10th of *November*, 1624. Articles on both sides were Signed, there wanting nothing for completing the Match but a Dispensation from *Rome*, for which the King of *France* solicites; but in the interim King *James* departs this mortal life on the 27th day of *March*, 1625. at his Mannor of *Theobalds*, leaving his Son engaged in a War with *Spain*, and an empty Exchequer: the sad News of whose death came to *Whitehall* just when Bishop *Land* was in his Sermon, which made him to break off in compliance with the sadness of the Congregation; and immediately thereupon Prince *Charles* was proclaimed, at the Court Gate, King of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*; who presently dispatcheth Aviso's of his Fathers death to all Confederate Princes and States: Next, he took care for the solemn interring of the Royal Corps, which on the 14th of *May* was performed with all Funeral Rites; his Statue was lively represented on a magnificent Herse, King *Charles* being present thereat.

And now, about the age of twenty five years, he proceeded in the Marriage before concluded of for him with the Beautiful and Virtuous Princess *Henrietta Maria*, the youngest Daughter of *Henry IV.* Surnamed *The Great*, King of *France*, (and of Queen *Mary de Medicis* his Wife) and Sister to *Lewis XIII.* the *French* King. Sending out his Letters of Procuration to the Duke of *Chevreux* to espouse the said Lady in his name, which Ceremony was solemnly performed in the Church of *Notredame*, on Sunday the first of *May*, An. 1625. by Cardinal *Richlieu*, and no sooner ended than that her Majesty prepared for *England* coming to *Boulogne*, where a Fleet of twenty one Sail attended her, with which she arrived at *Dover*; where she was met by the King with a most magnificent Train, and conducted to *Canterbury*, and there the Royal Nuptials were most gloriously accomplished; thence with equal splendour they came to *Gravesend*; and thence by Barge to *Somerfet House*. After a few days they removed to *Hampton Court*,

His Marriage.

Anno 1625.

The Queens Arms were Azure 3 Flowers de Lize Or, France. Impaled by France and England quarterly in the first quarter.
2. Scotland, 3. Ireland, the fourth as the first.

Book 7.

Chap. 2.

by reason that the Plague was now hot at *London*. The 18th of *June* following the King called a Parliament about the business of the *Palatinate*, wherein he demanded their assistance to so honourable a War, and received very ample satisfaction; but the Sickness still continuing, the 11th of *July* the Parliament adjourned and met again at *Oxford*; where, in stead of prosecuting His Majesties desire for setting forth the Fleet for relief of the *Palatinate*, many high Debates fell out among the Commons; as concerning evil Councils that guided the Kings designs, Treasury misemployed, with many other things to the same purpose; exclaiming against the Duke of *Buckingham*, and resolving to take his Office of Lord Admiral from him, and call him to an account: whereupon the King seeing that nothing towards his satisfaction was intended by them, he dissolved them, and took up several Sums upon Loan from all those of the Kingdom who were best able to spare their money.

February the 2d, 1625. was the day appointed for the Kings Coronation, which was then performed by *George Abbot* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with all usual and accustomed solemnity, except his passage through *London*, omitted by reason of the Contagion, which saved some Money, the Exchequer being then low. It is observable that the King was clothed that day in white Sattin.

February the 6th, a Parliament was called, whereof Sir *Henry Finch* was Speaker, in which, after Thanks rendered His Majesty for his Gracious Answer to their Petition concerning Religion, their next Debate fell upon the Grievances of the Kingdom by Evil Councillors, and clipping of the Kings Wings as to his Privy Purse and publick Grants, &c. but the principal String on which they harped, was Religion, keeping thereon a kind of a constant Committee, whereof one *John Pym* a turbulent person was Chairman; so that the Kings Ears were never free from their noise, daily fomented by two turbulent Members of the House of Commons, *Clement Cook* and one *Turner* a Phisitian, till at last the King was constrained to send them word by Sir *Richard Weston*, that it was best for them to consult of Matters of greatest importance at present; and that they should have time enough for other things afterwards.

Several thwarting accusations at this time passed in Parliament between the Duke of *Buckingham* and the Earl of *Bristol*, for matters acted in the late Kings time, wherein they recriminate upon each other. In fine, the Duke of *Buckingham* sustains the lash of all their contumely, which though to every Article he gave as good satisfaction as in reason could be expected, yet their rage ceased not to prefer new matters of old Concernments against him, which though true (as he urged) ought not then to have been remembered, since in Parliament, An. 21. of King *James*, he had been acquitted besides his present Majesties General Pardon at his Coronation was sufficient to free him, as it did all others, from the like Imputation. Yet all this sufficed not; whereupon the King was forced to dissolve the Parliament.

Charles I.

Anno 1625.

His Coronation.
Anno 1625.

Anno 1626.

Stuarts.

Book 7.

After this an Information was at the Council Table preferred against the Bishop of *Lincolne*, by Sir *John Lamb*, and Doctor *Sibthorp*, as favouring the Puritans, speaking dangerous words in their behalf against the King, and opposing the Loan which now the King was about taking up in order to a War with *France*: For which the Bishop, with some others of the same Faction, were imprisoned: Doctor *Lamb* is murdered in the Streets of *London* by the Rabble, for which the City is fined 6000 l. Notwithstanding, with much ado, shortly after that Expedition went on with 6000 Horse and Foot, 10 Royal Ships, and 90 Merchantmen, under the command of the Duke of *Buckingham*, for defence of the *Rockellers*: who being conducted by one Monsieur *Sobieffe*, had seized on that place, and divers others for the Protestant Religion, against their King, from whom but a little before, they had, by Mediation of the *English* Embassadors, obtained a Truce; which afterwards, upon advantage of the King of *France's* Armies removing towards *Italy*, the said *Sobieffe* took an occasion to break, by surprising the Isle of *Rhe*, and attempting Port *Lewis*; whereupon *Lewis XIII* the *French* King, diverting his Force fromwards *Italy* (with the shipping that had been lent him for that service by the King of *England*) set upon them; forcing them from their Holds, and *Sobieffe* into the Isle of *Oleron*. When at the Duke's coming, he endeavoured to land in the Isle of *Rhe* with his Men, he had a sharp Fight, wherein many brave Gentlemen lost their lives on both sides, and little to the purpose effected. But returning home, another Fleet was shortly provided, which the King himself, at *Portsmouth*, came to view; where the said Duke being very intent upon the Business, and labouring much to get all things in readiness, for recovery of that wherein he had been unsuccessful, as he came down Stairs out of his Chamber, and passing towards his Parlor, he was by one *John Felton*, a Lieutenant of Foot, on the 23d of *July*, 1628. stabbed to the Heart with a Knife, which, the Villain flying, left sticking in his Back; and being apprehended, declared that he did it for the Cause of God and his Country, upon the account of the Parliaments late Remonstrance against him, as being a friend to Popery; for which the said *Felton* was executed at *Tyburn*.

The Parliament at this time growing stubborn against the King, would needs by a Vote take off the Subsidies granted him of Tunnage, and Poundage, whereupon His Majesty sending Mr. *Maxwell* Usher of the Black Rod to dissolve them, they deny it, till the King with his Pensioners and Guard preparing to come himself, they quitted the House; and thus ended that Parliament. For now, what with the continual clamour of the Commonalty against the Introduction of Popery (as they called it) and their perpetual grumbings against Taxes, the Puritanical Faction grow so numerous and bold, that Libels are daily cast about the Streets against the King and Clergy, especially Bishop *Laud*, and others of the Kings most faithful Councillors, which though by all the gracious

Con-

Chap. 2. Concessions that could be the King endeavoured to quiet, yet it Charles I. would not be.

It was now the 6th year of the Kings Reign, when on the 29th of *May*, the Queen was happily delivered of her eldest Son (our present Sovereign Lord King *Charles*) whose Nativity was ushered in with a Star seen at noon-day. After which a general Peace ensued between us and all Foreign Nations; however a damnable Rebellion not long after broke out in *Ireland*, which for several years continued; and another more horrid had taken root in *Scotland*. That, by the *Irish* Recusants, upon pretence of regaining their Ancient Freedom from their long continued slavery; and this, upon the contrary account, for fear of Popery: But upon the humble intreaty of the *Scots*, the King in the ninth year of his Reign over *England*, An. 1633. takes his Journey thither, and is solemnly Crowned at *Edenborough* the 18th of *June*, where he called a Parliament, in which he confirmed many old Statutes, but not without the opposition of the discontented Reformers (as they called themselves) as supposing the same to have been done in favor of Episcopacy. The King having visited some principal places in that Kingdom, in *July* returns for *England*.

The *English* Seas were about this time sadly infested with Pirates, and the Fishing almost wholly usurped by the *Hollanders*; whereupon the King advising with his Attorney General *Noy*, he finds out an ancient President for the setting out of a Fleet by virtue of the Kings own Writ; who thereupon caused several Sums of Money to be raised among his Subjects, called *Ship Money*; wherewith being indifferently furnished, He set forth a considerable Navy, under the command of the Earls of *Lindsey* and *Essex*: whereby not only our Ships passed with great security upon their Trade, but *England* grew so formidable to Foreign Princes, that the King of *Spain*, as his safest way, made use of our Bottoms for transporting his Bullion, which yielded an inestimable benefit both to our Merchants for Exchange of their Commodities, and to the Kings Mint.

The good effects of the last Expedition caused the King to set out another Fleet under command of the Earl of *Northumberland*, by whom the *Dutch* Busses were so scourged from the *British* Sea, that they desired very submissively to Fish by the Kings Commission: yet by example of one Mr. *Hamden* of *Buckinghamshire*, many denied the payment of this Ship Money, as a thing illegal: whereupon the King was willing the same should be referred to the twelve Judges: who all, except *Hutton* and *Crooke*, gave their Judgment against *Hamden*, and his Associates: which yet did no good as to the quieting of the Malecontents, whose scurrilous Pens are now set at work to write against the King and the Bishops: for which Mr. *Prim*, Mr. *Burton*, and Dr. *Bastwick*, three violent and restless spirited Men, lost their Ears; but the Puritanical Party knowing their own strength, were not hereby at all terrified; and those in *Scotland*, upon the imposition of the

Xxxxxx

Eng.

Expedition to
Isle of Rhe.

Anno 1627.

Sir John Bur-
rough was
there slain.

Anno 1628.

Anno 1634.

Anno 1634.

Anno 1633.

Anno 1634.

Anno 1634.

Anno 1637.

English Liturgy, so highly insult, that in perfect opposition to whatsoever the King shall order, or had commanded to the contrary, they enter into a *Solemn League and Covenant* against Episcopal Government, &c. Protesting to maintain the same with their lives by the Sword; for which purpose they crave aid from *France*, and General *Lesley* and divers other Commanders are sent from beyond Sea: whilst Marquis *Hamilton*, who was intrusted as High Commissioner to suppress them, favoured their designs, encouraging many of the new fangled *Scotch* Nobility to trace the same steps, till at last they resolve into an Assembly, which was once dispersed by the Kings Order; yet in despite, they meet again, and publicly declare in direct terms against the Kings High Commission, Service Book (which the King discharged them of) and all Episcopal Discipline, till at last the King with an Army is obliged to force them to an Accommodation; and they, upon the Kings too merciful Concessions, submit, their long intended mischiefs being not yet ripe for execution.

The King, upon his return, the 13th of *April*, called another Parliament, who first require of the King to be satisfied in three Points, *viz.* Property of the Subject; Security of Religion; Privilege of Parliament. But whilst they considered which was best first to be treated of, comes in that Firebrand Sir *Henry Vane*, and falsely told them, that the King demanded twelve Subsidies: whereat they fell into such a heat against his Majesty, that they resolve to Vote against the War with *Scotland*; upon which, after twenty two days Session, by advice of his Counsel, he dissolved them.

This done, the Convocation now sitting, framed a Protestation for the settlement of the Church, wherein the Archbishop of *Canterbury* Dr. *William Laud* shewed himself very zealous against the Puritans: Hereupon a Paper was posted on the old Exchange incouraging the Apprentices to Rifle his House at *Lambeth*; which, on Monday the 12th of *May*, at night, they attempted, but were repulled, many taken and imprisoned, which were afterwards by their Companions forcibly rescued; for which one of the Ringleaders was taken and hanged.

The *Scots* still continuing their insolence, the King was once more obliged to march with an Army against them towards *Scotland*; where, at *Newburne* near *Newcastle*, *Lesley*, with his Forces, meets part of the Kings Army commanded by the Lord *Conway*, upon the 28th of *August*, at the River *Tyne*; and after a hot dispute, the *Scots* gain their passage, and put those Forces to flight. His Majesty hereupon retires to *Tork*, is there contented to Treat with them, receiving their Petition, which, in effect, contained, That a Parliament should be forthwith called: The Reformed Religion in both Kingdoms confirmed: The Earl of *Strafford* and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* brought to the Bar. &c. which in respect of a Parliament, was seconded by many factious Lords of *England*: So that upon condition the *Scots* would dis-

band,

band, the King at last was content to promise them a Parliament.

The Marquis of *Montrose* detesting the perfidious proceedings of his Countrymen, though he had been a Covenanter, became now Loyal, as by certain Letters to His Majesty appeared, which by the Treachery of *Hamilton*, were stolen out of the Kings Pocket, transcribed, and the Copies conveyed to the Covenanters, which rendered the Earl odious among them. However, through their daily importunities, the King, in pursuance of his promise, called a Parliament, which began at *Westminster* Tuesday the 3d of *November*. With which began all the Kings misery (though with the former Parliaments he had trouble sufficient) for the first thing they fell upon for the pleasing of the people, was the reduction of Monopolies; receiving of Petitions from such as for their turbulency had suffered in the Starchamber, Council Table, or High Commission Court; and striking at the Earl of *Strafford*, against whom Mr. *Pym* is sent to the House of Lords, with an Impeachment of High Treason.

And now came Alderman *Pennington* with several hundreds at his heels, bringing a Petition of the Citizens against Church Ceremonies; whereupon it was Voted that the Clergy in no Synod or Convocation have any power to make Canons, but the Parliament; That the present Canons of the Church were against the Laws; for which the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, as one of the chief Framers of them, must be accused, and likewise, with the Earl of *Strafford*, committed to the Black Rod, against whom the Brethren with full Mouths, now exhibit their Charge, fraught with nothing else but inveterate Malice and groundless Conjectures; and all for fear of Popery: The Parliament at this time taking upon them to expostulate with the King concerning the Reprieve of one *Goodman* a Priest: as though it lay not in the Kings power, without them, to pardon any Malefactor whatsoever after Condemnation.

After many horrid Clamours, the King on the 15th of *February* passes that fatal Bill for a Triennial Parliament; upon which proceeds the Earl of *Strafford*'s Tryal, who, to every Article preferred against him, gave sufficient answer; yet, since by the accumulation of all together, they found him guilty of High Treason; the King unwillingly complied with what he knew was but out of Malice contrived, and signed the Warrant for his Execution (which to His Majesties own death he repented) and accordingly he is beheaded on *Tower Hill* on the 12th of *May* following. Hereupon the Parliament seem contented, and yield that the *Scotch* Army should be disbanded (having Voted 300000 *l.* towards supply of the losses and necessities of their dear Brethren of *Scotland*) which, contrary to their former Agreement upon the late Treaty, they had kept above eight Months in *England*; and the King, the more to oblige them, makes a Progress into *Scotland*, where he stays about four Months; during which

The Long
Parliament
November, 3^d
Anno 1640.

Anno 1640.

Anno 1641.

Stuarts.

which time the Rebellion before spoken of in *Ireland*, breaks forth into action: the Castle of *Dublin* had like to have been seized the 23d of October, 1641. but the same night the design was discovered by *Owen O Conally*; whereupon the Lords *Mac-Guire* and *Mac-Mabon*, with divers others, are seized on; yet in all other parts of that Kingdom, the Plot succeeds, many places being surprized. Forces were hereupon immediately raised in *England*, to go against them, and the Marquis of *Ormond* made General, whilst on the other side the Rebels elect *Sir Phelim O Neal* for theirs, who are the first day of *January*, proclaimed Traitors. The War continues long, many Places and Towns are taken on both sides, and many bloody Cruelties committed.

The King returns from *Scotland*, causes Proclamation to be made for obedience to the Laws concerning Religion against innovation either of Rights or Ceremonies, summoning both Houses to appear before him, whereat they (disgusted) frame a Remonstrance, wherein all the misfortunes that had happened since the beginning of the Kings Reign, are remembered, and laid to the charge of the Bishops and Papists; whereupon a tumultuous Rabble of *London* Apprentices and others in Arms, came before *Whitehall*, crying, *Down with the Bishops and the Whore of Babylon*: which by the Kings Servants out of *Scotland Yard*, were dispersed, but by the Commons House gratified with a Vote (contrary to all former Laws and first institution of Parliaments) to abolish the Bishops wholly from being Members or having any Votes in the Parliament House: Whereupon twelve of them protesting against the proceedings of the Commons, absent themselves, being all of them not long after charged with Treason, ten committed to the Tower, and two to the Black Rod.

The remaining Juncto (for a Parliament it cannot hereafter be properly called) Petitioned the King for a Guard to be commanded by the Earl of *Essex*, when His Majesty had more need of one for himself: who sending to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to suppress the rudeness of their Apprentices, he received no other satisfaction than another Petition from them much to the same purpose of the last from the Parliament; which the King denying, is informed that all the late Tumults were chiefly countenanced by five Members of the Commons House; viz. *Mr. Hollis*, *Mr. Pim*, *Sir Arthur Haslerig*, *Mr. Strode*, and *Mr. Hamden*, with whom the Scots had held Correspondence in all their late disturbances. These were sent for by the King, but denied to come; whereupon their Trunks and Papers being seized, he resolves to Arrest their Persons in the House, where coming with his own Guard he demands them, and forces the Doors, but found none of them there. This caused so loud a Cry against the King, that all Europe rang of it; which Clamours the *Londoners* maintain with their Swords in their hands, till the King and Queen, for fear of their lives, are enforced to remove to *Hampton Court*, and *Sir Thomas Lunnesford* entertaining some Men at *Kingston*, as a needful Guard

Book 7.

Chap. 2.

Guard over His Majesties Person, is by a party from the Sedentaries at *Westminster*, apprehended, and committed to the Tower, their confidence so far hereupon increasing, that they Petition the King for the Militia to be disposed into their hands; which being denied them, *Pim* in the House complains of divers Papists, who, by the Kings Permission were suffered to go into *Ireland*; whereat His Majesty being justly offended, sent for the Earls of *Essex* and *Holland*, with the Lord *Kimbolton*, to appear before him, which they denied, the Juncto sending him word that what *Mr. Pim* had said, was the sense of the whole House, wherein neither Papist Lords nor Bishops, neither had nor should have any thing to say.

Charles I.

The States of *Holland* earnestly pressing His Majesty to have the Princess *Mary* sent unto her Betrothed Husband the Prince of *Orange*, at this time she went over, accompanied with the Queen her Mother; after whose departure the King being at *Greenwich*, receives another Petition from the Sedentaries for the Militia, and after that, at *Theobalds*, another, to all which he gave the same answer; viz. *That by no Law the Militia belonged to any but Himself*. Whereupon they by Sea and Land prepare for War, and resolve to take it, sending their Declaration to the King then at *Kynton* by the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Holland*, 9 Martii.

His Majesty hereupon removes to *Tork*, having all the way sent such Gracious Answers to their demands at *Westminster*, that to any might have been satisfactory, save only to such as were resolved to let and see the Kingdom all on Fire; especially in that which they most cried out for, viz. *The Execution of the Penal Laws against the Papists, and the Reducement of the Rebels in Ireland*; declaring his intention to go himself in Person to chastise those bloody People: from whence coming to *Hull*, he is flatly denied entrance by *Sir John Hotham*, which is justified by the Sedentaries; whereupon the King summons the Gentry of *Torkshire* to his assistance, and answers another declaration from the Juncto. Upon this, many of the honestest of both Lords and Commons, whose Voices had been hitherto out-ward by the greater number of the rest, seeing their treasonable intentions, withdrew themselves, and repair to the King.

Anno 1641.

The Names of the Lords were, as followeth, the Marquis of *Hertford*, the Earls of *Lindsey*, *Cumberland*, *Huntington*, *Bath*, *Southampton*, *Dorset*, *Northampton*, *Devonshire*, *Bristol*, *Westmorland*, *Barkshire*, *Monmouth*, *Rivers*, *Newcastle*, *Dover*, *Caernarvon*, *Newport*; the Lords *Howard* of *Charlton*, *Newark*, *Paulet*, *Paget*, *Maltravers*, *Willoughby*, *Rich*, *Fauconbridge*, *Chandos*, *Coventry*, *Lovelace*, *Savil*, *Seymour*, *Mobun*, *Dunsmore*, *Capell*, and *Grey* of *Ruthen*, with the Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Richmond*, (so that in a short time the Lords at *Tork* out-number them at *Westminster*) and above fifty of the Commons House, who were followed by the Lord Keeper *Littleton* with the Great Seal (whilst the remainder of the Sedentaries, far more diligently make their own

Y y y y y

pre.

Stuart.

preparations to withstand both.) To these the King makes his Book 7.
Protestation to defend the Protestant Religion, and them, from all that His now declared Enemies should act against them, forbidding all Levies to be made either of Men or Money without his Order. After which, marching into *Nottinghamshire* and *Lincolnshire*, He desires their assistance, resolving to reduce *Hull*; whilst, on the other side, *Essex* for the Sedentaries in *London* and the adjacent Counties, was no less active, the Earl of *Warwick* being by them made Admiral; the King proclaiming Traytors all such as took part with them, and they the like against such as sided with Him.

Both Armies now in the Field, the King marches to *Nottingham*, whence He sends many gracious Messages to *Westminster*, which unless he would forsake His evil Counsellors (meaning all His best Friends) they refused. Whereupon His Majesty was enforced to set up His Standard, and marching to *Hull*, is thence repulsed by Sir *John Meldram*, and Sir *John Hotham*. Prince *Rupert* and Prince *Maurice* in September arrive in *England*, and offering their Service to their Uncle, were immediately put into Commands His Highness Prince *Rupert*, with a small Body of Horse flew up and down through divers Counties, and gained a considerable Body together, and the King himself moves, though with a slower pace, and had gotten a great number wherewith, marching to *Shrewsbury* (a place of great concernment, as being the inlet to *Wales*) He there orders a Mint to Melt down the Plate which was largely contributed by the Gentry.

Robert Bertie Earl of *Lindsey*, is chosen General for the King, and the general Rendezvous of His Forces was appointed at *York*. *Robert Devereux* Earl of *Essex* General for the Parliament, appointed a Rendezvous of all their Forces at *Northampton*, being about 20000 Horse and Foot.

The King with an Army of about 14000 Foot, and 4000 Horse and Dragoons, came on Saturday the 22d of October within six Miles of *Keynton*, and quartered His Army at *Crepredd* and *Edge-hill*. The Earl of *Essex* quartered at *Keynton* with his Army: and on Sunday the 28th, both Armies draw up in Opposition, the King having the advantage of a high Hill, called *Edge-hill*, at the foot of which was the Vale of the Red Horse, where *Essex* his Army was ranged in Battalia upon a rising Ground; on the Right Wing were three Regiments of Horse, commanded by Sir *Philip Stapleton*, Sir *William Balfore*, and the Lord *Fielding*; Sir *John Meldram* commanded the Van; the General, Colonel *Hollis* and the Lord *Brook* in the Rear; on the Left Wing were twenty Troops of Horse commanded by Sir *James Ramsey*. The Earl of *Lindsey* was General for the King, but the Battel was Ordered by the Lord *Rutben* Earl of *Forth*, who on foot lead the main Body of the Army with a Pike in his Hand.

The Forlorne on the Kings side was commanded by Major *Blackstake* and Captain *Hamond*, who being come down to the bottom

The King sets up His Standard at *Nottingham*, Aug. 21. 1642.

The Battel of *Edge-hill*, 1642.

Chap. 2. bottom of the Hill; engaged the Sedentaries Forlorn. Prince *Rupert* General of the Horse, commanded the Right Wing, charged furiously the Enemies left Wing, and routed them, pursuing them to *Keynton* Town, took the Carriages, the Earls Wagons and Cloak-bag, being too eager of the Plunder. Charles 1.

The Earl of *Lindsey* too adventurous, was mortally wounded; and by reason of the absence of Prince *Rupert*, the Kings main Body was assaulted with great fury, and his Standard lost (Sir *Edmond Varney* the Standard Bearer being killed) which was afterwards retaken by Sir *John Smith*, Knighted therefore. The Foot on both sides fight with equal Valor until night, by which they were parted. Both Armies continue in the Field all night, the Victory being much disputed, for there were real Signs of Victory on both sides by the taking of Ensigns and Cannon, of equal number; and although the Parliament lost more Men, yet the King lost more Men of Quality, the number of the slain being computed to be between 5 and 6000.

Essex removing Westward, the King comes to *Colbrook*, where the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Pembroke*, with some of the Commons, Present him with a Treaty; but because Sir *John Eveling* was one of the Commissioners, who had been proclaimed Traitor at *Oxford*, the King would not accept it; which so distasteth the Sedentaries, that they Voted it a refusal of the Kings to admit of a Treaty, and send to acquaint the City therewith. Notwithstanding, within a few days after, upon the removal of that Instrument *Eveling*, the King accepted of the rest: But all signified nothing, for by this time *Essex* being come to *London*, and having increased his Army with Apprentices and several other licentious Persons, came marching towards Him; which His Majesty met at *Brainford*, where the 13th of November another cruel Fight was engaged in, the Kings Party having the better, which, if well followed, the business had been happily ended. But the next day many more Forces from *London* appearing, the King withdrew from thence to *Oatlands*, *Brainford Fight.* so to *Reading*, and thence to *Windsor*.

December the 15th, Colonel *Goring* landed with the Queens Standard, and some Store of Ammunition in the North, and joining with the Earl of *Newcastle* at *York*, they proclaim *Fairfax* and his Son Sir *Thomas* Traitors, and take *Leeds*. Another Treaty is intended, and presented to the King at *Oxford*, in which was proposed a Cessation of Arms. Mean while the Queen lands at *Bridlington*, having been pursued and shot at by the Earl of *Warwick*'s Ships; from whence, by the Marquis of *Mountrose* She was conveyed to *York*, and there honourably received by the Earl of *Newcastle*, where She begins to model her Army.

And now to the assistance of their Brethren at *Westminster*, came in the Scots, who, near *Newcastle*, pass the *Tyne* into *Yorkshire*, against the Earl of *Newcastle* and the Queens Army. Upon this the Sedentaries recall their Commissioners from the Treaty at *Oxford* the

Stuart.

the 15th of April, denying to subscribe to the Kings most reasonable Proposals. Book 7.

In the beginning of March the Lord *Brook* passing by *Stratford-upon-Avon*, falls upon and defeats the Kings Forces commanded by Colonel *Crocker* and Lieutenant Colonel *Wagstaff*, and from these marching to *Lichfield*, encounters the Earl of *Chesterfield*, who knowing the City to be indefensible, retires into the Close, where *Brook* attempting to follow, receives a mortal shot in the Eye; however his Soldiers took the place, but were shortly after there besieged by *Spencer Compton* Earl of *Northampton*; to whose relief Sir *John Gell* and Sir *William Brereton* advancing, were sufficiently beaten, though the gallant Earl in the Encounter lost his life. The Place within a few days after was taken by Prince *Rupert*.

Anno 1647.

The 26th of April, *Reading* was treacherously yielded to *Essex* by Colonel *Fielding*, after it had been bravely defended by Sir *Arthur Aston*: and the 23d of May the Queen is Voted a Traitor by the Sedentaries, for her love so exemplarily expressed to the King Her Husband.

Many Encounters happen in the West between Sir *Ralph Hopton* for the King, and Sir *George Chudley* for the Junctio, with various success. In May this year *Robert Toomans* and *George Boucher* were executed at *Bristol*, for endeavouring the surrender of that City to the King, which was followed by the death of that grand Fomentor of this unnatural Rebellion Mr. *John Pim*. Mr. *John Hamden*, such another, was at this time slain at *Tame*, where Prince *Rupert* encountering the *Buckinghamshire* Forces, routed them. Several Conflicts happen this year in divers parts of the Kingdom, wherein the Kings Forces had commonly the victory. *Bristol* and *Exeter* were both taken for the King; besides the Signal Victory of *Roundway Down*, obtained by the Lord *Wilmot*, Earl of *Caernarwan*, Earl of *Crawford*, and Lord *Biron*, against Sir *William Waller*.

At this the Parliament became so grievously disturbed, that now either the powfull Preachings of their Ministry must help them, or never, to fit up an Army for *Essex* and *Waller* in miserable distress, which was speedily mustered upon *Hounslow Heath*, out of the inexhaustible Treasury of Rebellion, for the relief of *Glocester*, now besieged by the King; which upon the 5th of September they effected, His Majesty upon their advance removing towards *London*; which had He done before this last Army was raised, would in all likelihood have put an end to the War.

Essex hereupon marched to *Newberry*, where the King resolves to fight him, planting His Ordnance, and making choice of His Ground. The Enemy was received with unspeakable Valour by Prince *Rupert*, the Engagement on both sides vigorously carried on, with the loss of many gallant Gentlemens lives (the Earls of *Caernarwan* and *Sunderland*, and the Viscount *Faulkland* being slain) till night concluded the Encounter, wherein the

Sedentaries

Chap. 2.

Sedentaries gained not so much the better that they had any stomach next day to renew the Fight, but marched away back towards *Glocester*, near which, in a narrow Lane, they were so furiously charged by a party of Horse commanded by Colonel *Urrey*, that *Essex's* Horse were forced to run over his own Foot, till taking the Field, they rallied again, and put *Urrey* to flight.

This was News, and cause of a Thanksgiving at *London*, especially for the great honour that their Trained Bands had gained thereby: and not long after that pernicious Confederacy (called the *National Covenant*) was taken by the Brethren at *Westminster*. Mean while *Glocester* receives many alarms by the Lord *Herbert* and Sir *John Winter*, with a considerable Force now come out of *Ireland*, but the place was too vigilantly defended by Colonel *Edward Mafsey* (which he afterwards repented) when *Essex* having besieged *Redding*, the Kings Forces withdraw out of *Glocestershire*, towards that place: whereby *Waller* and *Mafsey* getting some breath, fall upon *Hereford*, which they take, and attempt *Worcester*, but durst not stay long there for fear of the Lords *Capell* and *Loughborough*, then at hand, with intention of relieving *Eccleball Town* and *Castle*, then besieged by Sir *William Brereton*, which at that time they effected, though presently after the same were surrendered unto him.

The Parliament after this, issue out their Proclamation, declaring all Traitors that assist the King; and His Majesty at *Oxford* summoning His Parliament (where were assembled the Prince, the Dukes of *York*, and *Cumberland*, Lord Treasurer, Lord Keeper Duke of *Richmond*, and Marquis of *Hertford*, nineteen Earls, 18 Lords, and 126 Knights and Gentlemen) doth as much for them, whilst the Forces on both sides are in one place or other of the Kingdom daily engaged. The Scots at this time entering *England* with an Army of 18000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, to the assistance of their Brethren. *Newark* being besieged by Sir *John Meldram*, he is there blockt up by Prince *Rupert*, and made to yield upon Conditions.

The Marquis of *Mountrofs*, upon his Countrymens advance into *England*, is by the King made Governor-General in *Scotland*, enters that Kingdom with an Army, gaining many of the gallantest sort of that Country to his Party. About which time Sir *William Waller* having taken *Arundel Castle*, marcheth against the Lord *Hopton*, and near *Winchester* had better success than his Cause deserved.

Oliver Cromwell is by the Sedentaries made Governor of the Isle of *Ely*: *Fox* and *Fairfax* take *Beaulieu* and *Selby*. *Latham Houle*, after eighteen Weeks siege, is relieved by Prince *Rupert*. *Essex* and *Waller* joining together (His Majesties greatest Armies being now abroad) resolve to environ the King in *Oxford*, which He perceiving, leaves that place by night, and marches Northward; whom the other pursuing two several ways, *Waller* is at last met with by the King, and sufficiently routed at *Croopredy Bridge*, from

Z z z z z

whence

First Battell of
Newberry,
Sept. 30. 1643.

Stuart.

whence His Majesty followed *Essex* Westward to *Bath*, and so into *Cornwall*, where once more a happy conclusion of this intestine War might have been made, had the advantage been but reasonably pursued: for now was *Essex* pinned up in such a strait, that he had but one way to shift for himself, which was by putting to Sea, leaving his Army to mediate for an Accommodation; unto which the King giving too gracious a regard, the Enemy gained so much advantage, that increasing their force in the North, *Newcastle* is taken by the *Scots*, and the Earl of that place besieged in *Tork*. To his relief came Prince *Rupert*; at whose approach the Besiegers draw off; the Prince follows, intending to fight them; and accordingly on the 3d of *July*, 1644. at seven a clock in the morning, the Sedentaries Forces having the advantage of Ground (being on the South side of *Marston Moor*, within four Miles of *Tork*.) Prince *Rupert* with the Right Wing fell on the Enemy, and routed part of them, General *Goring* and Sir *Charles Lucas* fell on the main Body, and put them to flight; but pursuing too far, the Enemy rallied, and fell on the divided Bodies, totally dispersed them, took 3000 prisoners, 20 pieces of Cannon, besides a considerable number of Officers. Immediately the Lord *Fairfax*, with his Son, and the Earl of *Manchester*, surround *Tork*, Sir *Thomas Glenham* being then Governor for the King; but by reason that all their Powder and Ammunition was spent in the late Battle, he was compelled to surrender the City up honourable Terms.

Prince *Rupert* marches into *Lancashire* with the broken Forces he had left, many of the best of his Army, with the Earl of *Newcastle* leaving him, take to Sea, and land at *Hamborough*. By which encouraged, the Sedentaries make new Levies in the adjacent Counties, both of Men and Money, which under the Earl of *Manchester* they send Westward: whilst Prince *Rupert* near *Bristol* seeking to pass his Army over at *Aust Ferry* near *Chepstow*, is there incountr'd and worsted. However the King now gathering all his Forces together, came to *Newberry*, where, with the same preparation, came *Manchester*, *Essex*, and *Waller*. The 27th of *October*, 1644. another deadly Battle ensuing, which concluded much after the same manner with the former in that place; His Majesty removing towards *Dennington*, was by them pursued, the Castle summoned, and in vain attempted.

The Sedentaries, as if hitherto afraid to exercise much of their Tyranny in cold blood, proceed now with confidence to sit judicially upon the lives of such whom they had in their hands, and deemed Delinquents; the first whereof were the *Hotbams*, Sir *John* the Father, and Sir *John* the Son, with Sir *Alexander Carew*, all three beheaded on Tower-hill, for having been Traitors, and intending to become honest: and after them followed the execution of the Irish Lord *Macquiere* at *Tyburn*. And upon the 10th of *December*, 1644. ensued the decollation of *William Laud* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* upon Tower-hill, after above an hundred times attendance on the Junctio, by the Commons Voted guilty

Battel of *Marston-Moor*,
July 3. 1644.

Second Battel
of *Newberry*,
27th Octob. 1644.

Chap. 2. guilty of High Treason: Not long after which was the Treaty at *Uxbridge*, which, like to the rest, came to nothing.

In *Scotland* the Marquis of *Montrose* having seized *Dunfreess*, and expelling aid out of *Ireland*, of which he received but 1100 Men from the Earl of *Antrim*, marched into the *High-Lands*, and had several skirmishes with *Argile*: In all which he behaved himself with much heroick Valour.

Essex at this time laying down his Commission, hath 10000 *l. per annum*, voted him out of Delinquents Estates, and his Command conferred on Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, in whose Commission the Commons voted that the Clause (For preservation of His Majesties Person) should be left out. A new Model of all their Army is effected, and *Oliver Cromwell* being made Lieutenant-General, beats a Party of the Kings at *Islip Bridge*, takes *Bletchington House*, and defeats another Party at *Brampton-Bulth*. And *Majesty* takes *Evesham* by Storm, whilst Prince *Rupert* on the other side relieves *Chester* then besieged by *Brereton*, and returning Southwards again, forceth the Town of *Leicester*.

Mean while the Lord *Goring* in the West, overthrows Colonel *Welden* near *Taunton*, with some other successes at this time happening, whereby the Kings affairs looked again with a very good aspect, till now succeeded the fatal Battel of *Naseby* upon the 14th of *June*, 1645. which was lost not for want of any Gallantry in the Kings Party, but pursuance of the Victory too far, when it was as good as gained, the Rebels being once put to an absolute Rout, and all their Carriages taken; till *Cromwell* rallying, fell upon the Kings Left Wing, whilst Prince *Rupert* with the rest pursued the Enemy, and returning too late, they became Masters of the Field, notwithstanding the King Himself, with most inexpressible Valour, had gallantly withstood the most desperate Charge of that Villain, and no less than five times rallied upon him; however, now at last over-powered His Majesty was forced to retire; and though hotly pursued, made good His Retreat to *Lichfield*. This unlucky overthrow proved the utter ruine of all the Kings Interest, since after this no Place stood long against the fury of the Enemy. *Leicester* within twenty days was retaken by Sir *John Gell*; the Lord *Goring* shortly after routed by *Fairfax*, and *Bridgewater* taken. In the North the Castles of *Pontefract* and *Scarborough* were taken by *Poynes* and Sir *Matthew Boynton*: as in the West again, was *Bath*, by *Rich* and *Okey*. *Hereford* being besieged by the *Scots*, they rise with intention to march into *Scotland* against *Montrose*.

All this while the King with a Flying Army which he had gotten together in *Wales*, came to *Leicester*, fighting by the way with a Party of the Scotch Horse, beating afterwards Sir *John Gell* carries some prisoners to *Welbeck House*, and taking *Humington*, came to *Cambridge*, where after a small dispute he forceth His entrance; thence to *Oxford*, where staying not long, he passes to *Ludlow*, earnestly bent

Battel of *Naseby*,
14th June 1645.

Stuart.

bent for the relief of *Chester*, then besieged by *Brereton*, where he fights *Poynes* at *Ranton Heath*, and had the same fortune as formerly, to win at first and lose at last, being forced to betake himself into the City of *Chester*; where finding the place weak through Batteries, and the Enemy ready to Storm, he passed into *Wales*.

Fairfax now before *Sherborne*, won the same from Sir *Lewis Dives*, the 17th of *August*: from whence he sat down before *Bristol*, takes the Town by Storm, and the Castle by Surrender: from thence to *Exeter*. Whilst *Cromwel* marching to the *Devises*, takes that Place, *Winchester*, and *Basing Houle*. *Pickering* takes *Laycock*; *Raynsborough*, *Barkley Castle*; and *Morgan*, *Chepstow*.

Montrose in *Scotland*, (though over-powered, yet) most gallantly behaved himself against the Kings Enemies there: His Majesty therefore, desirous to assist him, sends Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* with what Forces he could make towards him. These passing through *Yorkshire*, near *Sherborne* surprized above 800 of the Enemy, but not knowing well what to do with them for want of a Hold near hand to convey them to, they themselves were encountered by *Copley* and *Lilburne*, and unfortunately made to change condition with their Prisoners. After this followed the loss of *Hereford* by surprize, and *Chester* by surrender, after a long Siege. His Majesty being now at *Newark*, upon a difference there arising amongst the Lords of His Party, comes to *Oxford*: where in a short time after *Fairfax* with part of his Army blocks him up; the rest encountering the Lord *Hopton* in the West at *Torrington*, defeated him, and at *Truro* shut him up; from whence he sailed into *France*.

The Queen also having taken her last farewell of the King her Husband at *Abington*, in the month of *July* 1644. embarked at *Pendennis Castle*, and sailed into *France*, where being entertained at the charge of the present French King *Lewis XIV.* her Nephew, She passed a solitary and retired life until the year 1660. when after nineteen years banishment (upon the Restoration of of Her Son to the Crown of *England*) she came to *London*, and having settled Her Revenues here, returned with Her youngest Daughter the Lady *Henrietta* into *France*, whom She bestowed in Marriage to the then Duke of *Anjou*; and in the Month of *July*, 1662. coming again into *England*, settled Her Court at *Somerset House*; where She resided till *May*, 1665. and then crossed the Seas again to Her Native Country; which after four years more became the place of Her death. She deceasing at Her House at *Columbe* four Leagues from *Paris*, upon the 10th day of *August*, S. N. about four of the Clock in the Morning, An. 1669. in the sixtieth year of Her Age. Her Body was exposed upon a Bed of State in Her Chamber, and the next day Embalmed, and afterwards conveyed to the Monastery of *Chalot*, attended by the Lady *Marshall de Pleffyes*, and several other Ladies of Quality.

For

Chap. 2. For a Character, Her Majesty needeth no other than what is found in the seventh Chapter of that incomparable Book compiled by Him who knew Her best. Charles I.

The King, Duke of *York*, Prince *Rupert*, and Prince *Maurice*, were all this while at *Oxford*, surrounded with the Enemies Forces, expecting only the relief of the Lord *Astley's* Foot to join with the Kings Horse at *Farrington*; but these by the way at *Stow in the Woods*, are encountered by *Brereton* and *Morgan*, and totally routed.

In all which defeats the Policy of the Sedentaries was very remarkable when they found their ends near hand completed; for few or none of those successes happened unto them, wherein they pretended not to find Letters to publish of the Kings in favor of Popery, either in *Ireland* or elsewhere (not excepting those Letters from publication which privately passed betwixt His Majesty and the Queen) intending thereby to alienate the hearts of the people from Him, which at the last answered not their expectation.

In *Scotland* only the Kings affairs at this time went well under the Conduct of the Marquis of *Montrose*, who in two signal Battels at *Alderne* and *Kilsib*, gave the Covenanters notable overthrows; but was at last himself defeated by *David Leslie*, and many of his Men killed and taken; yet he still continued to uphold His Majesties Interest till all was lost; and the King committing his Person to the *Scots*, commanded the Marquis to disband his Army. Which in a sad disguise His Majesty was now forced to do, passing from *Oxford* with one *Parson Hudson*, and Mr. *John Astburnham*, to *Newark*, before which Town the *Scottish* Army lay: unto whom His Majesty discovering Himself, commanded the Place to be surrendered. And now all those that had most faithfully served Him, as their last refuge, were forced to do the same with themselves upon any Conditions they could get. All the last Garisons which had stoutly stood out for the Kings Interest now surrendering, even *Oxford* it self. Prince *Rupert* and Prince *Maurice* transport themselves beyond Sea; the Duke of *York* is brought to St. *James's*, where he met his Sister the Princess *Henrietta Maria* sent thither likewise, upon the surrender of *Exeter*, and shortly after conveyed by the Lady *Dalkeith* from *Outlands* into *France*. Prince *Charles* being happily gotten into the Isle of *Jersey* some time before.

The Earl of *Essex* having now lived to see an end of this fatal War whereof he had been a most violent Promoter, dies of an Apoplexy the 14th of *September*, 1646. with whom (though the horrid mischief still continued that was begotten by it) the Presbyterian Cause perished; for the common Enemy being quite beaten out of the Field, there happened great divisions among the Commons and Army at home; for being distinguished into two Parties under the Titles of Presbyterian and Independent: The Independent being the most subtle and close, insinuated

A a a a a a into

Anno 1646.

The death of Queen Mary.

Stuarts. into the greater part of the Army, and carried on their Designs with more vigour and resolution than the other. Book 7.

Anno 1646.
Decemb. 20. His Majesty was by the Scots brought to Newcastle (feared that Fairfax might have forced him out of their hands) from whence He sent to the Sedentaries for a Treaty, and they to Him return sixteen Propositions without ever a word of Reason, which were therefore denied by the King, who desired personally to Treat with them at Westminster: Whereupon the Scots having plainly told His Majesty, *That if He left England in not complying with the Parliament, as to the settlement of their Covenant, He should not Reign in Scotland*: They for 200000 l. in Money delivered Him up to their disposal; who presently Voted him to be brought to Holmby House, ordering Marſhal and Caryl two Factious Ministers for His Chaplains; which He abhorring, desired two of His own, but was denied.

Anno 1647. The Work being now done, he that first engaged them in it, began to pay many of them their Wages, making their Servants (the onely Instruments whereby all their Villany was accomplished) their Masters, and raising a Religious Division among themselves, the major part Votting to have the Army disbanded; and the Army with the rest putting them to defiance, impeaching eleven of the chiefest of them for acting things against the Liberty of the People; and London it self now receives in part its Reward; which not being able to sustain the infolence of the Army lying near it, complain to their Patriots of both Houses to have it removed further from them, and they themselves put into a posture of Defence, which at Guildhall was on both sides so strongly Argued, that from Words they fell to Blows, and at last the City to submission: Whereupon Sir Thomas Fairfax with his whole Army marched triumphantly through London to Westminster, and the next day back again to the Tower, whereof he constituted one Titchburn his Lieutenant.

Anno 1648. The King this while is removed to Hampton Court, from whence, being persuaded by a specious pretence of one Hammond, that a Design was set on foot to kill Him, He was jugled into the Isle of Wight; where while He remained, some few of His best Subjects in several Parts of the Kingdom endeavoured His Relief, and some that had been His Enemies recanting, took their Parts. As in Wales, Powel, Poyer, and Laughorne, with Sir John Owen and others of the Loyal Party: the Earl of Holland, with the Lord Francis Villers at Kingston-upon-Thames: the Kentish Men, and others, with the Lords Goring and Capell; who being forced out of Kent, pass into Essex, and fortifie themselves in Colchester: But all ere long were defeated by the two powerful Rebels. The three first casting Lots for their lives, it fell on Poyer, who was shot to death at London: the Lord Francis slain in the place of Fight, and Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle shot to death by Order of Fairfax, upon the surrender of Colchester. The rest were reserved to a farther Tryal, whilst Duke Hamilton with an Army of Scots entering England, joined

Chap. 2. joined with Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and sustained the same fortune with the former, being defeated by Cromwel and Lambert, and the Duke taken Prisoner. Charles 1.

And now many of the Members which all this sad time had nursed the Rebellion in both Houses, began to see the misery wherein they had involved themselves, and upon more moderate Considerations than ever, were content to Treat with His Majesty, and acquiesce, if Episcopacy might but down with some few dependences upon the same: Whereto the King not agreeing, yet for Peace sake, so far condescended as to grant Presbytery a three years Reign; which the major Part of the Sedentaries Voted was a ground of Peace; till from the Army they received a Petition, seconded with a resolute Remonstrance, That the King, as the most grand Delinquent, should be brought to Justice: Against which the far greater part Protest, and stand to their former Vote: whereupon the whole Army coming up to London, violently enter the Parliament House, and by the Ears pull out all them that had Voted contrary to their Remonstrance.

And thus after so much bloodshed and ruine to the whole Nation, were these miserable Men served by their own Creatures, and in a moment both their Tyranny and Honour laid in the dust; for at a Council of War held by the Army at the Bull in St. Albans (where were present sixteen Colonels, besides other Officers) a Declaration was Read of all their Grievances and Desires, containing twenty six sheets of Paper; which was ordered to be Presented to the House (who were now by their Commissioners in a Personal Treaty with His Majesty in the Isle of Wight) and accordingly was done to the Commons House upon the 26th of November, 1648. (being the day before subscribed by the General) shewing, *The misdoings of the King and Parliament severally; also in all Treaties betwixt them, especially that they are now in. They conceive the Parliament hath abundant cause to lay aside any further Proceedings in this Treaty, and to return to their Vote of Non-addresser, and settle with or against the King, that he may Govern no more, by rejecting those Demands of the King, especially concerning his Restoration, and coming to London with Freedom, Honour, and Safety; and that they proceed against the King in way of Justice; and that a peremptory day be set for the Prince of Wales and Duke of York to come in; if not, to be declared incapable of any Government, and stand Exiled for ever as Traitors.*

Hereupon the King is by Colonel Evers conveyed from Newport to Hurst Castle, a very noisome and unwholesome Place; where, during his constraint, He composed His Book, Entituled, 'HUMILIATION'. Or the Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in His Solitude and Sufferings: A Royal Monument which he hath left to Posterity.

The House upon this Declaration sat all day and night till eight of the Clock next morning; many Speeches were made by divers Members of the Kings Concessions; among the rest Mr. Prim

Stuart. into the greater part of the Army, and carried on their Designs with more vigour and resolution than the other. Book 7.

Anno 1646. Decemb. 20. His Majesty was by the Scots brought to Newcasile (feearing that Fairfax might have forced him out of their hands) from whence He sent to the Sedentaries for a Treaty, and they to Him return sixteen Propositions without ever a word of Reason, which were therefore denied by the King, who desired personally to Treat with them at Westminster: Whereupon the Scots having plainly told His Majesty, *That if He left England in not complying with the Parliament, as to the settlement of their Covenant, He should not Reign in Scotland*: They for 200000 l. in Money delivered Him up to their disposal; who presently Voted him to be brought to Holmby House, ordering *Marshall* and *Caryl* two Factious Ministers for His Chaplains; which He abhorring, desired two of His own, but was denied.

Anno 1647. The Work being now done, he that first engaged them in it, began to pay many of them their Wages, making their Servants (the onely Instruments whereby all their Villany was accomplished) their Masters, and raising a Religious Division among themselves, the major part Voting to have the Army disbanded; and the Army with the rest putting them to defiance, impeaching eleven of the chiefest of them for acting things against the Liberty of the People; and London it self now receives in part its Reward; which not being able to sustain the insolence of the Army lying near it, complain to their Patriots of both Houses to have it removed further from them, and they themselves put into a posture of Defence, which at Guildhall was on both sides so strongly Argued, that from Words they fell to Blows, and at last the City to submission: Whereupon Sir Thomas Fairfax with his whole Army marched triumphantly through London to Westminster, and the next day back again to the Tower, whereof he constituted one Titchburn his Lieutenant.

Anno 1648. The King this while is removed to Hampton Court, from whence, being persuaded by a specious pretence of one Hammond, that a Design was set on foot to kill Him, He was jugled into the Isle of Wight; where while He remained, some few of His best Subjects in several Parts of the Kingdom endeavoured His Relief, and some that had been His Enemies recanting, took their Parts. As in Wales, *Powel*, *Poyer*, and *Laugharne*, with Sir *John Owen* and others of the Loyal Party: the Earl of *Holland*, with the Lord *Francis Villers* at *Kingston-upon-Thames*: the *Kentish* Men, and others, with the Lords *Coring* and *Capell*; who being forced out of *Kent*, pass into *Essex*, and fortifie themselves in *Colebeester*: But all ere long were defeated by the two powerful Rebels. The three first casting Lots for their lives., it fell on *Poyer*, who was shot to death at London: the Lord *Francis* slain in the place of Fight, and Sir *Charles Lucas* and Sir *George Lisle* shot to death by Order of *Fairfax*, upon the surrender of *Colebeester*. The rest were reserved to a further Tryal, whilst Duke *Hamilton* with an Army of Scots entring England, joined

Chap. 2. joined with Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, and sustained the same fortune with the former, being defeated by *Cromwel* and *Lambert*, and the Duke taken Prisoner. Charles 1.

And now many of the Members which all this sad time had nursed the Rebellion in both Houses, began to see the misery wherein they had involved themselves, and upon more moderate Considerations than ever, were content to Treat with His Majesty, and acquiesce, if Episcopacy might but down with some few dependencies upon the same: Whereunto the King not agreeing, yet for Peace sake, so far condescended as to grant Presbytery a three years Reign; which the major Part of the Sedentaries Voted was a ground of Peace; till from the Army they received a Petition, seconded with a resolute Remonstrance, That the King, as the most grand Delinquent, should be brought to Justice: Against which the far greater part Protest, and stand to their former Vote: whereupon the whole Army coming up to London, violently enter the Parliament House, and by the Ears pull out all them that had Voted contrary to their Remonstrance.

And thus after so much bloodshed and ruine to the whole Nation, were these miserable Men served by their own Creatures, and in a moment both their Tyranny and Honour laid in the dust; for at a Council of War held by the Army at the Bull in St. Albans (where were present sixteen Colonels, besides other Officers) a Declaration was Read of all their Grievances and Desires, containing twenty six sheets of Paper; which was ordered to be Presented to the House (who were now by their Commissioners in a Personal Treaty with His Majesty in the Isle of Wight) and accordingly was done to the Commons House upon the 26th of November, 1648. (being the day before subscribed by the General) shewing, *The misdoings of the King and Parliament severally; also in all Treaties betwixt them, especially that they are now in. They conceive the Parliament hath abundant cause to lay aside any further Proceedings in this Treaty, and to return to their Vote of Non-addresses; and settle with or against the King, that he may Govern no more, by rejecting those Demands of the King, especially concerning his Resitution, and coming to London with Freedom, Honour, and Safety; and that they proceed against the King in way of Justice; and that a peremptory day be set for the Prince of Wales and Duke of York to come in; if not, to be declared incapable of any Government, and stand Exiled for ever as Traitors.*

Hereupon the King is by Colonel *Evers* conveyed from New-
port to Hurst Castle, a very noisome and unwholesome Place; where, during his constraint, He composed His Book, Entituled, 'HISTORIA REGIA'. Or the Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in His Solitude and Sufferings: A Royal Monument which he hath left to Posterity.

The House upon this Declaration sat all day and night till eight of the Clock next morning; many Speeches were made by divers Members of the Kings Concessions; among the rest
Mr. Prim

Stuarts.

Mr. *Prin* made a long Speech, proving the Kings Concessions to be a Ground for a settled Peace, which was afterwards Voted in the House, 129 being for it, and 84 against it. Upon this, on Wednesday, *December* the 6th, some part of the Army having a List of those Members that were to be taken into Custody, being 34 persons, they accordingly seize them, and carry them to the *Kings Head* in the *Strand*, and divers other places in *Westminster*, having Guards upon them; but not long after many of them were discharged by the General. The remaining Members continue sitting, to whom came Lieutenant General *Cromwell*, and had their Thanks for his faithful Service both in *England* and *Scotland*. The same day the Lords Vote His Majesties Concession a ground for Peace, and forthwith Adjourn; and upon the 13th of *December*, the remaining part of the Commons House, Null the Vote for His Majesties Concessions, and Order the General to take care of the King; whereupon a Council of War was ordered to sit to draw up a Charge against Him; and accordingly Orders were issued out for His removal: So that upon the 10th of *December* His Majesty came from *Hurst Castle* to *Windfor* in 3 days, attended by Colonel *Harrison* and a Guard of 2000 Horse, and was delivered up to the Governor there; and upon the 28 of *December*, an Ordinance was brought into the House, nominating divers Persons for Tryal of the King; which being tendred to the Lords, was refused; whereupon the Commons the 4th of *January*, Voting the Supreme Authority to be in the People, and consequently in them as their Representatives, proceed without the Lords, and order their Commissioners for Tryal of the King, to meet on Monday in the Painted Chamber, to consider of the Manner, Time, and Place; whereupon the Lords Vote, *That the King could not commit Treason against the Common Wealth: and, That no Act of the Commons is binding without the consent of the Lords.*

Thus laying their violent hands on Majesty, and committing an Insolence beyond all hope of Pardon, they cannot justify themselves but by an Act out-facing all Divinity and Majesty at once, in erecting that High Court of Justice (as they called it) to Try their King as a Rebel to Himself; preparatory whereunto they make Proclamation at *Westminster Hall* and the *Old Exchange*, that all that had any thing against Him, should come in at the prefixed time and be heard; and for the greater solemnity of their Parricide, the Law was silenced in Adjourning the Term for fourteen days, having as a Guard to their Villanies, ordered the Army to be quartered in and about *London*.

Upon Friday the 19th of *January*, His most Sacred Majesty was brought from *Windfor* Castle, being met by a Regiment of Horse four miles from *London*, and that night lodged at *St. James's*; and on Saturday the 20th of *January*, from thence He passed with a strong Guard of Foot through *St. James's Park* to *Whitehall*, and thence by Water was conveyed to *Sir Robert Cottons* house with a guard of twenty Partizans.

John

Chap. 2.

John Bradshaw that monstrous Traitor, was President of this High Court of Justice, *Aske* a Common Lawyer, and *Dorflaus* a Dutch Civilian were Counsel, and *John Cook* Solicitor-General for the Business; the whole number of Commissioners about seventy eight; which being fate at the upper end of *Westminster-hall*, their Commission was read, together with the names of the Regicides; whereupon *Bradshaw* commanded *Sergeant Dandy* junior to fetch in the Prisoner, who immediately brought the King (attended by a Guard of Partizans) and placed Him in a Chair.

And now having brought the Royal Prisoner to their Judgement Seat, they proceed to arraign Him with not unlike impudence and impiety to that of the Jews, when they brought the King of Kings to Tryal; for they charged Him to be a Subverter of His People, and would not endure His owning Himself to be their King; charging Him with all the Blood that had been spilt: Who preparing to give fitting Answers to their villanous Accusations, could not be heard: Yet had this signal satisfaction to hear *Bradshaw* condemn himself first, and all his fellow Parricides by a Reply to Him, not less absurd than observable: For his Majesty arguing upon the unreasonableness of not being suffered to speak for Himself, said, *Where is there in all the World that Court in which no place is left for Reason?* To which *Bradshaw* unwittingly replied, *Sir, You shall find that this very Court is such an one.* Nay (then retorted the King) *in vain will my Subjects expect Justice from you, who stop your Ears to your own King ready to Plead His Cause.*

To their denial of Justice they added so many contumelies, indignities, and affronts, as would have tempted Him to despair, had not His Faith been as strong as his Reason, and the greatness of his Mind more invincible than that of his Power. Four times was his Sacred Majesty brought before this pretended Tribunal of Justice; the second time being on the 22d of *January*; the third, on the 23d; and the fourth time on the 27th of the same month. When, contrary to all Law, Reason, Religion, Honesty, Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, several Votes, Declarations, Remonstrances, Protections, and Covenants, He was, by the Mouth of that murdering Villain *Bradshaw*, sentenced to be beheaded.

Tuesday the 30th of *January* that fatal day, which they had appointed for his Martyrdom, being come, the King Prays, and Receives the Sacrament from the Hands of the Bishop of *London*, who was licensed to attend on Him, from which He received much Spiritual Comfort: and at ten of the Clock, attended by a Regiment of Foot and a Guard of Partizans, with the Bishop on one Hand, and Colonel *Tomlinson* on the other, walks on foot through the Park: as they were going, He bids them mend their pace, *Telling them He now went before them to Strive for a Heavenly Crown with less solicitude, than he had oftentimes bid His Soldiers to fight for an Earthly Diadem.* He passes into his Cabinet Chamber at *Whitehall*, continuing in his Devotions, refusing

B b b b b b

to

Charles I.

Amo 1648.

Stuarts,

to Dine ; but about twelve a Clock He eat a bit of Bread, and drank a Glafs of Claret. Near one of the Clock He was conveyed through a Window of the Banqueting-Houfe, to the Scaffold covered with Black, attended by the aforefaid Bifhop and the Guard, where He beheld two Executioners difguifed with Vizards, the Axe and Block, with thofe Ropes and Rings which they had provided (in cafe He had ftrugled with them) to bind Him down to the Scaffold ; at which He was not at all affrighted ; but declaring Himfelf to the World to die an innocent Man, and a good Chriftian, according to the Profeflion of the Church of *England*, Praying that His Enemies might Repent, and with St. *Stephen*, That His Death be not laid to their Charge ; with an heroick magnanimity endured the fatal Stroak, thereby exchanging His Crown on Earth, for one far more glorious in Heaven.

His Body was laid in a Coffin covered with black Velvet, and from thence carried to His Houfe at St. *James's*, where it was put in a Coffin of Lead, there to be feen by the People : On Wednefday the 7th of *February* His Corps was delivered to two of His Servants, to be buried at *Windsor*, whither the Duke of *Richmond*, the Marquis of *Hertford*, the Earls of *Lindfey* and *Southampton*, together with Doct^r *Juxon* Bifhop of *London*, and divers others repaired. There, with much difficulty they find a Vault in St. *George's* Chappel, where King *Henry VIII.* was formerly buried : Which being prepared, a fmall piece of Lead, fome two Foot long and two Inches broad, was provided, on which was infcribed,

KING CHARLES, 1648.

which was fawdered to the Breaft of the Corps. All things being in readinefs, the Body was brought to the Vault by the Soldiers of the Garifon, over which was a black Velvet Pall, which was fupported by the four Lords, the Bifhop of *London* stood by weeping ; then was it depofited in Silence and Sorrow, the Pall being caft in after it.

Several Elegies and Epitaphs both in Verfe and Profe, have been Celebrated to the Memory of this Glorious Martyr ; One in Latin (written by *Richard Powell* of the *Inner Temple* : Efq ; which, together with His Majesties Portraiture at large, and His Works in Folio under it, were Painted and fet up (fince his prefent Majesties Reftauration) in St. *Olaves* Church in *Silver-Street*, *London* :) is as followeth :

M. S.

Chap. 2.

Charles I.

M. S.

Sanctissimi Regis, & Martyris, CAROLI.

Siste Viator,

Luge, Obmutesce, Mirare !

Memento CAROLI ILLIUS,

Nominis pariter, & Pietatis Insignissimæ, PRIM I,

MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGIS :

Qui Rebellium Perfidia primo Deceptus,

Dein Perfidorum Rabie Percussus,

Inconcussum tamen LEGUM & FIDEI DEFENSOR,

Schismaticorum Tirannidi Succubuit.

Anno

Salutis Humanæ, MDCXLVIII.

Servitutis Nostræ,

Fælicitatis Sux, } Primo,

Coronâ Terrestri Spoliatus, Cœlesti Donatus.

Sileant autem Perituræ Tabellæ :

Perlege RELIQUIAS, verè Sacras, CAROLINAS,

In Queis,

Sui Mnemosynen, ære perenniorem,

vivaciùs exprimit

Illa, Illa,

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ.

Children of King CHARLES I. by Queen HENRIETTA
MARIA of France, his Wife.

20. CHARLES STUART, Prince of Great Britain,
who was born, baptized, and deceased on the 18th day of
March, An. 1628.

20. CHARLES

Stuart.

Being Lord High Admiral of England in the year 1665. in the War against the States of the United Netherlands, commanded in Person the whole Royal Navy on the Seas between England and Holland, where, with incomparable Valour, and extraordinary hazard of his own Person, after a most sharp dispute, he obtained a signal Victory over the whole Dutch Fleet commanded by Admiral Opdam, who perished with his own and many more Dutch Ships in that Fight.

This was not the last Battel in which his Royal Highness adventured himself for the defence of this Kingdom, when his Majesty and the whole Nation growing extremely sensible of the great danger unto which the Kings only Brother and the first Prince of the Blood was exposed, he was not suffered any more to hazard his Royal Person.

He is a principal Shield of the Regal Throne, *Non sic Mille Cobortes*, and in all probability will be blessed with a numerous Offspring.

His Royal Highness hath married two Wives, the first of which was the Lady Anne, eldest Daughter of Edward Earl of Clarendon, late Lord Chancellor of England, deceased. Which Duchess departed this World at St. James's House upon the 31 day of March, An. 1671. betwixt the hours of three and four in the afternoon (in the 34th year of her age) and was interred, (with several of her Children) in the Vault of Mary Queen of Scots, in the Chappel of King Henry VII. having had Issue by the said Duke her Husband, these Children following, *viz.*

21. Charles Stuart Duke of Cambridge, eldest Son, born at Worcester House in the Strand upon the 22d day of October, 1660. who living not seven Months, deceased at Whitehall upon the 5th day of May, 1661. (by his death preventing the passing of a Patent, whereby he was to be created Earl and Duke of Cambridge;) and on the morrow being Munday, was privately interred in manner following: First being imbalmed, then wrapped in Lead and put into a Coffin covered with black Velvet: His Corps was brought in a Barge from the Privy Stairs to the Parliament Stairs, and thence by Torchlight, proceeded into the Abbey Church, attended by several of his Royal Highness's Servants, four Herald, and Garter King of Arms; the Pages of the Dukes Back Stairs carried the Body; the Canopy was borne by four Knights and Esquires. The Pall was supported by Mr. Fermie, Mr. Coventry, Sir Henry de Vic, and Sir Alan Apisley. Garter between two Gentlemen Ulhers went immediately before the Body; and the Lord John Berkley of Stratton supplied the place of Chief Mourner, followed by many Persons of Quality. At the Church door the Corps was met by the Dean, Prebends, and Choire, who proceeded to King Henry VII. his Chappel, where being reposed till part of the Office of Burial was performed, it was interred

His first Marriage.

Ature, a Chocron between 1. & 2. Or, by 1. & 2. name of Hide.

He did bear Quarterly of four pieces. The 1. France a d England quarterly. 2. Scotland. 3. Ireland. The fourth as the first. Over all a Label of five points Ermine.

1. & 2. f. 16. in Coll. Arm.

Chap. 2.

interred in the Vault with Mary Queen of Scots his Great-grandmother (where, lately before, the Bodies of their Royal Highnesses Henry Duke of Gloucester, and Mary Princess of Orange his Uncle and Aunt, had been buried) having this Inscription on a Plate nailed to his Coffin,

Depositum

Celsissimi Principis Caroli Ducis Cantabrigiæ, filii primogeniti Jacobi Ducis Eboracenſis: Qui natus 22 die Octobris, 1660. Obiit in Aula Whitehall quinto die Maij, M. DC. LXI.

21. James Stuart Duke of Cambridge, &c. second Son of his Royal Highness James Duke of York, was born at St. James's, on the 12th day of July, twenty two minutes past one of the Clock in the morning, An. 1663. The King, and the Earl of Clarendon Lord Chancellor, were Godfathers, and the Queen-mother Godmother.

This James was created Baron of Dauntsey in the County of Wilts, and to the Heirs Male of his Body; and also into the Dignities and Titles of Earl of Cambridge and Duke of Cambridge, by Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the 23 of August, An. 16 Car. 2. 1664. He had not arrived to the age of three years and five months, when, at a Chapter held in the Withdrawing Room at Whitehall, on Wednesday December 3. 1666. he was by His Majesty knighted with the Sword of State, and elected a Companion into the most noble Order of the Garter, the Sovereign putting the George about his Neck, and Prince Rupert buckling the Garter about his Leg; but the Installation of this young Duke was prevented by his death (not seven months after) which happened at Richmond on Thursday the twentieth of June, 1667. and on Wednesday the 26th of the same month, his Corps was privately brought in the Duke his Fathers Barge from Richmond aforesaid (attended by Richmond Herald, and Rouge-Dragon, Pursuivant at Arms) and being landed at the Parliament Stairs, was conveyed into the Painted Chamber near the House of Lords, the Officers of Arms attending, and there deposited upon Tressells, being covered with a fine Holland Sheet and a Pall of Velvet of seven Breadths, adorned with eight Eicocheons of his Arms; and from thence under a Canopy of black Velvet with a deep Silk Fringe, it proceeded to the Abbey of Westminster, Prince Rupert being Chief Mourner, and Garter principal King of Arms passing before him bareheaded; four Barons supported the Pall, eight Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber the Canopy, and six Pages of the Dukes Bedchamber carried the Body, which was attended by several of the Nobility and Gentry, who proceeded from thence through some Companies of the Foot-guards, to the door of the Abbey; where it was met by the Dean, Prebends, and Choire: who went before it (singing an Anthem) into King Henry VII. his Chappel;

Quarterly of four pieces, the 1. France and Eng and quarterly. 2. Scotland. 3. Ireland. The fourth as the first. Over all a Label of five points Ermine. These 3 runs were thus marshalled within the Garter at the interment of this James Duke of Cambridge.

Stuart.

pel; where the Corps was repoled on Treffels again, till part of the Office of Burial was performed: and then (after Garter had proclaimed the Stile of the defunct) was interred with his Brother in the Sepulcher of Mary Queen of Scots, having this Memorial following engraven on a Plate upon his Coffin.

Deposuitum

Illustrissimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Cantabrigie, &c. filii secundo-geniti et Herediti Potentissimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, Qui in Aula Regiâ Richmondie vicesimo die Junii in Domino obdormivit. Etatis sue Quarto; Anno; Domini M. DC. LXVII.

This Charles did bear Quarterly of four pieces. 1. France and England quarterly. 2. Scotland. 3. Ireland. The fourth as the first. Over all a Label of three points Argent, each charged with as many Torteaux.

21. Charles Duke of Kendal, third Son of His R. H. James Duke of York and Duchess Anne his first Wife, came into this World at St. James's the 4th day of July, at 13 minutes and an half before five in the evening, An. 1666. His Godfathers were John Lord Berkley of Stratton (for the Duke of Cambridge,) and the Duke of Monmouth, and his Godmother the Countess of Offory.

He deceased at St. James's upon the 22 day of May, 1667, not having accomplished his first year; from whence his Corps was brought to the Painted Chamber on the 30 of the same month, and from thence being attended by many of the Nobility and Gentry his Majesties and his Royal Highness Servants, with the Officers of Arms, his Corps was conveyed under a Canopy of black Velvet into the Chappel of King Henry VII. and there interred in the Vault with his Brother Charles Duke of Cambridge, and with the like solemnity. Upon the Coffin covered with black Velvet, a Copper Plate gilt was affixed, with this Inscription.

L. 4. fol. 122
in Coll.
Arm.

Deposuitum

Illustrissimi Principis Caroli Ducis Condalia, &c. filii tertio-geniti Potentissimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, qui in Aula Regiâ sancti Jacobi discessit, vicesimo secundo die Maii in Domino obdormivit, vix annum habens, Anno Domini M. DC. LXVII.

21. Edgar Duke of Cambridge, fourth Son of his Royal Highness, was born at St. James's upon the 14th day of September, eight minutes before seven a Clock in the morning, An. 1667, whose Godfathers were the Duke of Albemarle and the Marquis of Worcester, and his Godmother the Countess of Suffolk.

He deceased at Richmond upon the 8th day of June, An. 1671. and was interred in the same Vault with his three Brothers.

The Arms of Mary Princess of Orange, are,

Quarterly. 1. France and England quarterly. 2. Scotland. 3. Ireland, the 4th as the first, a Label of three points Ermine. Impaled by quarterly of four pieces. The first is also quarterly, 1. Azure a Lion rampant and fess of Bilets Or Nallau. 2. Or, a Lion rampant Gules, Dietz. 3. Gules a Fess Argent, Vanden. 4. Gules two Lyons passant guardant Or Cuttenboge. Over all, on an Inescutcheon Or, a Fessable, Moers. The second quarter is also quarterly. The 1. and 4th Gules, a Bend Or, Chalton. The 2. and 3. Or, a Hunter Horn azure stringed and garnished Gules, Orange. Over all an Inescutcheon of Geneva, viz Cheque of nine pieces, Or and Azure. The third quarter is as the second, the fourth as the first. And over all is an Inescutcheon Gules charged with a Fess Imbattellé Argent, by the name of Buren.

21. Mary Stuart Princess of Orange, &c. eldest Daughter of his Royal Highness James Duke of York, and Duchess Anne his

first

Chap. 2.

first Wife, Daughter of Edward Earl of Clarendon, was born at St. James's the 30th day of April, past one of the Clock in the morning, An. 1652. whose Godfather is Prince Rupert, and Godmothers, the Dutcheßes of Buckingham and Ormond.

She is a Lady of great Beauty and eminent Virtue, and is now happily become the Wife of William Henry of Nassau Prince of Orange, &c. their Nuptials being privately celebrated in her Bedchamber at St. James's aforesaid, on the 4th day of November, about eight of the Clock in the evening, 1677. by Dr. Henry Compton Lord Bishop of London; to the great satisfaction of his Majesty, who gave her in Marriage, the Duke her Father, and joy of both Nations; some of the most eminent Nobility of this Kingdom and of the United Provinces being present thereat.

Which happy conjunction we hope will not be so confined, but that whole Christendom may hereafter share in the good effects thereof. A Match so proportionable in every circumstance, that it demonstrates the Creator of all Beings to have made them for each other; seeming rather to be the revivers of the former alliance betwixt the Royal House of Stuart and the Illustrious Family of Nassau, than a new Marriage between a Prince William and a Princess Mary; in the same degree of Consanguinity and Descent, she being the Daughter of a Son of King Charles I. and he the Son of a Daughter of that Blessed Martyr, in whom are equally united his Royal Blood and Kingly Virtues. It being also observable, That this Illustrious Couple entered into this State of Matrimony the very same day of the Month, that both this Prince and the Princess Royal Mary his Mother, made their entrance into this World, being the 4th day of November.

21. Anne Stuart, second Daughter, was born on the 6th day of February, 39 minutes past eleven of the Clock at night, An. 1664. at St. James's; her Godfather being Gilbert Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and her Godmothers, the young Lady Mary her Sister, and the Duchess of Monmouth. This Lady Anne was for her health sent into France about the year 1669. and since her return into England, (this young Lady) hath not only acquired a healthful Constitution of Body, but those accomplishments of Mind, which are very seldom found in a person of her years.

She beareth on a Lozenge the Arms of the Duke her Father.

21. Henrietta Stuart, the third Daughter of his Royal Highness James Duke of York and Duchess Anne his first Wife, had her birth at Whitehall on the 13th day of January, thirty five minutes past seven at night, An. 1668. her Godmothers were the Marchioness of Dorchester, and the Countess of Devonshire, and her Godfather the Duke of Ormond. She lived not past ten Months, and departing this life at St. James's upon the 15 day of November, 1669. Her Corps was carried to the Painted Chamber

D d d d d d

the

Stuart.

the 19th of the same Month, and that day attended to her Book 7.
Grave with the like Ceremony as were her Brothers, and buried in the same Vault with this following Memorial.

Deposuitum

Illustrissima Domine Henrietta filia natu-tertie Potentissimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, Quæ, in Aula Regiæ Sancti Jacobi dictâ, decimo quinto die mensis Novembris in Domino obdormivit decem circiter mensium ætatis, Anno Domini M. DC. LXIX.

21. Katherine Stuart, fourth Daughter, took her first breath at Whitehall on the 9th day of February, thirty nine minutes past five a Clock in the evening, An. 1670. her Godmothers being the Duchess of Buckingham and the Marchioness of Worcester, and her Godfather, the Prince of Orange. She scarce had compleated her tenth Month, when she breathed her last at St. James's on the 5th day of December, 1671. and was privately interred in the same Vault with her Brethren and Sister at Westminster on Friday following, being the 7 day of the same Month, without the Officers of Arms, or any Solemnity: upon a Copper Plate on her Coffin, the following words are engraven.

Deposuitum

Illustrissima Domine Catherine filia quarto-genitæ Potentissimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, quæ in Aula Regiæ Sancti Jacobi dictâ, in Domino obdormivit, vix decem menses habens, quinto die Decembris, Anno a Christo nato, M. DC. LXXI.

His second Marriage.

The Arms of d'Este Duke of Modena, are, Quarterly, first Argent, an Eagle displayed, with two Beaks, Sable. 2. A Lion passant guardant, Or. 3. A Border, Countermanded, Or and Gules. The third as the second, the fourth as the first.

This most illustrious Prince James Duke of York, hath taken to his second Wife the Lady Mary d'Este, Sister to Francis the present Duke of Modena, and Daughter of Alphonso d'Este third of the name Duke of Modena, by Madam Laura Martineffi his Wife. She was born upon the 25th day of September, An. 1658. and had not passed the fifteenth year of her age, when, at Modena, she was married to his Royal Highness, by his Proxy Henry Earl of Peterborow, who with a noble Retinue attended her (and the Duchess Dowager her Mother) into France; and residing some time at Paris, they from thence came to Calais, and thence setting sail, arrived at Dover on Friday the 21 of November, 1673. and were there received by the Duke, where the Marriage betwixt him and the said Duchess Mary was Consummated, by Doctor Nathaniel Crew Lord Bishop of Durham; the same night she was bedded by his Royal Highness, then not exceeding the age of 15 years and 2 months.

Being thus arrived, they were entertained with high respect in the Court of England, where the Duchess Dowager of Modena having continued (in order to the settlement of her Daughter the Duchess of York) about the space of six Weeks; her urgent Affairs calling her back into Italy, in the minority of the Duke of Modena her Son; she departed from hence on the

30th day

Chap. 2.

30th day of December following, (viz. 1673.) leaving their Royal Highnesses extremely happy in the affections of each other; which hath since been much increased in their most illustrious Issue, God having blessed them with three Children in less then four years; which are as follow, viz.

21. Charles Stuart, Duke of Cambridge, only Son of his Royal Highness James Duke of York, by the Duchess Mary d'Este his second Wife, was born in the Palace of St. James's on Wednesday the 7th of November, a quarter of an hour before ten of the Clock at night, An. 1677. and the next day Baptized there by Doctor Nathaniel Crew Lord Bishop of Durham. His Majesty and the Prince of Orange being Godfathers, and the Lady Isabella his Sister Godmother. He died suddenly upon Wednesday the 12th of December, about eleven of the Clock in the morning, An. 1677. and was privately buried in the Tomb of Mary Queen of Scots the next day in the evening.
21. Katherine Laura Stuart, eldest Daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Duchess Mary his second Wife, came into this World at St. James's the 10th of January, being Sunday, twenty four minutes past four in the evening, An. 1674. She had for Godmothers the Ladies Mary and Anne her half Sisters, and for her Godfather the Duke of Monmouth. The place of her birth was the place of her death, where she decaled the 3d of October, 1675. and was interred in the Vault of Mary Queen of Scotland, the 5th day of the same month.
21. Isabella Stuart, second Daughter of his Royal Highness James Duke of York and the Duchess Mary his second Wife, took her first breath at the Palace of St. James's upon the 28th day of August, five minutes before eight of the Clock in the morning, An. 1676. Her Godmothers are the Duchess of Monmouth, and the Countess of Peterborow, and her Godfather Thomas Earl of Danby Lord High Treasurer of England. She being Baptized by Dr. John North, Master of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, and Prebend of Westminster.

20. HENRY STUART, Duke of Gloucester, and Earl of Cambridge, fourth Son of King Charles I. and Queen Mary of France, was born at Outlands in the County of Surrey, on the 8th day of July, An. 1640. and was Baptized the 22d of the same Month.

About the 8th year of his age, he was by the disloyal part of the Long Parliament committed to the custody of the Earl of Northumberland at St. James's, with his Brother the Duke of York and the Lady Elizabeth his Sister, (whence the Duke of York making his escape) after the Murder of the King their Father, he and his Sister were sent to Penburr in the County of Kent, under the Guardianship of the Countess of Leicester, Sister to the said Earl, being there treated with great respect; which happined these Royal Children enjoyed not

long,

Charles I.

He did bear the Arms of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, distinguished by a Label of five Points Ermine.

She did bear the Arms of his Royal Highness her Father on a Lozenge.

She doth bear the Arms of her Father on a Lozenge.

He did bear Quarterly of four peeces, The 1. France and England quarterly, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland. The fourth as the first. Over all a Label Argent of three points, each charged with a Red Rose. Which Arms within the Quarter, Ensigned with a Ducal Coronet, were thus set forth at his Interment.

SIRARTS.

long, being thence hurried to *Caresbrook* Castle in the *Ile of Book 7.*
Wight, where his Sister the Lady *Elizabeth* dying of grief, and
 his entertainment being thought too great an expence to the
 Sedentaries, they resolve to set him at liberty; and about the
 beginning of *February*, 1652. they send him, with two Servants
 to *Dunkirk*, promising to allow him a small exhibition for his
 maintenance, provided he would not come near his Brother, or
 any of his Relations. But being got on that side the water, he
 was received according to his birth, and from *Bruxels* attended
 to the Princess of *Orange* his Sister at *Breda*, who received him
 with great joy, having been in continual fear that his life would
 be taken away by those that spared not that of his Royal Fa-
 ther; nor was he received with less joy at *Paris*, by the King
 his Brother, to whom, as also his Mother the Queen, and his
 other Relations, he was welcomed as one risen from the dead,
 being civilly treated by the King and Queen-Mother of *France*,
 and that whole Court.

In the year 1654. the King being at *Cullen*, kindly entertained
 by the Princes of *Germany*, sent the Marquis of *Ormond* to
Paris to wait on this his Brother the Duke of *Gloucester*, to him;
 whom he the more earnestly desired to have near him, lest
 his youth might be prevailed upon by the subtilty of Argu-
 ments, and temptation of Riches and Promotion, to change
 his Religion; whereupon he undertakes the Journey, and ha-
 ving stayed some time at the *Hague* with his Sister the Princess
 Royal, was at last accompanied by her to the King their Bro-
 ther at *Cullen* aforesaid, she her self staying with them in *Ger-
 many* till after the Fair at *Frankford*.

By Letters Patent bearing date the 12th day of *May* in
 the 11th year of his present Majesty King *Charles II.* his Brother,
An. 1659. he was created into the Dignities of Duke of *Glou-
 cester*, and Earl of *Cambridge*: And though he lived not to be
 Installed, yet was he Elected into the most Noble Order of
 the Garter (with *Charles* Prince of *Tarente*) by His Majesty at
Paris, *An. 1652.* 5. *Car. 2.* and his Investiture performed by
 Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, at the *Hague* on Monday the 14th
 of *April* in the mornings, in the same year, the Queen of *Bo-
 hemia* his Aunt, and the Princess of *Orange* his Sister, with ma-
 ny more eminent Persons, being present at the Ceremony. Ha-
 ving been thus Partaker with his Majesty in his greatest afflic-
 tions during the long continuance of the late unparallel'd Usur-
 pation, had at length the happiness to see him peaceably re-
 stored to the Royal Throne of his Ancestors, accompanying
 him into *England*, and landing at *Dover* upon the 25th of *May*
 the following year, viz. *An. 1660.* But departed this life at
Whitehall unmarried, on Thursday the 13th of *September* next
 ensuing at nine of the Clock in the evening, being aged twenty
 years, two months, and five days, generally lamented by all
 good Men, being a Prince excellently accomplished, Religious,
 Learned,

*I. 4. fol.
 49. in Coll.
 Arm.*

Chap. 2.

Valiant, Wife above his years, a Dutiful and Affectionate *Charles I.*
 Brother, a good Master, and a true Friend.

His Body being embalmed and coffin'd, was instantly removed
 from thence to *Somerset* House, and placed in the Privy Chamber
 there, where it rested until Friday the 21 day of *September*
 aforesaid, under a large Pall of black Velvet lined with a Sheet
 of fine Holland, another lesser Pall to cover the Treffiels. The
 Pall was adorned with eight Escudocheons of his Royal High-
 nesses Arms within the Garter, and upon the Corps was pla-
 ced his Ducal Coronet and a Cap of Estate, on a black Velvet
 Cushion.

At six of the Clock in the evening five Barges conveyed the
 Body and Attendants by Water to the Parliament Stairs,
 eighteen Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber being appointed to
 carry it, and twelve to support the Canopy over it; from
 whence to the door of the Abbey, a Guard of Soldiers was
 placed on each side the Passage, through which (by Torch-light)
 the Funeral proceeded, consisting of many Gentlemen, Esquires,
 Knights, Baronets, Sons of the Nobility, Peers, and Great
 Officers of the Kingdom, who preceded the Corps, before
 which a Herald bare the Coronet and Cushion; four Noblemen
 supported the Pall, and after the Body followed his Royal
 Highness the Duke of *York*, who was chief Mourner, before
 whom went Garter Principal King of Arms, bareheaded, and
 after him followed the Dukes of *Buckingham*, *Richmond* and
Albemarle, and after them fourteen Earls, and divers persons
 of Honour. The Body being thus brought into the Choir of
 King *Henry VII.* his Chappel, was deposited, and a Chair set
 for the Duke of *York*, whilst Dr. *Haywood* read part of the
 Service. Then was it carried into the Chappel on the right side
 of the Choir, and solemnly Interred, He (in the absence of the
 Dean) reading the Office of Burial, and Garter proclaiming his
 Stile) in the Sepulcher of Mary Queen of *Scotland* his Great-
 Grandmother. His Coffin being covered with black Velvet,
 hath this Inscription thereon in a Silver Plate:

Deposuitum

*Illustriissimi Principis Henrici Ducis Gloucestris, Comitiss
 Cantabrigie, filii quartogeniti Serenissimi Regis Caroli
 (pie semper memorie) defuncti, et fratris Serenissimi Regis
 Caroli ejus nominis secundi; Qui in Aula Regia apud
 Whitehall, Die Jovis Decimo-tertio die Septembris,
 Anno a Christo nato 1660. in Domino obdormivit;
 Etatis sue vicesime.*

Eeeeeee

MART

The Arms of Mary Princess of Orange, were, Quarterly 1. France and England quarterly. 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland, the fourth at the first. Impaled by Quarterly, also of four pieces, 1. Azure, fennee of Billew, and 2. Lyon rampant Or, Nassau. 3. Or, a Lyon rampant guardant Gules, crowned Azure, Dietz. 3. Gules, a Fels Argent, Vian-den. 4. Gules 2. Lyons passant Guardant, Or Catzenelbogen. Over all an Inescutcheon quarterly, the first and fourth Gules, a Bend, Or, Chalon. The second and third Or, a Hunter Horn, Azure, stringed and garnished, Gules, Orange. And over these, an Escutcheon of Geneva, viz. Chequie of 9 peeces Or and Azure.

20. **MARY STUART**, Princess of Orange, &c. eldest Daughter of King **Charles I.** and Queen **Mary** youngest Daughter of King **Henry IV.** of France, was born upon the 4th day of November in the year 1631, at St. James's; and about the tenth year of her age (May 2. An. 1641.) was, at Whitehal, espoused to **William of Nassau**, the only Son of **Henry Frederick** Prince of Orange, then Commander in chief of all the Forces of the States General both by Sea and Land.

Upon the 23 day of February in the same year, she embarked at Dover (being thither accompanied by the King her Father) from whence with the Queen, she failed into Holland, and was there received with much honour by her Father-in-Law **Henry-Frederick**, a Prince who, by his great Valour and Conduct, had rendered that Republick flourishing, by adding thereunto several Towns in *Frise, Over-Iffel*, and *Gelderland*, with small Expence, few Forces, and little Bloodshed, so that he deservedly acquired the appellation of *Father of Soldiers*.

He departed this life (to the great trouble of that State) in the year, 1648. leaving Issue **William of Nassau** his only Son beforementioned, to succeed him in his Hereditary Honours and Commands; but these he enjoyed but a little while; for Death growing envious of those great Actions which his Courage promised to the World, snatched him away in the flower of his age at the *Hague* in Holland, where he died of the Small-pox, upon the 6th day of November, S. N. 1650. being twenty four years old.

The Princess Royal **Mary** his disconsolate Widow, was by him left great with Child, who nine days after the death of this Prince of Orange her Husband, (viz. the 14th of November, S. N. 1650.) at nine of the Clock at night was delivered of a Posthumus and her only Child:

21. **William Henry**, born at the *Hague* Prince of Orange, and is now living, An. 1677. To whom were Godfathers, the Lords States General of Holland and Zealand, and the Cities of Delft, Leyden, and Amsterdam.

In his eighth year this Prince was sent to the University of Leyden, and An. 1660. upon the Princess Royal his Mothers fatal Visit into England, his Interest was by her recommended to the States, who finding in him an early appearance of the rare Qualities of his Ancestors, have not only admitted him to the same Dignities and Trust which they formerly had in that Commonwealth, but have raised him to a pitch of Greatness and Command far above any of them, reposing in this generous Prince a faith answerable to the eminency of his Birth, his Royal Alliance, and his growing Courage and Virtue, which he hath most happily employed in a brave defence of his Country, with a Conduct most admirable in a person of his youth: But what adds much to his Highnesses felicity, and the benefit

of

of the States, is the late happy confirmation of his Alliance to the Crown of Great Britain, by a Marriage with the Lady **Mary**, eldest Daughter of his Royal Highness **James Duke of York**, which was Consummated upon the 4th day of November, 1677. of which see more page 566 & 567. His Titles run thus, *Guillaume-Henry par la Grace de dieu Prince d'Orange et de Nassau, Comte de Katzenelbogen, Vianen, Dietz, Lingen, Moeurs, Bueren, Leerdam; Marquis de Vere et d'Uffingue; Baron de Breda, &c. Burgrave d'Anvers et Bezancon; Marefball hereditaire d'Hollande; Governor hereditaire des Provinces de Guedre et Comte de Zutphen, d'Hollande, Zelande, d'Utrecht, et Overysfel; Capitaine General et Admirall Hereditaire des Provinces unies; et Chevalier du tres Noble Ordre de la Jarriere.*

On the 23d of Sept. 1660. the Princess Royal his Mother came over into England, invited by His Majesty, willing once again to see her native Country, from which she had been so many years absent; but the joy for the King her Brothers Restauration was very much allayed by the sorrow she conceived for the loss of her Brother the Duke of Gloucester (who had departed this life on the 13th of the said month) whom she herself outlived not four months, deceasing at Whitehal upon the 24th day of December, 1660. to the very great grief of the King and the Duke of York, to whom she had been an exceeding kind Sister in the time of their Exile, being a Lady of a noble Soul, an admirable Virtue, and all Princely Endowments. Her Corps was from Whitehal immediately removed to Somerset House, and from thence by Barge (upon the 27th of the same Month (viz. three days after) conveyed by water to the Parliament Stairs; and thence proceeded in the same manner as did the private Interment of her Brother the Duke of Gloucester, being interred with him in the Vault of Mary Queen of Scotland in the Chappel of King Henry VII. with the Memorial following on a Copper Plate affixed to her Coffin covered with black Velvet.

Depositiun

Inclutissima Principissa Marie Illustrissimi Gulielmi Principis Auriaci Relicta, Filia primogenita Serenissimi Regis Angliae Caroli (pia semper memoria) et Sororis Serenissimi Caroli Regis ejus nominis Secundi, Quae in Aula Regia apud Whitehal, die Lunae Vicefimo quarto die decembris piissime in Dom. obdormiuit, Anno à Christo nato MDCLX. Aetatis suae vicefimo nono.

20. **ELIZABETH STUART**, second Daughter of **Charles I.** King of Great Britain, was born at St. James's the 28th day of December, 1635. and baptized on Saturday the 2d of January next following, proving a Princess of incomparable Abilities and rare Virtues, but of a cruel and untimely fate; for being by order of the Regicides sent prisoner to *Carisbrook Castle*

Stuarts.

Castle (far more sensible of the murder of the King her Father than lots of her own liberty) she died for very grief (upon the 8th day of September, An. 1650.) thereby discharging her Body from a noisome imprisonment, to rest in a quiet Grave, (at Newport in the Isle of Wight, where she was interred the 24th of the same month) and her Soul from the Prison of her earthly Part, to a Heaven of Joy and Glory.

20. ANNE STUART, third Daughter of King Charles I. and Queen Mary of France, was born upon the 17th day of March, 1636. and not having attained the age of three years and nine months, departed this life at Richmond the 8th day of December, An. 1640.

20. HENRIETTA MARIA STUART, Duchess of Orleans and Anjou, the fourth and youngest Daughter of King Charles I. and Queen Mary of France, was born in Bedford House in the City of Exeter on the sixteenth day of June, 1644. during the heat of the late Rebellion, and baptized in the Cathedral there on the third of July following, by Doctor Burnel Chancellor and Canon Residentiary of the said Church; in the Body whereof was a Font erected on purpose under a rich Canopy of State, Sir John Berkley then Governor of the said City, being her Godfather, and the Lady Poulet, and Lady Dalkeith (the said Princesses Governesses) Godmothers, and named Henrietta Maria.

After the surrender of Exeter, this infant Princess was conveyed to Oxford, and thence, 1646. to London; whence by her Governess the Lady Dalkeith, she was carried and escaped into France, being there educated as became her high birth; but being left wholly to the care and maintenance of the Queen her Mother at Paris, embraced the Romish Religion.

At the age of sixteen years she came with the Queen her Mother into England, and six months after returning into France, was married to Philip then Duke of Anjou (till the death of his Uncle, and since Duke of Orleans) only Brother to the French King.

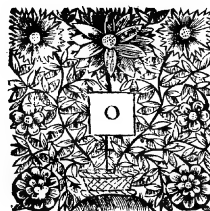
She died suddenly (not long after her return from the Visit made to her Brother His present Majesty at His Town of Dover) on the day of June, An. 1670. leaving Issue by her said Husband two Daughters. She had Issue a Son also, called Duke de Valois, who deceased in his Infancy.

20. CHARLES II.

20. CHARLES II.
KING of GREAT BRITAIN,
FRANCE, and IRELAND, DEFENDER
of the FAITH, &c.

An. 1648.
Jan. 30.

CHAP. III.



OUR Present Sovereign King Charles the Second, is the second Son (the eldest Son, named also Charles, dying immediately after he was baptized) of King Charles I. and of Queen Henrietta Maria of France his Wife, youngest Daughter of King Henry IV. surnamed *The Great*; from whom He hath running in his Veins the Blood of most of the Crowned

His Majesty doth bear the same Arms as did King Charles I. his Father,

Heads of Europe: So that for Kingly Extraction, and long Line of just Descent, He excels all the Monarchs of the Christian World.

He was born at the Palace of St. James upon the 29th day of May, An. 1630. in honor of whose Nativity, Medals were made impressed on the one side with these words, IN. HONOR. CARO: PRINC: MAG: BRI: FRA: ET. HIB: NAT: 29. MAIL. 1630. The other side is charged with four oval Shields in Cross, their Bases concentric; between which Issue forth several Rayes representing the Star which at his Birth was seen (at noon-day by many thousands) Such a Remark of Heaven being never vouchsafed at any Nativity, besides that of our Saviour. On the first Escutcheon are the Armes of France and England quarterly; on the second, Scotland; on the third, France alone; and on the fourth, Ireland; about which is circumscribed, HACTENUS ANGLORUM NULLI. Signifying that no English Man before him was born to so high Titles and so large Possessions, He being the first Prince of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

He was baptized upon the 27th day of June next following, by the then Bishop of London, Dr. William Laud, having for Godfathers his two Uncles Lewis XIII. the French King, and Frederick Prince Elector Palatine of the Rhine, represented by their Proxies the Duke of Richmond, and Marquis of Hamilton. His Grandmother the Queen-Mother of France being his Godmother, was represented by the Duchess of Richmond.

In May 1628. He received the Honour of Knighthood, was Elected into the most Noble Order of the Garter, and Installed at Windsor with great Solemnity: about which time, by Order, not

F f f f f f Creation,

The Arms of Henrietta Duchess of Orleans, were, Quarterly, 1. France and England quarterly, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland, the fourth as the first. Impaled by Orleans, viz. Azure, three Flowers de Lize Or, a Label of the three points, Argent.

Smart.

Creation He was called *Prince of Wales*, and had the whole Pro- Book 7.
fits of that Principality, and divers other Lands annexed, and the
Earldom of *Chester* granted unto Him, holding his Court apart
from that of the King his Father.

At the age of eight years this Prince had for Governor the Earl
of *Newcastle*, and after him the Earl of *Berkshire*, and for Precep-
tor or Tutor *Doctor Drupe* late Bishop of *Winchester*: He was,
at the age of 12 years, with the King his Father at the Battel of
Edgehill, and soon after at *Oxford* was committed to the care of the
Marquis of *Hertford*. At about fourteen years old we find Him
in the head of an Army in the West; and afterwards from *Corn-
wal* is transported into the Isle of *Scilly*, and after to *Fersey*, and
thence to his Royal Mother the Queen at *St. Germain* near
Paris.

Anno 1648.

In the year 1648. being at Sea with some Naval Forces, He
made an attempt to rescue the King his Father (then a Prisoner
in the *Isle of Wight*) out of the hands of his Rebellious Subjects.
After whole horrid Murder, Jan. 30. the Sedentaries at *Westmin-
ster* declare Monarchy and the House of Peers useless, and form a
Commonwealth, causing all publick Instruments to be issued forth
in the name of the Keepers of the Liberties of *England* by Au-
thority of Parliament, handselling their new Government with
the Blood of Duke *Hamilton*, the Earl of *Holland*, and the most
loyal Lord *Capel*, all three Peers of this Kingdom; who were
beheaded in the new Palace Yard in *Westminster*, the 9th day of
March, in the same year.

Anno 1650.

His Majesty King *Charles II.* is in *Holland* saluted King, and
soon after Proclaimed in *Scotland*, where he landed in *June*, 1650.
having narrowly escaped the *English* Fleet which lay in wait to
intercept him in his passage. *Cromwel* being lately constituted
General of the Commonwealths Army, invades *Scotland*, and up-
on the 3d day of *September*, obtains a great Victory against the
Scotch Covenanters at *Dunbar*; after which, his Majesty in his
twentieth year, is, on *New-Years* Day, Crowned at *Scone* near
St. Johnston, with as great Magnificence and Solemnity as the
State of Affairs would then admit of: For the loss of the late
Battel, and the great dis-union betwixt the Royalists and the Co-
venanters, whose zeal would not admit of their assistance, so much
weakened the Kings Affairs, that the *English* Rebels had over-run
a great part of that Kingdom, forcing His Majesty into the most
Northern Parts; where finding he could not long subsist, He
marches with all speed into *England*, and is so closely attended by
Cromwel's Army, that His *English* Friends were thereby pre-
vented from a conjunction with Him, very few coming in unto him
of any quality or interest, except the Earls of *Derby* and *Shrews-
bury*: So that having marched as far as *Worcester*, His Majesty
is there encountered by *Cromwel*, upon the same day of the Month
that the year before he had won the Battel of *Dunbar*, viz. the 3d
of *September*, and had the fortune (much out-numbering the

Anno 1651.

Scotts

Chap. 3.

Scots) to destroy the Kings whole Army, which were either slain
or made prisoners: But the King, after heroick Acts of Personal
Valour, is, by the King of Kings, not only shielded in the day of
Battel, but wonderfully delivered out of the hands of the Pur-
suers, who, after he had wandred in Disguise about *England* for
the space of six Weeks, a Sum of Money promised to those
that should discover Him, and penalty of High Treason to any
that should conceal Him, being seen and known to many
persons of all Conditions, and both Sex, and necessitated to ap-
pear in so many Places and Companies, at last found an oppor-
tunity to transport Himself from a Creek near *Shorham* in *Suffex*,
to *Feccam* not far from *Havre de Grace* in *France*. In which
Kingdom being for several years received and treated as King of
Great Britain; by His Mediation and Interest with the Prince of
Conde, and Duke of *Lorraine*, then in the head of two mighty
Armies against the *French* King, quenched the Flames of that
universal Rebellion, and was mainly instrumental in the recalling
the then banished Cardinal *Mazarine*.

Charles I.

The years from 1651 to 1659. in *Germany*, *Spain*, and *Flan-
ders*, He passed his time in those Studies and Exercises which be-
came his Royal Person, in soliciting the aid of Christian Princes,
and in advising and with vigor promoting the several Attempts
of his Friends in *England*, until the year, 1660. at which time
his Majesty being at *Bruxels* within the *Spanish* Territories, and
observing an universal inclination and disposition of all *England* to
receive Him, He prudently removed to *Breda* in the Dominions
of the States of the *United Netherlands* in the Month of *April*,
and thence in *May* to the *Hague*; whence, after a splendid Enter-
tainment, and an humble and hearty Invitation by the *English*
Commissioners, sent from the then Convention at *Westminster*, He
embarked at *Scheveling* the 23d of *May* 1660. on board the
English Fleet, landed at *Dover* the 25th, and on the 29th following,
being His Birth-day, and then just thirty years of Age, He made
His entrance into *London*, being received with the greatest and
most universal joy and acclamations imaginable.

Anno 1660.

His Majesty sat in Parliament the first day of *June* following; Anno 1661.
and on the 22d of *April*, 1661. rode triumphantly from the Tower
to *Westminster*, in order to his Coronation, which the next day,
(being the Feast of *St. George*) was there performed in the Church
of *St. Peter*, with all the circumstances of Royalty.

Thus was this persecuted and afflicted King miraculously pre-
served, and by the Almighty Hand (notwithstanding the power
and subtilty of his most inveterate Enemies) Seated in the Throne
of his Fore-fathers in Peace, the desire of Him, like Lightning fly-
ing throughout the whole Kingdom, in so forcible a manner, that
He was solemnly Invited, triumphantly Received, free and un-
burthened from any Conditions or Limitations, or Obligation to
any Foreign Prince or Potentate, without effusion of Blood or
open Violence. This was the Lords doing, and must for ever be
marvelous

Stuarts.

marvelous in our Eyes, not at all doubting but that the Lord of Hosts, who hath delivered Him from the Paws of the Lyon and the Bear, will also deliver Him out of the Hands of the Philistine.

The Arms of Portugal are, *argent* a *lion* passant guardant a *cross* fleury, each charged with a *lion* passant guardant a *cross* fleury, of the first, with a point *sable*, on a border *gules*, a *castle* Or.

His Majesty hath taken to Wife the Infanta of Portugal, Donna Katherine, whose Espousals were Celebrated at Portsmouth in May, 1662. by Gilbert late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. She was born at Villa Vicosa, upon the 15th day of November, being the Feast of St. Katherine, from whom she took her Name, An. 1638. Her Father was John IV. King of Portugal, and her Mother Donna Lucia, the Daughter of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, John Emanuel Perez de Gusman, and of Jane de Sandoval, Daughter of the Duke of Lerme, by Katherine de la Cerda his Wife. She is onely Sister of Alphonso VI. King of Portugal, and Don Pedro the present Regent of that Kingdom.

FINIS.

A T A B L E

Of the Names and Titles of Persons mentioned in this GENEALOGICAL HISTORY; With Direction to find out the EFFIGIESES and SEALS of the KINGS, &c. with the MONUMENTS and EPITAPHS herein Contained.

A.		Anne Montacute, Duchefs of Exce-
A Delidis or Adeliza of England,		ter, 217.
Adela or Alice of England, Countefs		Anne Mortimer, Countefs of Cam-
of Blois, Page 10.		bridge, 225 & 367.
Adeliza of Louaine, Queen of Eng-		Anne Mowbray, Duchefs of York,
land, 26.		393.
Agatha of England, 12.		Anne Nevil, Queen of England,
Alan, Earl of Little Britain, 9.		405. and Princefs of Wales, 299.
Alexander I. King of Scots, 33.		Anne Plantagenet, Countefs of Staf-
Alexander II. King of Scots, 85 a.		ford and Eu, 232.
Alexander III. King of Scots, 93.		Anne Ruffel, Countefs of Worcester,
Alice Fitz-Alan, Countefs of Kent,		342.
216.		Anne Segrave, Abbefs of Barking,
Alice Halys, Countefs of Norfolk,		208.
206.		Anne Somerset, Countefs of Northun-
Alice Lacy, Countefs of Lanca-		berland, 335.
fter, &c., 108.		Anne Somerset, Lady Winter, 340.
Alice Plantagenet, Lady Mounta-		Anne Somerset, Wife of Henry Howard
gue, 206.		of Norfolk, afterwards Earl Mar-
Almerick Montford, Earl of Eve-		shal of England, 345.
reux, 48.		Anne Somerset, 349.
Alphonso VIII. King of Castile, 70.		Anne St. Leeger, Lady Roos, 376.
Alphonso X. King of Castile and		Her Epitaph, <i>ibid.</i>
Leon, 179.		Anne Stafford, Duchefs of Exce-
Alphonso, third Son of King Ed-		ter, 217.
ward I, 138.		Anne Stafford, Countefs of March,
Amitia de Guader, 30.		225.
Amitia, Countefs of Clare, &c., 49.		Anne Stuart, third Daughter of King
Anne of Bohemia, Queen of Eng-		Charles I, 574.
land, 193. Her Seal, 124. Tomb,		Anne Stuart, second Daughter of
p. 203. Epitaph, 194.		James Duke of York, 567.
Anne Beaufort, Lady Pafton, 324.		Anne of York, Duchefs of Norfolk,
Anne of Burgundy, Duchefs of Bed-		396.
ford, 304. Her Epitaph, 305.		Anne of York, Duchefs of Exce-
Anne of Denmark, Queen of Great		ter, 375. Her Tomb, 377.
Britain, 522. Her Epitaph,		Antigone, Baltard of Gloucester, Coun-
527.		rels of Tanqueruile, 311.
Anne Clarges, Duchefs of Alber-		Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus,
marle, 423.		496.
Anne de Gonzaga de Cleves, 524.		Arthur Duke of Britain, 68.
Anne Hyde Duchefs of York, 564.		Arthur Somerset, 349.
Anne Holand, Lady Nevil, 217.		Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle,
Anne Manny, Countefs of Pen-		421.
broke, 208.		Arthur Pole, 418.
		Arthur Tudor, Prince of Wales, 445.
		His Monuments, 446 & 447. Epi-
		taph, <i>ibid.</i>
		[*] Aubrey

THE TABLE.

Anbrey de Vere, 47.
Aveline de Fortibus, Countess of Lancaster, 105. Her Tomb, 104.

B.

Baldwin of Bologne, 42.
Beatrice of England, Duchess of Britaine, 93. a.
Beatrice, Queen of the Romans, 97.
Berengaria of Navarre, Queen of England, 97.
Blanch de la Tour, 179.
Blanch of Lancaster, Lady Wake, 110. Her Seal, 102.
Blanch of Lancaster, Duchess of Lancaster, 113 & 244.
Blanch of Lancaster, Duchess of Bavaria, 269.
Blanch, Queen of Navarre, and Countess of Lancaster, 105.
Blanch Somerset, Lady Arundel, 341.
Bouchard de Montmorency, 33.
Bridget Plantagenet, Lady Carden, 421.
Bridget Whitmore, Lady Somerset, 340.
Bridget of York, Nun of Dertford, 396.

C.

Cecile of England, Abbess of Cane, 9.
Cecile Nevil, Duchess of York, 369.
Her Arms, 370. Her Seal, 352.
Cecile of York, Viscountess of Weke, 395.
Charles I. King of Great Britain, 538. His Effigies, 519. Seals, 515 & 516. Epitaph, 561.
Charles II. King of Great Britain, Book 7. Chap. 3. His Effigies, 519. Seals, 517.
Charles Duke of Burgundy, 380.
Charles Lodowick, Prince Elector, 532.
Charles Gerrard Ke, 334.
Charles Stuart Duke of Cambridge, 564.
Charles Stuart, Duke of Kendal, 566.
Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, 327 & 325. His Seal, 240. Tomb, 329.
Charles Somerset Ke, 330 & 334.
Charles Somerset, Knight of the Bath, 339.
Charles Somerset, Lord Herbert, 348.
Charlotte of Hessen, Countess Palatine, &c, 532.
Christopher Duke of Albemarle, 423.
Christian North, Countess of Worcester, 336.

Conan le Grosse, Earl of Britain, 39.
Constance of Castile, Duchess of Lancaster, 244.
Constance, Countess of Britaine, 67.
Constance of England, Duchess of Britaine, 9.
Constance, Bastard of England, Viscountess Beaumont, 33.
Constance of France, Countess of Bologne, 42.
Constance Holand, Countess Marshall, 211.
Constance of York, Countess of Gloucester, 360.

D.

Dorothy Nevil, Countess of Exceter, 335.

E.

Edgar Stuart, Duke of Cambridge, 566.
Edmond of Almaine, Earl of Cornwall, 99 & 101. His Seals, 94.
Edmond Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, 326.
Edmond de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, 379.
Edmond, Earl of Lancaster, 103. f. 92. b. His Seals, 102. Tomb, 106.
Edmond of Langley, Duke of York, 357. His Tomb, 359.
Edmond Longespee, 118.
Edmond Mortimer Ke, 222.
Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March, 222 & 225.
Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March, 366. His Seal, 353.
Edmond Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, 213 & 214.
Edmond, Earl of Stafford, 232.
Edmond Tudor, 447.
Edmond Tudor, Earl of Richmond, 283 & 319. His Epitaph, 284.
Edmond of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, 213 & 144.
Edmond of York, Earl of Rutland, 375.
Edward of Engulfme, 189 & 218.
Edward, Prince of Aquitaine and Wales, 181, 177 & 215. His Seals, 125. Tomb, 188. Epitaph, 187, 189.
Edward Courtney, Earl of Devon, 399.
Edward I. King of England, &c, 127. fol. 92. b. Seals, 120. Effigies, 127. His Monument, 136. Epitaph, 137.
Edward

THE TABLE.

Edward II. King of England, &c, 145. 138.

His Seal { being Prince of Wales, 122.
being King of England, 121.

His Effigies, 127. Monument, 152.
Edward III. King of England and France, 157 & 153.

being Duke of Aquitaine, 123.
His Seals, being King of England, 122 & 123.

And France, 124.
His Effigies, 127. His Tomb, 176. Epitaph, 175.

Edward IV. King of England, &c, 381. The Seal of his Earldom of March, 354. His Seal, 353.
His Effigies, 381. His Monument inter, 390 & 391.

Edward V. King of England, 400.
His Effigies, 381. His Cenotaph, 403.

Edward VI. King of England, &c, 467. His Seal, 428. His Effigies, 433. The Altar under which he lies Interred, 471. His Epitaph, 472.

Edward of Lancaster, Prince of Wales, 299. His Seal, 240.

Edward Plantagenet, Son of Thomas of Brotherton, 206.

Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, 362. His Seal, 352.

Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, 414.

Edward, Count Palatine of the Rhine, 534.

Edward Somerset, Knight of the Bath, 340.

Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, 338.

Edward Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, 344.

Edward Winter Knight, 340.

Edward of York, Prince of Wales, 410.

Ela Longespee, Lady Audley, 118.

Ela, Countess of Salisbury, 114.

Her Seal, 57.

Ela Longespee, Countess of Warwick, 116. Her Seal, 57.

Ela Longespee the younger, 117.

Eleanor of Aquitaine, Queen of England, 60.

Eleanor Barry, Countess of Ormond, 339.

Eleanor Beauchamp, Duchess of Somerset, 322. Her Effigies, *ibid*.

Eleanor Beaufort, Countess of Ormond and Wiltshire, 333.

Eleanor Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, 227. Her Monument, 228. Epitaph, 229.

Eleanor of Castile, Queen of England, 129. Her Seal, 120. Monument, 131. Epitaphs, 130.

Eleanor de Clare, Lady le Despenser, 140.

Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, 308.

Eleanor, the Dowager of Britain, 69.

Eleanor of England, Countess of Barr, 139.

Eleanor of England, Queen of Castile, 70.

Eleanor of England, Countess of Pembroke and Leicester, fol. 86. a.

Eleanor of England, Duchess of Geldres, 155.

Eleanor Holand, Countess of March, 224.

Eleanor of Lancaster, Lady Beaumont, 111.

Eleanor of Provence, Queen of England, fol. 89. a. Seals, 57.

Eleanor Somerset, Lady Vaughan, 334.

Eleanor Sutton, Countess of Worcester, 328.

Elizabeth Fitz-Alan, Duchess of Norfolk, 211.

Elizabeth, Bastard of England, Queen of Scots, 33.

Elizabeth Beaufort, Lady Lewis, 324.

Elizabeth Browne, Countess of Worcester, 332. Her Tomb, 333.

Elizabeth de Burgh, Duchess of Clarence, 219.

Elizabeth Cavendish, Duchess of Albeville, 423.

Elizabeth de Clare, Lady Burgh, 141.

Elizabeth Dormer, Lady Herbert, 349.

Elizabeth of England, Countess of Holand and Hereford, 143. Her Seal, 121.

Elizabeth Grey, Viscountess of Life, 421.

Elizabeth Hastings, Countess of Worcester, 338.

Elizabeth Herbert, Countess of Worcester, 327. Her Monument, 329.

Elizabeth of Juliers, Countess of Kent, 214.

Elizabeth of Lancaster, Duchess of Exceter, 251. Her Effigies, 252.

Elizabeth of Lancaster, Duchess of Exceter, 217.

Elizabeth Mortimer, Lady Percy, 223.

Elizabeth Nevil, Lady Darvours, 335.

Elizabeth Plantagenet, Lady Jobson, 424.

Elizabeth

THE TABLE

Elizabeth, Princess Palatine, 535.
Elizabeth Plantagenet, Lady Lum-
ley, 399.
Elizabeth Powell, Lady Somerset, 339.
Elizabeth Segrave, Lady Mowbray,
208.
Elizabeth Somerset, Lady Fox, 334.
Elizabeth Somerset, Lady Gerard,
334.
Elizabeth Somerset, Lady Guilford,
340.
Elizabeth Somerset, Viscountess Moun-
tagne, 344.
Elizabeth Somerset, Countess of
Powis, 346.
Elizabeth Somerset, Lady Savage,
330.
Elizabeth Somerset, Wife of William
Windsor, 337.
Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohem-
ia, 520.
Elizabeth Stuart, second Daugh-
ter of King Charles I. 573.
Elizabeth Tudor, Queen of England,
482. Her Seal, 430. Her Effigies,
473. Her Tomb, 493. Her Epi-
taph, 492 & 494.
Elizabeth Tudor, Daughter of Hen-
ry VII. 447. Her Epitaph, 448.
Elizabeth West, Countess of Wor-
cester, 328.
Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Eng-
land, 385. Her Seal, 352.
Elizabeth of York, Queen of Eng-
land, 435 & 395. Her Effigies on
the Tomb, inter 442 & 443. Her
Epitaph, 441.
Elizabeth of York, Duchess of Suff-
olk, 378.
Emme Braine, Lady Somerset, 334.
Emelina, Countess of Ulster, 116.
Ernest Auguste, Duke of Brunswicke,
535.
Eustace, Earl of Bologne, 42.
Eustace de Pacie, 32.

F.

Francis Browne, Viscount Moun-
tagne, 344.
Francis Hastings, Earl of Hunting-
ton, 417.
Francis Johnson Kt. 424.
Francis Plantagenet, Wife of John
Basset, afterwards married to Tho.
Monk, 422.
Francis Somerset, 334.
Frances Somerset, Wife of William
Morgan, 341.

Frederick II. Emperor of Germany,
fol. 86. b.
Frederick V. King of Bohemia, Prince
Electoral Palatine, &c. 530.
Frederick Henry, Count Palatine,
&c. 532.

G.

Geoffry, Duke of Britaine, &c.
67.
Geoffry Fitz-Empress, Earl of Nantz, 37.
Geoffry Fitz-Roy, Base Son of King
John, fol. 85. b.
Geoffry de Mandeville, Earl of Es-
sex, 49.
Geoffry Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou,
34. His Epitaph, 35.
Geoffry Pole Kt. 418.
Geoffry, Archbishop of York, 71.
George Mannors, Lord Roos, 376.
His Epitaph, *ibid.*
George Monk, Duke of Albemarle,
422.
George Somerset, Kt. 330.
George Vernon of Hodnet, 311.
George of York, Duke of Bedford,
395.
George of York, Duke of Clarence,
411.
Gertrude Blount, Marchioness of Ex-
cester, 398.
Gustave, Count Palatine of the
Rhine, 535.
Gervais of Blois, Abbot of West-
minster, 44.
Gilbert, Bastard of England, 31.
Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester
and Hertford, 139. His Seal, *ibid.*
Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester,
&c. 140.
Gundred of England, Countess of
Surrey, 12.
Guy, Viscount of Thonars, 67.

H.

Hadewise Countess of Glouces-
ter, 48.
Hamon, Son of Robert Consul, 47.
Hawis, Countess of Devonshire, 51.
Hellen Gardiner, Base Daughter to
Jasper Duke of Bedford, 285.
Henrietta Maria of France, Queen
of Great Britain, 530.
Henrietta Maria Somerset, 349.
Henrietta Stuart, third Daughter of
James Duke of York, 567.
Hen-

THE TABLE

Henry of Almaine, 98.
Henry, Bastard of England, 31.
Henry Beaufort, Cardinal and Bishop
of Winchester, 253. His Tomb,
255.
Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset,
325.
Henry Beaufort, Earl of Somerset,
315.
Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winche-
ster, 11.
Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, 367.
Henry, Crowned King, Son of Hen-
ry II. 66. His Seal, 54.
Henry III. King of Castile, 253.
Henry Courtney, Marquis of Exce-
ster, 398.
Henry IV. Emperor. 34.
Henry Fitz-Count. 51.
Henry Ferrers Kt. 212.
Henry Fitz-Roy, Duke of Richmond,
466.
Henry Guilford Kt. 340.
Henry Holand, Duke of Excester, 217.
Henry Holand, Duke of Excester,
375.
Henry Howard, Earl of Norwich, and
Earl Marshal of England 345.
Henry I. King of England, &c. 9. 24.
His Seals, A. B. Effigies, 1. E-
pitaphs, 27. 28.
Henry II. King of England, &c.
37. 59.
His Seal } being Duke of Norman-
dy, 54.
} being King of Eng-
land, *ibid.*
His Effigies, 59. Tomb, inter
64 & 65. Epitaph, 64 & 65.
Henry III. King of England, &c. f. 87.
& 85. b. His Seals, 56. Effi-
gies, 59. Monument, 92. a. Epi-
taphs, fol. 92. b.
Henry IV. King of England, 250 &
258. His Seal, 238. Effigies,
258. Tomb, 267.
Henry V. King of England, 268 &
270. His Effigies, 258.
Seal as } Prince of Wales, } 239.
} King of England, }
His Monument, 281 & 282. Epi-
taph, 282.
Henry VI. King of England, &c.
283 & 286. His Effigies, 258.
Seal, 240.
Henry VII. King of England, &c.
433. His Seal, 426. Effigies, 433.
His Sacel and Tomb, inter 442 &
443. Epitaph, 444.
Henry VIII. King of England, 449.

His Seal, 427. His Effigies, 433.
Henry Duke of Lancaster, 110. 112.
His Seal, 102.
Henry Earl of Lancaster, 109. 107. His
Seal, 102.
Henry of Normandy, 18.
Henry, Lord Percy of Alnwick, 111.
Henry, Lord Percy, called Hotspur,
223.
Henry Percy, Earl of Northumber-
land, 235.
Henry Pole, Lord Mountague, 417.
Henry V. Duke of Saxony, &c. 69.
Henry, second Son of King Ed-
ward I. 138.
Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester,
332. His Tomb, 333.
Henry Somerset, Marquis of Worces-
ter, 341.
Henry Somerset, Marquis of Worces-
ter, 347.
Henry, Lord Stafford, 419.
Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, 500.
His Epitaph *ibid.* King of Scots,
ibid.
Henry Frederick Stuart, Prince of
Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Roth-
say, 528. His Heric, 529.
Henry Stuart, Duke of Gloucester,
569. His Deposition, 571.
Henrietta, Princess of Transilvania, 535.
Henry Tudor, eldest Son of Henry VIII.
465.
Henry of York, 374.
Hubert de Burgo, Earl of Kent, 49.
Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester,
141.
Hugh le Despenser, 140.
Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Here-
ford, &c. 143.
Humphrey of Lancaster, Duke of
Gloucester, 269 & 307. His Tomb,
310. and Epitaph, 309.
Humphrey Plantagenet, Earl of Buck-
ingham, 232.
Humphrey Earl of Stafford, 324.

J.

James I. King of Scots, 316.
James IV. King of Scots,
495.
James V. King of Scots, 497.
James, King of Great Britain, &c.
sixth of the name King of Scots,
519. His Effigies, 519. Seal, 514.
His Deposition, 528.
James Stuart Duke of York, 562.
James Stuart, Duke of Cambridge, 565.
James, Lord Berkeley, 212.
[* *] James

THE TABLE.

James Butler, Earl of Ormond and
Wiltshire, 323.
Jane Nevile, Lady Mountague, 417.
Jane Seymour, Queen of England, 458.
Jane Somerset, Lady Mansel, 336.
Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, 284.
Jaqueline of Bavaria, Duchefs of
Gloucester, 308.
Jaquetta of Luxemburg, Duchefs
of Bedford, 305.
Ida Longespee, Wife to Walter Fitz-
Robert, 117.
Idonea de Camville, Countefs of Sa-
listiury, 118.
Ingeirame de Concy, E. of Bedford, 178.
Joane of Acres, Countefs of Glou-
cester, &c. 139.
Joane de Barr, Countefs of Surrey,
139. Her Seal, 122.
Joane, Bastard of England, Princess
of Wales, fol. 87. a.
Joane Beaufort, Lady of Hoth, 324.
Joane Beaufort, Queen of Scots, 316.
Joane Beaufort, Countefs of West-
morland, 256. Her Epitaph, 257.
Joane of England, Queen of Scots,
fol. 85. b.
Joane of England, Queen of Scots,
155.
Joane of England, entituled Queen
of Sicilie, 70. And Countefs of
Tholosa, 71. Her Effigies, inter
64 & 65.
Joane of England, entituled Queen
of Spain, 179.
Joane Holand, Duchefs of York, 360.
Joane of Lancaster, Lady Mowbray, 110.
Joane of Morienne, Countefs of
Flanders, 18.
Joane of Navarr, Queen of Eng-
land, 263. Her Effigies, 267.
Joane Plantagenet, Lady Talbot, 234.
Joane, Princess of Wales, 184. 215.
John, King of England, 81. 49.
being Lord of Ireland,
His Seal, 55.
being King of England,
56.
Effigies, 59. Tomb, fol. 85. a.
Epitaph, fol. 85. b.
John, King of Castile, Duke of Lan-
caster, 242. His Seals, 238. Tomb,
249. His Epitaph, 248.
John I. King of Portugal, 250.
John, Bastard of Clarence, 303.
John Beaufort, 323.
John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, 317.
His Monument, 318.
John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, 253.
His Monumental Effigies, 302.

John, Lord Beaumont, 111.
John II. Duke of Brabant, 143.
John de Burgh, 142.
John Cornwell, Lord Fanhop, 251.
His Effigies, 252.
John Courcy, Earl of Ulster, fol. 86. b.
John Fitz-Court, 52.
John de Dreux, Duke of Britaine,
fol. 93. b.
John, eldest Son of King Edward I.
138.
John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, 153.
His Monument, 154.
John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, 209.
John Hastings the younger, Earl of
Pembroke, ibid.
John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, 179.
John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, 223.
John I. Earl of Holand, &c. 143.
John Holand, Duke of Excester, 251.
John Holand, Duke of Excester, 216 &
217.
John of Lancaster, Duke of Bed-
ford, 268. 304. His Seal, 240.
Monument and Epitaph, 306.
John of Lancaster, Lord of Beau-
fort, 107.
John Montfort, Duke of Britaine, 179.
John Mortimer Kt. 222.
John, Lord Mowbray of Axholme,
110.
John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk,
211.
John Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham,
208.
John Nevile, Lord Latimer, 335.
John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, 214.
John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, 378.
John Savage Kt. 330.
John, Lord Segrave, 207.
John Somerset Kt. 343.
John Somer Kt. 189.
John, Lord Wells, 396.
Isabel of England, Empress of Ger-
many, fol. 86. a.
Isabel of France, Queen of Eng-
land, 145. Her Seals, 121.
Isabel of France, Queen of Eng-
land and France, 199.
Isabel of Castile, Duchefs of York,
360.
Isabel Concy, Countefs of Bedford,
178.
Isabel de Cornwall, Lady Berkley, 99.
Isabel, Countefs of Gloucester, 49.
Isabel of Lancaster, Abbess of Am-
brebury, 110.
Isabel Longespee, Lady Vefcy, 116.
Isabel Marshal, Countefs of Cornwall
and Gloucester, 96. Her Epitaph, 97.
Isabel

THE TABLE.

Isabel Mowbray, Lady Berkley, 212.
Isabel Nevile, Duchefs of Clarence,
411.
Isabella Stuart, sixth Daughter of
James Duke of York,
Isabella de Warren, Countefs of Bo-
logne, 43.
Isabel of York, Countefs of Essex,
367.
Julian Bastard of England, 32.

K.

Katherine of England, Daughter
of Henry III. fol. 94. b.
Katherine of France, Queen of
England, 277. Her Seal, 239. Epi-
taph, 278.
Katherine Howard, Queen of Eng-
land, 459.
Katherine of Lancaster, Queen of
Castile, 253.
Katherine Nevil, Duchefs of Nor-
folk, 212.
Katherine Nevil, Countefs of North-
umberland, 335.
Katherine Parr, Queen of Eng-
land, 460.
Katherine Pole, Countefs of Hunt-
ington, 417.
Katherine of Portugal, Queen of
Great Britain, Book 7. Chap. 3.
Katherine Somerset, Lady Petre, 340.
Katherine Somerset, Lady Windfor,
341.
Katherine of Spain, Queen of Eng-
land, 450.
Katherine Spencer, Countefs of North-
umberland, 322.
Katherine Stuart, fourth Daughter
of James Duke of York, 568.
Katherine Laura Stuart, fifth Daugh-
ter of James Duke of York, 569.
Katherine Swinford, Duchefs of Lan-
caster, 247. Her Epitaph, 248.
Katherine Tudor, 448.
Katherine Woodville, Duchefs of Bed-
ford, 285.
Katherine of York, Countefs of De-
vonshire, 397. Her Seal, 354.

L.

Lewellin, Prince of Wales,
fol. 87. a.
Lionel, Duke of Clarence, 219. 277.
Louisa Hollandina, Princess Palatine,
Lady Abbess of Maubuisson, 535.
Lucy Nevile, Lady Cornwallis, 335.

Lucy Somerset, Wife of Henry Her-
bert, 337.
Lucy Somerset, Lady Latimer, 339.

M.

Mabel, Countefs of Everenex,
48.
Mabel Fitz-Hamon, Countefs of Glou-
cester, 45.
Mabel, Wife of Robert de Vere, 47.
Margalen of France, Queen of
Scots, 497.
Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Eng-
land, 291.
Margaret Beauchamp, Duchefs of So-
merfet, 317. Her Tomb, 318.
Margaret Beaufort, Countefs of De-
vonshire, 316.
Margaret Beaufort, Countefs of Rich-
mond, 284. 318. Her Seal, 240.
Her Tomb, 320. Her Epitaph,
319.
Margaret Beaufort, Countefs of Staf-
ford, 324.
Margaret de Clare, Countefs of Corn-
wall and Gloucester, 141.
Margaret of Clarence, Countefs of
Salisbury, 416.
Margaret de Clare, Countefs of Corn-
wall, 101. Her Seal, 94.
Margaret Douglas, Countefs of Len-
nox, 497. Her Epitaph, 498.
Tomb, 499.
Margaret of England, Duchefs of
Brabant, 143.
Margaret of England, Countefs of
Pembroke, 179.
Margaret of England, Queen of
Scots, fol. 93. a.
Margaret of France, Queen of
England, 133. Her Seal, 120.
Margaret Holand, Duchefs of Cla-
rence, 303. Countefs of Somers-
et, 215.
Margaret Longespee, Countefs of Lin-
coln, 118.
Margaret Marshal, Duchefs of Norfolk,
207. Her Seal, 122.
Margaret Mowbray, Lady Howard,
212.
Margaret Nevile, Duchefs of Exce-
ster, 256.
Margaret O Brian, Marchionefs of
Worcester, 345.
Margaret Spencer, Wife of Thomas
Cary, 324.
Margaret Stuart, second Daughter
of King James, 535.
Margaret

THE TABLE

Margaret Tudor, Queen of *Scots*, 435. 447.
Margaret Wake, Countess of *Kent*, 213.
Margaret of York, Duchess of *Burgundy*, 380. Her Seal, 353.
Margaret of York, died young, 397.
Mary Arundel, Lady *Somerſet*, 343.
Mary de Bobyn, Countess of *Derby*, 259.
Mary of Bologne, Countess of *Flanders*, 44.
Mary Bowlayer, Lady *Somerſet*, 330.
Mary Capel, Marchioness of *Worceſter*, 348.
Mary de Concy, Wife of *Robert de Barr*, 178.
Mary of England, a Nun, 143.
Mary of England, Duchess of *Britain*, 179.
Mary Beatrice d'Este, Duchess of *York*, 568.
Mary of France, Queen of *Great Britain*, 540.
Mary Howard, Duchess of *Richmond*, 466.
Mary of Lancaſter, Lady *Percy*, 111.
Mary of Lorrain, Queen of *Scots*, 497.
Mary Roos, Countess of *Norfolk*, 206.
Mary Somerſet, 349.
Mary Somerſet, Lady *Grey of Wilton*, 331.
Mary Stuart, Queen of *Scots*, 502.
 Her Tomb, 506. Epitaph, 505.
 507. 508.
Mary Stuart, third Daughter of *King James*, 535. Her Tomb, 536. Epitaph, 537.
Mary Stuart, Princess of *Orange*, .
Mary Stuart, .
Mary Tudor, Queen of *England*, 473. Her Seals, 429. Effigies, 473. Her Epitaph, 481.
Mary Tudor, Queen of *France*, 509. 448.
Mary of York, 396.
Matthaw Stuart, Earl of *Lenox*, 497.
Matilda de Burgh, Countess of *Glouceſter*, 140.
Matilda, Countess of *Cheſter*, 47.
Matilda or Matilda, Empreſs, 34. 29.
 Her Seal, B. Epitaph, 36.
Maud of Anjou, Duchess of *Normandy*, 29.
Maud, Baſtard of *England*, Countess of *Britain*, 32.
Maud, Baſtard of *England*, Countess of *Perch*, 32.
Maud of Blois, Countess of *Cheſter*, 11.

Maud of Blois, daughter of *King Stephen*, 43.
Maud of Bologne, Queen of *England*, 40. Her Epitaph, 41.
Maud Chaworth, Countess of *Lancaſter*, 109.
Maud Clifford, Countess of *Cambridge*, 367.
Maud de Clifford, Lady *Longſpee*, 118.
Maud of England, Duchess of *Saxony*, 69.
Maud of Flanders, Queen of *England*, 3. Her Epitaph, 4.
Maud of Lancaſter, Duchess of *Bavaria*, 113.
Maud of Lancaſter, Countess of *Wiltſhire*, 110.
Maud, Countess of *Melent*, 51.
Maud of Scotland, Queen of *England*, 24. 25.
Maurice, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, 524.
Morgan, Provost of *Beverley*, 72.

N.

N: Baſtard of *England*, Lady of *Montmorency*, 33.
N: Countess of *Cornwal*, 50.
Nicholas Fitz-Count, 52.
Nicholas Longſpee, Biſhop of *Sarum*, 116.
Nicholas Monk, Biſhop of *Hereford*, 423.

O.

Oliver, Baſe Son of *King John*, fol. 87. a.
Osbert Giſford, Baſtard Son of *King John*, fol. 87. a.
Owen Tudor, a Monk of *Weſtminſter*, 285.

P.

Peter de Dreux, Duke of *Britain*, 68.
Philip II, King of *Spain*, 478. His Seal, 429.
Philip Baſſet, 117.
Philip of Clarence, Countess of *March*, 221.
Philip de Concy, Countess of *Oxford*, 178.
Philippe of Henault, Queen of *England*, 158. Her Seal, 124. Monument, 173. Epitaph, 172.
Philippe

THE TABLE

Philippe of Lancaſter, Queen of *Denmark*, 269.
Philippe of Lancaſter, Queen of *Portugal*, 250.
Philippe Mohun, Duchess of *Tork*, 365.
 Her Tomb, 364. Epitaph, 364. 365.
Philippe Mortimer, Countess of *Pembroke and Arundel*, 223.
Philippe Mortimer, Countess of *Pembroke*, 209.
Philip, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, 535.
Piers Gaveston, Earl of *Cornwal*, 141.

R.

Ralph de Monthermer, Earl of *Glouceſter*, 142.
Ralph Nevile, Earl of *Westmorland*, 257.
Ranulph Blundevile, Earl of *Cheſter*, 68.
Ranulph Gernon, Earl of *Cheſter*, 47.
Reginald II, Duke of *Geldres*, 155.
Reginald Pole, Cardinal, 418.
Reginald, Baſtard of *England*, Earl of *Cornwal*, 30. 35.
Richard I, King of *England*, &c. 73. 67. His Seals, 55. Effigies, 59. His Monument, inter 64 & 65. His Epitaphs, 79.
Richard II, King of *England* and *France*, 191. 189. 218.
 being Prince of *Wales*, 190.
 His Seal, being King of *England* and *France*, 190.
 His Effigies, 127. Tomb, 203. Epitaph, 204.
Richard III, King of *England*, 405.
 His Seal, 354. His Effigies, 381. His Epitaph, 410.
Richard, King of the *Romans*, and Earl of *Cornwal*, 95. fol. 85. b.
 His Seals, fol. 94. b. Epitaph, 97.
Richard, ſecond Son of *William the Conqueror*, 7.
Richard, Baſtard of *England*, 30.
Richard, Baſtard of *Normandy*, 19.
Richard, Biſhop of *Bayon*, 47.
Richard, Earl of *Cambridge*, 225.
Richard, Earl of *Cheſter*, 11.
Richard, Earl of *Clare* and *Hertford*, 49.
Richard de Cornwal, 99.
Richard Darrel Kt., 324.
Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of *Arundel*, 111. 223.
Richard Fitz-Roy, Baſe Son of *King John*, fol. 85. b. His Seal, 57.

Richard Grey, Lord *Powis*, 311.
Richard Longſpee, Canon of *Sarum*, 116.
Richard Plantagenet, Duke of *Tork*, 368. His Seals, 352.
Richard Pole Kt., 416.
Richard de Ripariis, Earl of *Devonſhire*, 51.
Richard of Shremſbury, Duke of *Tork*, 393. His Urne, 403.
Richard of Tork, Earl of *Cambridge*, 366.
Robert, Duke of *Normandy*, 7. 13.
 His Monument, 16.
Robert, Baſtard of *England*, 30.
Robert, Conſul of *Glouceſter*, 45. 30.
Robert, Son of *William Conſul*, 48.
Robert Ferrers, 256.
Robert Howard Kt., 212.
Robert Spencer Kt., 323.
Robert Stuart, ſecond Son of *King James*, 530.
Robert de Vere, Duke of *Ireland*, 178.
Roger de Clarendon Kt., 189.
Roger Mortimer, Earl of *March*, 224. 222.
Roger Mortimer, 224.
Roger Vaughan Kt., 433.
Roger, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, 47.
Rofamond Clifford, 114. Her Epitaph, *ibid*.
Rotzock, Earl of *Perch*, Conſul of *Moriton*, 32.
Rozeline, Viſcount *Beaumont*, 33.
Rupert, Count Palatine Duke of *Bavaria* and *Cumberland*, &c., 533.

S.

Sanchia of *Provence*, Queen of the *Romans*, 97.
Sibyl of Anjou, Countess of *Flanders*, 18.
Sibyl of Conversana, Duchess of *Normandy*, 14. Her Epitaph, *ibid*.
Simon Montfort, Earl of *Leiceſter*, fol. 86. a.
Sophia, Duchess of *Brunſwicke*, 535.
Sophia, fourth Daughter of *King James*, 537. Her Tomb, 536. Epitaph, 537.
Stephen, King of *England*, 38.
 His Seal, B. Effigies, 1.
Stephen, Earl of *Blois*, 10.
Stephen Longſpee, Earl of *Wiſter*, 116.

[* * *] Theobald,

THE TABLE.

T.

- T**heobald, Earl of Blois, 10.
Thomas, Lord Arundel of
Wardor, 341.
Thomas Barrington Kt. 417.
Thomas Beaufort, D. of Exeter, 256.
Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Nor-
folk, 208. 144. His Seal, 121.
Thomas Cary of Chiffon-soliat, 324.
Thomas Courtney, Earl of Devon, 316.
Thomas le Despencer, Earl of Glouce-
ster, 361.
Thomas Holand, Earl of Kent, 215.
Thomas Holand jun. Earl of Kent,
 216. His Seal, 124.
Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, 107. His
 Seals, 100.
Thomas of Lancaster, Duke of Clare-
rence, 268. 301. His Monument,
 302. His Epitaph, 303.
Thomas St. Leeger Kt. 376. His Mo-
 nument, 377. and Epitaph, *ibid.*
Thomas Lumley Kt. 399.
Thomas Manny, 208.
Thomas Mannors, Earl of Rutland,
 377.
Thomas Mowbray, called the Earl-
Marthal, 211.
Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk,
 210. 208.
Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumber-
land, 335.
Thomas Somerset, 334.
Thomas, Viscount Somerset of Cassel,
 339.
Thomas Somerset, 343.
Thomas Vernon, of Stokesey, 311.
Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Glou-
cester, 227. His Seals, 125.
 Monument, 230.

U.

- U**olanta of Milan, Duchefs of
 Clarence, 220.
Urfula, Baroness of Caffecombe, 51.
Urfula Pole, Lady Stafford, 419.

W.

- W**alter de Cornwal, 99.
Walter Dunstanville, Baron
of Caffecombe, 51.

- Walter de Manney, Knight of the*
Garter, 207.
William I. King of England, r. His
 Seal, A. Effigies, r. Epitaphs,
 6. 7. Monument, 7.
William II. King of England, 19. 9.
 His Seal, A. Effigies, i. Monu-
 ment, 22.
William Adeline, Duke of Norman-
dy, 28. His Epitaph, 29.
William II. King of Sicily, 70.
William, third Son of the Conque-
ror, 9.
William, son of King Henry II. 65.
William of Blois, 10.
William Bourcher, Earl of Eu, 233.
William de Burgh, Earl of Devon,
 110.
William Cecil, Earl of Exeter, 335.
William Consul of Gloucester, 47. 48.
William Cornwallis Kt. 335.
William Courtney, Earl of Devon,
 397.
William Fitz-Empress, 37.
William, Lord Grey of Wilton, 331.
William of Hatfield, 177.
William Herbert, Earl of Powis, 346.
William Longespee, first Earl of Sa-
lisbury, 114. 71. His Monument,
 115. Epitaph, 116.
William Longespee, second Earl of
Salisbury, 117. 116. His Seal, 57.
William Longespee the third, 118.
William Marthal, Earl of Pembroke,
 fol. 86. a.
William Mountague, Earl of Sarum,
 215.
William, Earl of Montain and Bo-
logne, 43.
William of Nassau, Prince of Orange,
 572.
William Henry of Nassau, Prince of
Orange, 567. & 572.
William of Normandy, Earl of Flan-
ders, 16. His Seals and Monu-
 ment, 17. Epitaphs, 17. 18.
William, Bastard of Normandy, 19.
William Pasten Kt. 324.
William, Lord Petre, 340.
William Somerset, Earl of Worcester,
 336.
William de Tracy, B. of England,
 31.
William de Warren, Earl of Surrey,
 12. His Epitaph, *ibid.*
William of Windsor, 178.
Winifride Pole, Lady Barrington,
 417.

ERRATA.

Page 6. line 36. for *Canomages* read *Canomages*, p. *ibid.* in Margin. l. 13. for *conex* r. *conex*, p. 18. l. 17. leave out
 (Whole Matter also named *Sibill*, was) p. 44. l. 2. for *Ranley* r. *Rumley*, p. 70. l. 15. for *Svenia* r. *Svevia*, p. 81. l. 32. for
MORITONIE read *MORITONII*, p. 90. l. 37. f. *Aquilgrace* r. *Aquilgrane*, fol. 91. B. l. 39. f. *Gulpers* r. *Felgers*,
ibid. l. 40. f. *Tabert* r. *Tabert*, fol. 93. a. l. 6. f. *II. r. III.* p. 96. l. 38. f. *Belstead* r. *Beaulien* in *Com. Southampton*, p. 111.
 l. 14. f. *Lindley* r. *Lindley*, p. 117. l. 40. f. *Almain* r. *Almain*, p. 119. l. 20. leave out (*Chesgyle*), p. 130. l. 11. f. *quandam*
 r. *quodam*, p. 138. l. 7. f. *regimini* r. *regimine*, p. 140. l. 19. f. *Bannockburn* r. *Bannockburn*, p. 141. l. 3. f. *Richard* r. *Henry*,
ibid. l. 18. f. *Graverhith* r. *Gaverhith*, *ibid.* l. 19. f. *Langley* r. *Langley*, p. 142. l. 11. after *Ireland*, insert, *Thm Elizabeth de*
Clare was also Wife of Ralph, the Son of Alexander de la Roch of Ireland, and had Issue David la Roch, Father of John de
Rupe, or la Roch, Lord of Fermoy, who lived in the eleventh year of Richard II. and had Issue Morice Fitz-John, Lord la Roch and
Fermoy, from whose David Fitz-John Roch of the Kingdom of Ireland is lineally descended, and quatereth the Arms of this Eliza-
beth de Clare, p. 148. l. 55. f. *Tork* r. *Yorkshire*, p. 153. l. 4. f. *Faker* r. *son*, p. 171. l. 25. f. *Lami* r. *Flame*, p. 178. l. 22. f.
Duchefs r. *Countess*, p. 192. l. 10. after (dated) add (as) p. 195. l. 39. f. *Sotland* r. *Scotland*, p. 201. l. 11. f. *Revenhith* r. *Re-*
venhith, p. 207. l. 29. f. *Minories* r. (the *Gray Friars near Nengate*), p. 213. l. 11. f. 1031 r. 1301. p. *ibid.* l. 31. f. *Northamp-*
ton r. *Cumberland*, p. 144. l. 28. in Margin. f. *Agton* r. *Agton*, p. 256. l. 24. after (Armignac) leave out (and) p. *ibid.* l. 27. f.
Lincoln r. *Lancaster*, p. 260. l. 12. after (Drinledge) add (knowing) p. 276. l. 2. f. *fallum* r. *fallid*, p. 288. l. 47. f. *meum* r.
Melum, p. 311. l. 45. f. *Mary* r. *Elizabeth*, p. 331. l. 1. f. *Gryffey* r. *Gryffey*, p. 348. l. 14. f. *Obber* r. *Augli*, p. 374. l. 2. f.
Blende r. *Blinde*, p. 391. l. 41. f. *Comendat* r. *Comendat*, p. 396. l. 23. f. *Quarerna* r. *Quarerna*, p. 409. l. 47. f. *disfolation*.
 r. *disfolation*, p. 435. l. 32. f. *Chandos* r. *Chandos*, p. 437. l. 7. f. *Helding* r. *Helding*, p. 438. l. 38. f. *Sir John Digby* r. *Simon*
Digby *Esq.* then *Deputy Lieutenant*, p. 450. l. 28. leave out (*Barons*) p. 461. l. 24. f. *Favio* r. *Favio*, p. 470. l. 42. f. *Henry*
 r. *Maria*, p. 474. l. 18. after (Termes) leave out (the) p. 498. l. 5. f. *her* r. *the*, p. 502. l. 10. after (of the) leave out (and)
 p. 511. l. 5. f. *Henry* r. *Martin*, p. 537. l. 14. after *GAUDIN* r. *INVENTI*, p. 539. l. 12. f. *Gresham* r. *Gresham*, p. 548. l. 34.
 f. *Crepeda* and *Edgell* r. in and near *Edgecton* in *Northamptonshire*, p. 549. l. 17. f. 55 and 6000 r. 2 and 3000, p. 549. l. 47. f. *Torkshire*
 r. the *Epitaph* of *Durham*, 557. l. 45. f. *compel* r. *fulfill*, p. 592. l. 15. after OCT. 14. insert (as is commonly reported)
 for his *Royal Highness* was born the 15th (as one of the *Cliff* in the morning) as appears by an *authentic* *Metall* upon occasion of
 his *Christening*, which lately came to my view, having these Words impressed thereon, within a Garland composed of the Branches of a *Rose*
 and a *Lilly*, JACOBUS DVX EBOR. NAT. 15. OCT. BAPTIZ. 24. NOV. 1633.

After the page 314, make the four pages following, 315, 316, 317, & 318.

F I N I S.